ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Monday, November 3, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and for seven consecutive insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for one line or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ARMSTRONG.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at Cranleigh House, Addlestone, Surrey, to WINIFRED (née Phillips), wife of CAPTAIN J. A. E. ARMSTRONG, Indian Arm.—a daughter.

BRIAN.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at Avenue House, Rochester, to DOROTHY (née Palmer), wife of KENNETH C. BRIAN, 12, Windsor-terrace, The Hoe, Plymouth—a son.

DENTON.—On Oct. 31, 1930, to WINIFRED (née Sweet-Escott), wife of CHARLES W. DENTON, of 22, Westwood-gardens, Keats-grove, Hampstead—a daughter.

DOWLAND.—On Oct. 31, 1930, to IRENE (née Pilgram), wife of the Rev. F. M. DOWLAND, the Vicarage, Whitley Bay—a son.

D'OYLY-APLIN.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at 38, Courtfield-gardens, to MARJORIE (née Bartholomew), wife of T. D'OYLY-APLIN, of Manila—a son.

HILL.—On Oct. 30, 1930, to EILEEN MOIRA, wife of GEORGE E. HILL, 19, Royal York-crescent, Clifton, Bristol—a son.

HOLLIS.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at 24, Cyprus-avenue, Church End, Finchley, N., to Mr. and Mrs. H. CLIFFORD HOLLIS—the gift of a son.

HOPE.—On Oct. 24, 1930, at Lima, to ALEC and MARJORIE HOPE—a daughter.

ING.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at Jerards, Sandfordorras, Sherborne, to EILEEN, wife of COLONEL C. H. A. ING, C.M.G., D.S.O.—a daughter.

KIRKBRIDE.—On Oct. 6, 1930, at Ootacamund, S. India, to THEO (née Milton), wife of J. K. KIRKBRIDE, Calicut, Malabar—a son.

MURRAY.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at Bentworth, Hants, to PEGGY (née Charteris), wife of LIEUT.-COMMANDER M. R. H. MURRAY—a daughter.

NICHOLSON.—On Oct. 31, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. FIELD NICHOLSON, North Heath Farm, Hailsham, Sussex—a son.

RECKITT.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at 13, The Vale, Chelsea, S.W.3, to MOLLY, wife of GEOFFREY B. RECKITT—a son.

RICHARDSON.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at Stoneboro, Newport-road, Cardiff, to FRANCES, the wife of LEOPOLD J. D. RICHARDSON, of a daughter.

SIMS.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at Gillingham, to MURIEL (née Knight), wife of Norman C. Sims—a son.

STEPHEN.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at 5, Grosvenor-crescent, Glasgow, to KATHLEEN, wife of A. M. STEPHEN—a daughter.

TAYLOR.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at "Glens Mount," Suiton, to Mr. and Mrs. ERNEST E. TAYLOR, the gift of a daughter.

VERDON.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Wellington, S. India, to Dr. and Mrs. of MAJOR PHILIP VERDON, I.M.S.—a son.

WILLOUGHBY.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at a nursing home in London, to KATHLEEN, wife of DR. HUGH WILLOUGHBY, Assistant M.O., Port of London Sanitary Authority—a son. (Hong-kong papers, please copy.)

MARRIAGES

BEECHER : LEAKEY.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at C.M.S. Kabete Church, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Samuel Ngaru, and with an address given by the Rev. Arthur Mayhew, M.D., D.D., Moderator of the Church of Scotland in Kenya, the REV. LEONARD JAMES BEECHER, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., Principal of C.M.S. Kahuhia, Kenya, Normal School, to GLADYS SYBIL BAZETT LEAKEY, B.A., second daughter of the Rev. Canon Harry Leakey, M.A., Member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, and Mrs. Leakey, of C.M.S. Kabete, Kenya. 48.—African and Canadian papers, please copy.)

BISHOP : SAUNDERS.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at Congregational Church, Purley, ARTHUR H. BISHOP, Bellingham, Kent, Senior, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bishop, of Purley, Surrey, to LILIAN ADELINE, youngest daughter of Mr. E. J. SAUNDERS, of Kenmure, Kenley.

BRODIE GOOD : HUNTER.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at St. Pe r's, Cranbrgh-gardens, by the father of the bridegroom, Prebendary Goodie, Donald Goodie, Royal Tank Corps, elder son of the Rev. H. Brodie Good and Mrs. Good, of Bedworth Rectory, Warwickshire, to ISOBEL MARGARET HUNTER, only daughter of the late MAJOR-GENERAL D. DOUGLAS HUNTER, C.B., D.S.O., and of the late Mrs. Douglas Hunter, (Indian papers, please copy.)

BROWNE : BUCHANAN.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at Lochend, Port of Menteith, Perthshire, by Rev. James R. G. Rouse, M.A., ERNEST ARTHUR BROWNE, of 33, Lennox-street, Edinburgh, W.S., to ANNE BUCHANAN of Duntilan, Helensburgh, N.B.

DICKSON : EARLEY.—On Oct. 25, 1930, at St. Martin's, near Folkestone, THOMAS C. J. DICKSON, only son of the late Mr. Leonard W. Dickson and Mrs. Dickson, of Edinburgh, to GLADYS, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Earley, of Hythe, Kent.

FREE : COOKE.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, HORACE COLLINS FREE, son of the late Mr. Richard Collins Free and of Mrs. Free, of Hampstead, to JOYCE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. STENSON COOKE, of Healthcroft, Hampstead Way, N.W.11.

HARRIES : MORGAN.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, by the Rev. H. L. Johnston, WILLIAM HARRIES, Bahia, Brazil, to GWEN, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. HOWEL MORGAN, Penarth, Glam.

HARRISON : DAVIS.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at E ckenham, Kent, Dr. W. R. F. HARRISON, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. HARRISON, to DR. RUTH DAVIS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. IRWIN DAVIS, of Beckenham.

JONES : SMITH.—On Saturday, Nov. 1, 1930, at Mortlake Parish Church, CAPTAIN FRANK H. JONES, Head Master of Wellesley School, Croydon, to ETHEL BEATRICE SMITH, of 107, Leinster-avenue, East Sheen.

MACKENZIE : GREENFIELD.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at St. Mary's, Shortlands, Kent, by the Rev. Canon Knight, the REV. GEORGE EDWARD MACKENZIE, of Kirkhope, Selkirk, to MARY ROSA MURRAY (MAISIE) GREENFIELD, of Maeslaan, Bromley, Kent.

NAYLOR : TILDESLEY-SMITH.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at St. Magnus the Martyr, London Bridge, JOHN JAMES SYDNEY NAYLOR to MAGGIE SCOTT, second daughter of the late RICHARD TILDES-SMITH and Mrs. Tildes-Smith, of 47, Portman-square, W.

RADCLIFFE : LEWARNE.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at St. Eustace's Church, Tavistock, by the Rev. H. L. Bickersteth, Vicar, and the Rev. C. Streat, Vicar of Buckland, Monachorum, CAPTAIN WALTER HENRY RADCLIFFE, The Devonshire Regiment, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe, of Wanstead, Tamerton Foliot, to KATHARINE AGNES, youngest daughter of the REV. and MRS. N. N. LEWARNE, of Yeoland Down, Yelverton.

SLIGH : BURGOYNE.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, by the Rev. B. B. Roberts and the Rev. H. S. Sard, NIGEL ARCHIBALD SLIGH, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Sligh, Pednor House, Chesham, Bucks, to VIVIENNE HAZEL JOHN BURGOYNE, younger daughter of the late Sir Alan and Lady Burgoyne, 41, Palace Court, London.

SPENCER : CHANDLER.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Wimbledon, by the Rev. A. Wellesley Orr, and the Rev. Canon Monroe, ERNEST WARREN SP. GEORGE SPENCER, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Spencer, Wimbledon, to JOYCE, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. LINCOLN CHANDLER, Wimbledon.

YEOMAN : COLTART.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at St. Mary's-on-the-Hill, Chester, by the Rev. A. W. Samuel, Parish, elder son of the late Mr. HARRY YEOMAN and Mrs. Yeoman, of Brompton, Northallerton, to HELEN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. CLYDE B. COLTART, of Matara, Chester.

GOLDEN WEDDING

LAMBERT : BLAKE.—On Nov. 3, 1880, at St. James's Church, Gravesend, GEORGE BUCHANAN LAMBERT, P.W.D., India, son of Capt. and Mrs. G. P. Lambert, to KATIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. BLAKE. Present address :—27, Mends-street, Easthourne.

DEATHS

ALEXANDER.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at Devon Lawn, Victoria-road, Wimbledon, GEORGE ALEXANDER, youngest son of the late John Alexander, of Milford, Carlow, Ireland, aged 72. Funeral private. No flowers, by request.

BARROW.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at Lynorne, Shalford, Surrey, after a short illness, WILLIE NETTERVILLE BARROW, C.M.G., M.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., youngest son of the late Gerald E. Barrow, of Cranborne Corner, Ascot. Funeral Shalford Church to-day (Monday), at 12 noon.

BIAMONTI.—On Oct. 29, 1930, suddenly, at Hotel Bristol, Bordighera, GUIDO BIAMONTI.

BOND.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at 52, Bateman-street, Cambridge, ANNE BOND, in her 84th year. No flowers and no mourning, by her wish.

BRADBURY.—On Nov. 2, 1930, JOHN BRADBURY, I.S.O., of Ardington, New Barnet, in his 70th year. Funeral service at Holy Trinity Church, Lyonsdown, at 2.15. Interment at Bells Hill Cemetery at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, Nov. 5.

BUCKLE.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at Putney, painlessly after five days' unconsciousness as the result of a road accident, JOAN, only beloved daughter of VERLONEL and Mrs. CUTHBERT BUCKLE. A gallant and happy child aged 16 years 5 months. Funeral at Putney Vale Cemetery, Kingston-road, Wednesday, Nov. 5, at 12.30 p.m. Flowers to Drill Hall, Lytton-grove, Putney, S.W.15.

CHETWYND.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at the Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, the result of an accident, MARY LOUISA GOW, wife of EUSTACE W. CHETWYND, late General Post Office. (Perthshire papers, please copy.)

COCK.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at Kenegesken, Exmouth, MARY, the widow of JOHN COCK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and elder daughter of the late John Flamank, of Tetcott-house, aged 87 years.

CROCKER.—On Oct. 30, 1930, after an operation, DOROTHY IRENE CROCKER (née Hope), wife of T. F. Crocker, Esq., of Kingsbury, N.W., and youngest daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Hope. Funeral (to-morrow (Tuesday) at the Church of the Holy Innocents, Kingsbury, at 2 p.m. No mourning, by request. Flowers may be sent to the church

DEATHS (continued)

DYKES.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at Southend-on-Sea, ROBERT DYKES, aged 77. (Scotch papers, please copy.)

EDWARDS.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at a London nursing home, MARIE, widow of GEORGE MASGRAVE EDWARDS, of The Cedars, Addlestone. R.I.P. Requiem Mass 11 a.m. to-morrow (Tuesday), at St. James's Church, Spanish-place, followed by interment at Kensal Green Cemetery. Friends please accept this, the only intimation. Flowers care of Messrs. Tookey, 51, High-street, Marylebone, W.1.

ELSDEN.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, DR. JAMES VINCENT ELSDEN, formerly of Storrington, Sussex, aged 74.

FAWKES.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at Brighton, the REV. ALFRED FAWKES, Vicar of Ashby St. Ledgers, and Hon. Chaplain to the Bishop of Durham, aged 80.

The World is poorer for his passing.

FERGUSON.—On Oct. 24, 1930, at Wellington, New Zealand, MARY LOUISA, wife of WILLIAM FERGUSON, in her 66th year.

GORDON.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at his residence, "The Lodge," Bolton-road, Chiswick, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GRAHAM GORDON, V.D. (late of London Scottish). Mourned by relatives and many friends. Service in Non. Chapel, Brompton Cemetery, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 11 a.m.

GRAY.—On Oct. 27, 1930, at Cazmes, France, OSCAR GRAY, dearly loved husband of Dorothy Gray, aged 57.

HARRIS.—On Nov. 1, 1930, in London, COLONEL A. P. D. HARRIS, late Indian Army, son of the late General Philip H. F. Harris, C.B., late Indian Army, aged 68 years.

HARRISON.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at 3, Ladbroke-terrace, W.11, MARY MARTHA, beloved wife of the late THOMAS HARRISON.

HEFFER.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at 17, Addison-avenue, W.11, after a long illness wonderfully borne, AGNES (BILL), beloved wife of ERIC HEFFER. Funeral 11.30 to-morrow (Tuesday), Kensington Cemetery, Hanwell.

HEYWOOD-LONSDALE.—On Saturday, Nov. 1, 1930, at a nursing home in London, LT.-COL. HENRY HEYWOOD HEYWOOD-LONSDALE, D.S.O., of Shavington, Market Drayton, aged 66.

HILL.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at Hilldene, Crewe, CHARLOTTE EMMA HILL, last surviving daughter of the late John Hill, of Wistaston Manor.

HOWARD.—On Friday, Oct. 31, 1930, HOLLY HOWARD (née Hambidge), beloved wife of Frank Howard, Alexandra Park, Manchester, third daughter of Colonel Hambidge. Cremation Norwood Crematorium 10 a.m. to-day (Monday). No flowers or mourning, special request.

JALLAND.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at Aulaby House, Aulaby, near Hull, BERTHA AUGUSTA, the beloved wife of BOSWELL GEORGE JALLAND.

JAMES.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at a nursing home, MABEL LISTON, the dearly-beloved wife of REGINALD W. JAMES, J.P., of St. Mildred's, Bromley.

JERRARD.—On Nov. 1, 1930, fell asleep at 1, Granville-road, Bartnel, FRANCIS WILLIAM, beloved husband of CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA JERRARD, aged 79. Interment at Bells Hill Cemetery, Barnet, on Wednesday, at 3.30. No flowers, by request.

JESSOP.—On Nov. 1, 1930, GERTRUDE M. A. JESSOP, M.B.E., second daughter of the late Dr. Henry Jessop, of Cheltenham, late Matron of the Hospital ship Madras. Funeral, Hendon Park Cemetery, to-morrow (Tuesday), 2.30. (Indian papers, please copy.)

KEITH.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at 91, Chelsea-gardens, MARY AUGUSTA KEITH, formerly of the Social Bureau, 3-4-street, third daughter of the late Robert John Klntz, of Lymington, Hampshire.

LONGMAN.—On All Saints' Day, 1930, at Shendish, King's Langley, THOMAS NORTON LONGMAN, elder son of the late Thomas Longman, of Farnborough Hill, and beloved husband of Florence A. Longman, aged 81. No flowers, except by request from family, by his request. Funeral, Wednesday, Apsley Church; cars will meet train arriving King's Langley 2.43.

LOVE.—On Oct. 31, 1930, MARION LOVE, of Glenview, Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire, aged 64. The funeral leaves The Gables, Northwood, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12.30 a.m. Flowers gratefully declined.

McQUHAE.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at St. Evox, Rowhams, LOUISE GEORGINA, youngest daughter of the late REV. STAIR MCQUHAE, D.D., aged 81 years.

MARSHALL.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at "Hazelrig," Winchmore Hill, N.21, the residence of her niece, Mrs. Cormack, MARY ANNE MARSHALL, lady housekeeper at Welbeck Abbey to his Grace the Duke of Portland, K.G., in her 88th year. Funeral Service at King's Weigh House Church, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1., to-morrow (Tuesday), 10 a.m. Interment St. Peter's, Hadham, 1 p.m.

NICHOLSON.—On Nov. 1, 1930, following an operation, JENNIE dearly beloved wife of GEORGE PERCY NICHOLSON of 97, Pollards Hill South, Norbury.

NIND.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at 59, Mill-road, West Worthing, HARRY VERNON NIND, late of Barclays Bank, aged 61 years. Funeral, Highgate Old Cemetery, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 1.30 p.m.

ORR.—On All Saints' Day, 1930, at 42, Upperton-garden, Eastbourne, CHARLOTTE MARY ORR, sister of Gathorne Orr, of Eastbourne.

PATERSON.—On Oct. 31, 1930, EMILY MARY, daughter of the late GILBERT PATERSON, and niece of the late WILLIAM PATERSON, Beechgrove, Sydenham Hill. Service 11.30 a.m. to-day (Monday). Cremation, Golders Green. No flowers.

PEARSON.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at 48, Talbot-road, GEORGINA, youngest daughter of the late ROBERT HENRY PEARSON, of 46, Hyde Park-square. Funeral service at All Saints' Church, Talbot-road, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 10 o'clock.

PEYTON-JONES.—On Oct. 30, 1930, in Edinburgh, of pneumonia, JEREMY PEYTON-JONES, of 78, Park-street, W.1, and Wendover Dean, Wendover, Bucks, husband of Margaret Peyton-Jones, and son of the late Peyton Jones, of Melbourne, and of Mrs. Peyton Jones, of Somerset Place, Guernsey, aged 48. Cremation took place Saturday, in Edinburgh.

PILE.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at 29, The Grove, Golders Green, E. A. PILE, widow of James Pile, in her 76th year.

PURVIS.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at a nursing home, Cambridge, JOHN EDWARD PURVIS, M.A., University Lecturer on Chemistry and Physics in their application to Hygiene and Preventative Medicine, Alderman, Deputy Mayor, and formerly Mayor of the Borough of Cambridge. Funeral at 12.15 on Wednesday, Nov. 5, in the Chapel of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

ROBBINS.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at 32, The Avenue, Upper Norwood, London, after a brief illness, JANE, widow of HARRY ROBBINS, and mother of Harold, Rhoda, and Thomas Robbins. Interment at Smithdown-road Cemetery, Liverpool, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 3 p.m. No flowers, by request.

SCOTT.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at Riverside, Gerard-road, Barnes, ADA SARAH, widow of JAMES BEELEY SCOTT, Esq., of Oakley-street, Chelsea. Service 2 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) at Barnes Parish Church. Interment Brompton Cemetery.

SHARP.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at the home of her eldest son, Gordon, at Southampton, ELIZABETH SOLLY, of Highcliff, Hants, the last remaining child of Edward Hollis Anthoney, Esq., of Much Hadham, Herts, and wife of the late HENRY SHARP, of South Normanton, aged 83 years. Cremation Woking, to-morrow (Tuesday), 12 o'clock. No mourning or flowers, by special request.

SKITT.—On Oct. 29, 1930, as the result of a polo accident, ROWLAND COLLEY SKITT, Barakat, Sudan, husband of Lucy Skitt, Homestead, Formby, Lancashire.

SPURGEON.—ALICE LOUISE, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and MRS. T. D. SPURGEON, of The Manor House, Havant. Funeral 2 p.m. to-day (Monday), St. Faith's, Havant.

STEPHENS.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at Downe House, Richmond, Surrey, THOMAS WALLIS STEPHENS, for 60 years an underwriting member of Lloyd's, London, scholar and last surviving son of the late Thomas Stephens, of Lloyd's, in his 83rd year. Funeral service at St. Matthias Church, Richmond, at 2.45 p.m. to-day (Monday).

SULLEY.—On Oct. 30, 1930, in London, ARTHUR J. SULLEY, late of 9, Green-street, W.1, beloved father of Muriel Sulley. Funeral at Brookwood Cemetery to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12 noon. Flowers to 54, Grosvenor-street, W.1.

TINDALL.—On Saturday, Nov. 1, 1930, suddenly, at Crowe Hall, Bath, WILLIAM TINDALL, aged 72. Funeral private at Bathwick Cemetery, Bath, to-morrow (Tuesday). No flowers, by his special request.

UTLEY.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at Pembroke-grove, Leyland, Lancashire, CHARLES UTLEY, aged 77 years. Service at St. Ambrose Church, Leyland, to-day (Monday), at 10 a.m. Interment Southern Cemetery, Manchester, at 12.15 p.m.

WEBB.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at 1, Hanover-terrace, W.11, MARIAN, widow of SIR ASTON WEBB, aged 80. Funeral service at St. John's Church, Ladbroke-grove, W., to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12.30.

WEDGWOOD.—On Oct. 31, 1930, suddenly, in London, MAJOR FRANCIS HAMILTON WEDGWOOD, of Barnaston Lea, Stoke-on-Trent, dearly loved husband and father, aged 63. Funeral at Barlaston, North Staffordshire, to-day (Monday), at 2.30 p.m.

WELCH.—On Oct. 21, 1930, at Linden Lodge, Denmark Hill, JANE WELCH, daughter of the late Frederick I. Welch. Funeral Nunhead Cemetery, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 12.30 p.m.

WRIGHT.—On Oct. 14, 1930, at Military Hospital, Murree, Punjab, from pneumonia, MAJOR W. G. WRIGHT, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., beloved husband of Phyllis M. Wright (née Sutton).

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BRODIE.—In constant memory of LIEUTENANT DONALD FRANCIS BRODIE and all the Men of Submarine D5, who gave their lives in the Grimsby raid on Nov. 3, 1914.—MOTHER. R.I.P.

ELMSLIE.—In ever-loving memory of KENWARD WALLACE ELMSLIE (KENO), LL.B.(Cantab.), Lieut., 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, reported killed in action, Nov. 3-4, 1914, near Messines.

FURLEY.—In always loving remembrance of HUGHIE, missing Nov. 3, 1914 at Longido, East Africa.

"Among the chosen few
Among the very brave, the very true."

LOWSON.—In proud and loving memory of COURTENAY PATRICK FLOWERDEW LOWSON, Lieutenant, 16th Brigade, and Pilot, Royal Flying Corps, who was killed whilst flying, Nov. 3, 1917, aged 20.

"Per ardua ad astra."

MCCARTHY.—In never-fading memory of WILLIAM RANALD WAEZ MCCARTHY, 2nd Lieut., Border Regt., beloved son and only child of the Rev. W. and Mrs. McCarthy, the Vicarage, Bishops Stortford, who fell in the final assault on Gaza, Nov. 2, 1917, aged 19.

RICHARDSON.—To the dear memory of MARTIN, attached 21st Field Ambulance, 7th Division, killed at Hooge, Ypres, midnight, Nov. 2-3, 1914.

SCRIVENER.—In proud memory of my beloved son and only child, CAPTAIN ARTHUR WILLIAM SCRIVENER, M.C., London Regt., killed in action, Gaza, Nov. 2, 1917.

SCRIVENER.—In ever-loving memory of my grandson, CAPTAIN ARTHUR WILLIAM SCRIVENER, M.C., 10th London Regiment, killed in action at Gaza, Nov. 2, 1917.

SPENCER.—In loving memory of JAMES MICHAEL JOSEPH, Lieutenant, Northumberland Fusiliers and R.F.C., who fell in air action at Moyenneville, Nov. 3, 1916.

BENNETT.—In ever-loving remembrance of MIN, the beloved wife of FRANK BENNETT, who fell asleep Nov. 2, 1929.

BUCKMASTER.—In loving memory of F. H. BUCKMASTER, Nov. 2, 1920.

IN MEMORIAM (continued)

COHEN.—In loving memory of JENNIE COHEN, who died on Nov. 3, 1921.

CRICHTON.—In loving memory of my dear husband, CHARLES, who died Nov. 3, 1926.

DANSON.—In ever-loving memory of MARGARET DOLORES, who fell asleep All Souls' Day, 1917, aged 18 years.

HOLMES.—In affectionate remembrance of JAMES MILWARD HOLMES, the beloved husband of the late Marianne Holmes, Swaffham, Norfolk, who passed away Nov. 3, 1899. (Connecticut and Seattle papers, please copy.)

LILLEY.—To the dear memory of our devoted daughter and sister, DOLLY, who entered into Rest Nov. 2, 1927.

NICHOLSON.—In ever-loving memory of our dear only son, WILLIAM G. H. R. BECROFT NICHOLSON (GEORGIE), died Nov. 3, 1929, at King's College Hospital. Always in our thoughts.—DADDY and MOTHER.

PARKER.—In memory of my MOTHER, whom I lost 18 years ago.—NELLIE.

POTTER.—In loving memory of my dear husband, EDWARD OCTAVIUS POTTER, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., who passed away on Nov. 3, 1928, eighth son of the late John Dennett and Sophia Potter, of Broad Green Lodge, Croydon.

Gone, but ever in my thoughts. Rest in peace.—ADA.

POTTER.—In ever-loving and grateful memory of my father, EDWARD OCTAVIUS POTTER, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., who passed away on Nov. 3, 1928.—LAURA.

ROSS.—In memory of my brothers, ALEX GALT ROSS, who died on Nov. 3, 1927, and ROBERT ROSS, who died Oct. 5, 1918, both in London.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

BRIDGEMAN.—A memorial service for COMMANDER FRANCIS PAUL ORLANDO BRIDGEMAN, R.N. (retired), will be held at the Church of St. Peter, Eaton-square, S.W.1, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.45 p.m. The funeral will take place at Tong, near Shifnal, Shropshire, on the same date and at the same hour.

THE GARDEN OF REST, GOLDERS GREEN and WOKING.—Descriptive Booklet from Crematorium Office, 23, Nottingham-place, W.1. Welbeck 4168.

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BOOKS, PRINTS and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. Correspondence invited.—43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel., Gerr. 7741. T.A.: Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

CLOTHES VALETING

4 lines 12s. (minimum)

WALTER CURRALL, World's leading TURNCOAT Specialist.—S.B. Overcoats from 30s.; D.B. or Raglan 35s.; LOUNGE, D.B., or Plus-Four Suit, 40s.; VESTS, Dress or Lounge, 7s. Dinner Jackets, Morning Suits, Hunting Coats, Uniforms, and Liveries. A FROCK COAT can be turned in a S.B. Morning Coat, 30s. Invisible Weaving. All garments button correct side. MAYFAIR work...CITY prices. Call or post garments. Don't worry, leave the rest to me. Have turned, &c., garments for "The Times" readers over 20 years.—6, Broadway, Ludgate Hill. Phone, Exchange (Hall). Central 1826.

OVERCOATS TURNED as new by our invisible process 30s.; suits or costumes 35s.; alterations, cleaning, and repairs.—Call or post garments. Dept. A. The Original Turning Co., 140, High Holborn (four doors from British Museum Station). We collect. Holb. 3674-5.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

FLORENCE HENRIETTA CHATTERTON deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27 Notice is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims against the Estate of FLORENCE HENRIETTA CHATTERTON late of 5, Aldmonton Square Bray in the County of Wicklow (who died on the 26th day of January 1930) and whose Will was proved by William Henry Chatterton the Executor in the Principal Probate Registry on the 22nd day of July 1930) are hereby required to send particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 30th day of November 1930 after which date the Executor will distribute the Assets of the deceased having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated this 31st day of October 1930

UPPERTON PERKIN & Co., 14, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2 Solicitors to the said Executor.

FANNY ELIZA TROWER deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the ESTATE of FANNY ELIZA TROWER late of Tattingstone Holme, Tattingstone in the County of Gloucester Widow, deceased, (who died on the 1st day of July 1930 and whose will was proved by Colonel Frank Joseph Trower, the Executor in the Principal Probate Registry on the 22nd day of October 1930) are hereby required to send particulars of their claims or demands to the Executor at the offices of the undersigned their solicitor on or before the 30th day of December 1930 after which date they will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Fanny Eliza Trower deceased having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice and that they will not be responsible for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 31st day of October 1930.

R. H. PENLEY, Dursley, Gloucestershire, Solicitor for the said Executors.

RE Mrs. DORA HELENA THEODOSIA WYNNE, late of Lightwater House, Lightwater, in the County of Surrey, deceased, who died 7th day of August 1930. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having claims against the estate of the above deceased should give notice thereof in writing to the Undersigned Messrs. Ellis & Co., Solicitors to the Executor of the Will of the said Dora Helena Theodosia Wynne deceased within two months from the date hereof after which time the Executor will proceed to distribute the estate of the said Dora Helena Theodosia Wynne among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received by the Executors or the said Solicitors.

Dated this 30th day of October 1930.

CLIFFORD-TURNER & Co., 31/37, Gresham-street, London, E.C.2.

RE FANNY ISABELLA SIMPSON Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of FANNY ISABELLA SIMPSON late of Moorlands, Higher Town, Minehead, Somerset, Spinster, (who died on the 19th day of July 1930) and whose Will was proved by The Public Trustee the Executor therein named on the 21st day of October 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 14th day of January next, after which date the Executor will distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated this 31st day of October 1930.

HELLS, BRODRICK & GRAY, Ormond House, 63 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. Solicitors for the said Executor.

RE FREDERIC CARNEGIE LOWE late of "Sunny-down" Hascmere Surrey and Bobbing Place Sittingbourne Kent Esquire deceased who died on the 8th day of September 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 30th day of October 1930 for the Executrix named in the Will Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having claims against the Estate of the above named deceased should give notice thereof in writing to Messrs. Jacobs & Co., of 2 Pump Court Temple, E.C.4. the Solicitors for the Executors within two months from the date hereof after which time the Executors intend to distribute the assets of the said F. C. Lowe deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has then been received by the said Solicitors.

Dated this 3rd day of November 1930.

SISMEY & Co., 2, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.4.

STELLA LAVINIA SPENCER deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and others having any claims or demands against the Estate of STELLA LAVINIA SPENCER of Cafe Placido Ellauri 14 Montevideo Uruguay South America late Matron of Johns Spencer deceased who died on the 14th day of April 1930 and Letters of Administration of whose estate were granted by His Majesty's High Court of Justice to the Principal Probate Registry on the 18th day of October 1930 to Ernest James Holloway the lawful attorney of the said Alberto John Spencer are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the Undersigned as Solicitors for the said Attorney on or before the 6th day of January 1931 after which date the said Attorney will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated this 30th day of October, 1930.

WALKER, MARTINEAU & CO 36 Theobalds Road, Grays Inn, London, W.C.1. Solicitors.

PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of LONDON. LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1930. DISTRICT SURVEYORS.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL proposes to hold on 6th, 7th and 8th January, 1931, an EXAMINATION of persons presenting themselves for the purpose of being examined as to their competency to perform the DUTIES of DISTRICT SURVEYORS under the LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1930.

A full knowledge of the building laws applicable to the County of London and of materials and forms of construction, including modern metal-framed and reinforced-concrete construction, is a necessary qualification.

Further particulars and forms of application for admission to the examinations may be obtained from the Clerk of the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

Application must be submitted not later than 13th December, 1930.

MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

CORPORATION of the SONS of the CLERGY. The ANNUAL GENERAL COURT of the GOVERNORS will be held at the CORPORATION HOUSE, 6, Woburn-square, W.C.1, on THURS

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA. P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of U.S. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.
Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Ranchi	17,000	Brocks	—	Nov. 7
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Townshend	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
Maloja	21,000	Broomhall	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
Conorin	13,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
†Rajputana	17,000	Cadle	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
†Ranpura	18,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
Malwa	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
†Mantua	11,000	Britton	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Narkunda	17,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
			Jan. 23	Jan. 30

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

†Khiva	15,000	Sizers	—	Nov. 6
Malda	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 20
†Moldavia	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Naldera	18,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
Narkunda	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Rathay	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
	16,000	Nixon	Jan. 23	Jan. 29

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One Class" Service at Special Fares, Calling Southampton.

Burdwan (cargo)	6,000	—	—	—
Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Dec. 7	—
†Novara	7,000	Pigot	Dec. 5	—
†Nagova	7,000	Cochrane	Dec. 19	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Ranchi	17,000	Brocks	—	Nov. 7
Kashmir	9,000	Mallalue	Nov. 13	—
Conorin	13,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Kashgar	9,000	Sindell	Dec. 12	—
†Akbiva	9,000		Dec. 20	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan. ‖ Taking also Tourist Passengers. ¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI
BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
**HATIMURA	5,666	Nov. 8	Nov. 15	—
*MUNDRA	7,273	Nov. 29	Dec. 5	Dec. 7
*WAKEFIELD	6,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 27	Dec. 29
*KENYA	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 18

* Cargo steamer. † Calls Southampton. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MANDALA	8,246	—	Nov. 8	Nov. 15
MANELA	8,303	Nov. 12	Nov. 22	Nov. 29
MERKARA	8,284	Nov. 26	Dec. 6	Dec. 13
MARGHA	8,278	Dec. 10	Dec. 20	Dec. 27

PORT SUDAN, ADEN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MODASA	9,070	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	Nov. 19	Nov. 20
MADURA	9,077	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 20
MATIANA	9,087	Dec. 29	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MALDA	9,086	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON.
A STEAMER				

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Passenger Offices, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. J. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Cie. C. Fass, Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.2.
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
P. & O. Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey, Sketch and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro') Robson and Co., 3, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; (Hull) Thos. Wilson, Sons and Co., Ltd., Queen's Dock Avenue; (Liverpool) Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ships.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Nov. 20
RUAHINE	11,000	Dec. 10
†RUAPEHU	9,000	Dec. 19
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Jan. 7
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Jan. 16

† Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers only.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., or J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tels., Avenue 6230), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND
LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO (Steamers).

	From † Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
MAKURA	—	Nov. 7
NIAGARA	—	—
MONOWAI	Dec. 10	Nov. 28
AORANGI	Jan. 7	Dec. 24

† Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. ‡ Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY. LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth
BENDIGO	13,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
¶BARADINE	13,000	Nov. 21	Nov. 22
BARRABOOL	13,000	Dec. 5	Dec. 6
BALLARAT	13,000	Dec. 19	Jan. 17
¶ Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden. Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for			

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA
BY THE
ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to TASMANIA and NEW ZEALAND, interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Naples.
ATRANTO	20,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
ORMONDE	15,000	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORSOVA	12,000	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORONTES	20,000	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
ORONSAY	20,000	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
OSAKA	20,001	Jan. 17	Jan. 23
OTRANTO	20,001	Feb. 7	Jan. 25
ORFORD	20,001	Feb. 14	Feb. 8
	20,000	Feb. 28	Feb. 22

Managers: ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL
FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Marseilles	8,587	Nov. 13	Bombay and Karachi
City of Lahore	8,587	Nov. 14	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Hongkong	9,678	Dec. 11	Bombay and Karachi
City of Spalata	9,415	Dec. 29	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (b) Port Sudan, (c) Madras.
(d) Direct from Manchester.
LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.
City of Karachi ... 5,373 Nov. 8 | C. Town, Algoa B.
Trafford Hall ... 3,323 Dec. 1 | E. London, Natal.
MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3. Tele. Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. Tele. Ave. 9340
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street ... Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Sailing Tons.	Liverpool	Marseilles
Staffordshire	15,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 19
Gloucestershire	15,000	Nov. 22	Dec. 3
Cheshire	12,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 17
Yorkshire	15,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 31

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 28, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 27, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8585, 8587.

N.Y.K. LINE.
(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KATORI MARU	10,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 13	Nov. 15
ASHIMA MARU	10,000	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Dec. 1
YASUKUNI MARU	11,800	Dec. 4	Dec. 11	Dec. 13

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0644-9.
(A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 29-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Gen. Metzger ... Nov. 20 | Asie ... Nov. 29
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
Gen. Voyron ... Nov. 28 | Ex Grandidier
PIR.EUS, ISTANBUL, ZEMMT & BEYROUT.
Lamartine ... Nov. 18 and Dec. 4 | Pierre Loti
EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.
Lotus ... Nov. 11 and Nov. 18 | Marietta Pacha
For passenger and all particulars apply :—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-street, or 62, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

HENDERSON LINE.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.
TO PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, RANGOON and MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

	Sails Liverpool.	Sails Marseilles
"SAGAING"	7th Nov.	15th Nov.
"PEGU"	21st Nov.	29th Nov.

Gallenkamp, Rowbotham and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lambert and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; T. Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

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Frequent Departures of Special Cruising Steamers.
Special Tourist Rates to many Parts of the World.
Apply for full Programme free on request.
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25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS
UNITED STATES
TO NEW YORK.

Nov.	Steamer.	From	Line
8	OLYMPIC	Southampton	White Star
8	BALTIC	Liverpool	White Star
12	MINNEWASKA	London	A.T.L.
12	FRANCONIA	Southampton	Cunard
12	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
12	MAJESTIC	Southampton	White Star
14	EMP. OF AUSTRALIA	Southampton	Can. Pac.
14	CAMERONIA	Glasgow	Anchor
15	AUSONIA	Southampton	Cunard
15	MAURETANIA	Southampton	Cunard
15	SCYTHIA	Liverpool	Cunard
19	HOMERIC	Southampton	White Star
22	AQUITANIA	Southampton	Cunard
22	ADRIATIC	Liverpool	White Star
22	MINNEWASKA	London	A.T.L.
26	CALEDONIA	Glasgow	Anchor
26	WESTERNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
26	LANCASTRIA	Southampton	Cunard
26	OLYMPIC	Southampton	White Star
28	TRANSYLVANIA	Glasgow	Cunard
28	ASCANIA	Southampton	Anchor
29	SAMARIA	Liverpool	Cunard
29	MINNEKAHDA	London	A.T.L.

† Also calls BOSTON. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast, d Via Moville. g Via Havre. h Via Boulogne. z Via Quebec.

CANADA
TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

Nov.	Steamer	From	Line
7	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
14	ANTONIA	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
14	EMP. OF AUSTRALIA	Southampton	Can. Pac.
14	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
14	DORIC	Liverpool	White Star
14	MONTCALM	Glasgow	Can. Pac.
15	ALAUNIA	Southampton	Cunard

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Nov.	Steamer	From	Line
8	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
22	ADRIATIC	Liverpool	White Star
22	WESTERNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
28	LANCASTRIA	Southampton	Cunard
28	ASCANIA	Southampton	Cunard

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Nov.	Steamer	From	Line
20	DUCHESS OF YORK	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
28	DUCHESS OF RICHMOND	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
29	MONTCLARE	Southampton	Can. Pac.

‡ To Quebec, n Via Belfast and Glasgow, o Via Cherbourg, s Via Belfast.

Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES or local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop route
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER."
BY AVOIDING PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.
EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS
CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.
FAST "CABIN" LINERS
CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"FRANCE" (c)	Nov. 5	Nov. 11
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Nov. 12	Nov. 18
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Nov. 19	Nov. 25
"PARIS" (c)	Nov. 26	Dec. 2
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Dec. 3	Dec. 9
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Dec. 10	Dec. 18

(c) Express First and Second Class Liners.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.
Also
HAVRE TO HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
HAVRE TO
NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.
LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. "CUBA" ... Nov. 3
S.S. "FLANDRE" ... Nov. 3
and then : Dec. 1st, 29th, Jan. 26th, Feb. 23rd, Mar. 23rd.
Also SERVICES to
CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
(Hapag).
ACCELERATED PASSAGE—7 days.
SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK.

NEW YORK	Nov. 8
HAMBURG	Nov. 22
DEUTSCHLAND	Nov. 21
NEW YORK	Nov. 28
	Dec. 5

Apply to Wm. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

Winter in the
BRITISH WEST INDIES.
"The Islands of Sunshine."
Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara.
Six Weeks' Round Voyage, £67.
HARRISON LINE.
S.S. INANDA and S.S. INGOMA
Sailing from London.
For full particulars apply THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; or J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.
OZEAN LINE.

HAVANA	From Southampton
VERA CRUZ	
TAMPICO	RIO PANUCO ... Nov. 27th
GALVESTON	RIO BRAVO ... Jan. 7th
HOUSTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

WINTER CRUISES to JAMAICA
The land of glorious sunshine. Return fare from £50.
Regular fortnightly service from London by Steamers of First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Through Bookings to Belize, Nassau, Bermuda, &c.
For Sailings and Illustrated Booklet, &c., apply Kaye, Son and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567), or to Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 2094).

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK.
*NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First Class fare from £35) Nov. 15
ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £42 10 0) Nov. 29
S.S. STATENDAM (First Class fare from £51 10 0) Dec. 6
CUBA AND MEXICO.
VOLENDAM ... Nov. 11
Calling at Halifax.
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CLAN MACPHEE ... Newport, Glasgow, Birkenh'd. Nov. 6
NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES AND MAURITIUS.
CLAN MACPHEE ... Newport, Glasgow, Birkenh'd. Nov. 12
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MARMAGOA, TELLICHERRY, CALICUT, COCHIN, ALLEPPEY, TRIVANDRUM, TUTICORIN, AND CHITTAGONG.
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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Stamp'n.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,622	Nov. 6	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Nov. 20	—
DARRO	11,434	—	Nov. 22
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Dec. 4	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Dec. 6
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Dec. 20
DEMERARA	11,481	—	Jan. 3

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE	Via France, Spain.	PERU
BERMUDA		PANAMA CANAL
HAVANA		

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Nov. 13
ORCOMA	11,580	Nov. 27
ORITA	9,293	Dec. 11
OROPESA	9,057	Jan. 15

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.
R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."
CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.
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From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23.
43 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.
LATEST "ATLANTIS" FEATURE.
9 HOLES MIDGET GOLF COURSE.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.
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LIVERPOOL—Gores, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

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by
BLUE STAR LINE.
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

	From London	
"AVILA STAR"		14 NOV.
"ALMEDA STAR"		28 NOV.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"		18 DEC.
"AVELONA STAR"	and Boulogne	2 JAN.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.
CHRISTMAS SUNSHINE CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN.
By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner,
"ARANDORA STAR,"
With Perfect Cuisine and Service.
DEC. 19TH for 19 DAYS to
CEUTA (for TETUAN), PALERMO, NAPLES, VILLEFRANCHE (for MONTE CARLO), MALAGA, LISBON.
38 Gns. and Upwards.
SPECIAL 46 DAYS'
WEST INDIES CRUISE, JANUARY 24, 1931.
The interest aroused by the "Arandora Star" has been such that the new MUSICAL PLAY at DALY'S THEATRE devotes one act to ONE on board. For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply SUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5671), 40, St. Mary Axe ; 10, Water-street, Liverpool ; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co. ; and Tourist Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Nov.	26
Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Dec.	10
Moreton Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	Jan.	7

Fares from £38 to £52.
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SARPEDON	8 Nov.	HECTOR	31 Jan.
PATROCLUS	6 Dec.	ANCHISES	14 Feb.
ANTENOR	3 Jan.	ENEAS	28 Feb.

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A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

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(1) S.S. ULYSSES	Liverpool	8th NOV.
(2) S.S. EURIPIDES	Liverpool	6th DEC.
(3) S.S. NESTOR	Liverpool	3rd JAN.

(1) First Class only.
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CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

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BRITANNIA	Jan. 2	TUSCANIA	Jan. 16

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†LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE	Nov. 13
WINDSOR CASTLE	—
	Nov. 14
* Via Madeira.	Nov. 21

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TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
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1931	Tons	Days	From guineas
Jan. 20 "Samaria"	20,000	43	92
Jan. 21 "Duchess of Richmond"	20,000	45	£95 0 0
Jan. 23 "Atlantis"	16,000	45	97 guineas
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HYDE PARK.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with hot and cold water, gas fires; well furnished and decorated; with breakfast, baths, light, service; from 35s.—12, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. Padd. 5268.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, comfortable, close Kensington High-street and Earl's Court; from 20s.; breakfasts; gas fires; dinner optional.—16, Marlcos-road, W.8.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with bath, breakfast, light, attendance, from 35s.; all fitted with basins (hot and cold water), gas fires, and newly decorated.—96, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 9502.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated; all fitted hot and cold water; electric light, gas fires, breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s., double 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE.—Superior Bachelor APARTMENTS; bed-sitting rooms; electric light, gas fires, 'phone, hot bath, valeting; 2minas. Victoria, 2mins. Hyde Park Corner.—26, Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.1.

BICKLEY, KENT.

HOLMFIELD PARK RESIDENTIAL; central heating; gas fires all bed rooms; lounge, sliding doors; 20 minutes City; two doubles vacant. 'Phone, Ravs 2660.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (few minutes off).—Large well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM; all conveniences; 'phone, Welbeck 4693.

CHELSEA.—Public School men or women. BED-SITTING ROOMS, gas fires, constant hot water; partial board; moderate.—85 Oakley-street. Flax. 1273.

CHELSEA.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; double 3½gns.—A1 64, Oakley-street. Flaxman 9425.

CLEVELAND COURT.

RUNNING WATER. GAS FIRES ALL BED ROOMS. Beautifully equipped, high-class Residential. From 3gns. single, 5½gns. double.—16, 17, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2. 'Phone, Padd. 3976.

COLEHERNE CHAMBERS,

9, WEST BOLTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON. Newly opened Ground-floor suite and bed-sitting rooms, all fitted constant hot water, gas fires; with breakfast, 2-2½gns.; small room vacant, 1½gns. Close District and Tube. No. 30 bus passes. Flat. 8559.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER and stay at the CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 39, and 74, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2, centre of everything; all rooms fitted hot and cold water; 6s. 6d. daily, including breakfast served in bed; lounge; from 35s. weekly. Other meals as required. Padd. 0051.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS, Queen's-road Tube. From 22s. 6d. Gas fires. Meals served at 53, St. Petersburgh-place. W. Park 6148.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS (one 2-gns.), including board; fast, baths, light, attendance; other meals optional; near Gloucester-road Tube.—38, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7.

CONVENIENT UNFURNISHED ROOMS for GENTLEWOMEN at 98, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS and in newly built COTTAGE in garden; all newly decorated; gas fires, rinses, electric points. Yale locks; bath service and hot water; service optional; terms, including light and baths, from 1-2gns. Four minutes from Earl's Court Station.

MARBLE ARCH.

DELIGHTFUL FURNISHED SUITES and ACCOMMODATION for single gentlemen, with breakfast; butler-valet kept; excellent service; fitted hot and cold and gas fires; moderate.—48, Seymour-st. Ph. 8758.

FOR JAPANESE LADIES and GENTLEMEN.—Luxuriously FURNISHED large BED-SITTING ROOMS; quiet, convenient position; Japanese food; nice bath.—Shepherds Bush 4862.

87, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

GENTLEPEOPLE offer all the comforts of a private house; good fires excellent cooking, &c.; single 4gns., double 6-8gns. (own bath). Kens. 4044.

HAMPSTEAD.—3, WILLOW-ROAD.—Comfortable bed rooms; constant hot water; good breakfast; moderate; near Hampstead Tube.—Hamp. 1447.

HAMPSTEAD (best part), 26, FROGNAL, N.W.3; 4-gns. each, including service; 'phone and Finchley (Met.) Station.—COMFORTABLE BOARD-RESIDENCE; excellent cuisine; moderate terms. 'Phone, Hampstead 4350.

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED, well heated; one minute tram, bus, 20 minutes City, West End; 12, Netherhall-gardens.—Hampstead 2744.

HAMPSTEAD, 63, BELSIZE-PARK, N.W.3.—Healthy, convenient, two minutes Swiss Cottage (Met. trains); hot and cold running water; gas fires bed rooms; billiards; terms moderate.—Primrose 1660.

HILLS.

A Bare three minutes Tube; 90 rooms; from 2gns.; gas fires; garage; dancing.—37 Princes-square, W.2. Park 1867.

HYDE PARK.—Miss Withey, late of 8, Duchess-street, W.1, has moved in her useful connection to 17, Connaught-st. as BOARD-RESIDENCE; gas fires, constant hot water; minute Lancaster-gate Tube.—Write Box 4827, The Times. 42, Wigmore-street, W.1. Padd. 8947.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, NEWLY OPENED. Single and double. Fitted running hot and cold water. From 35s.—41, Craven-hill, Bayswater. (Ambassador 2941).

HYDE PARK, 37, CAMBRIDGE-GATE, W., near Marble Arch.—SELECT RESIDENCE, central all parts; full or partial board; best English food. Padd. 2144.

HYDE PARK.—Well FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, and double BED-ROOM, and kitchen; bath; electric, gas. Also Bed-Sitting Room.—24, Cleveland-gardens, W.2. Padd.) or 146, Gloucester-terrace. 'Phone Padd. 8107.

KENSINGTON, W.8.—Charming FURNISHED ROOMS (divans); breakfast, bath from 25s. 6d. week.—10, Observatory-gardens. Park 1981.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE and Oratory (between).—Charmingly FURNISHED SUITES and ROOMS in newly arranged house facing gardens; no traffic. Kens. 5754.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, FORTY-SIX, BEAUFORT-GARDENS.—Charmingly decorated, just been opened by Mrs. M. A. Allen, of 130, Queen's-gate; every room fitted hot and cold water, gas or electric fires; close South Kensington Station; from 2gns. single, 3gns. double; breakfast, bath and 'Phone. Kens. 3241.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (just off).

ARISTOCRATIC STREET.—HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED SERVICE FLATLETS; private bathrooms; attendance, light. Full breakfast; 25s.—Welbeck 2954.

ATHERSTONE HOUSE,

6 and 7, ATHERSTONE-TERRACE, GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S. KENSINGTON.

One minute Gloucester-road Station. Tube and District. Redecorated. Gas fires. Running water. Under personal supervision. From 3½ guineas. Tele., Western 4443.

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS.

ATTRACTIVE one and three room FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS; kitchenettes; from 3gns. Running water, house centrally heated. Padd. 5655.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS with full or partial board from 2½gns. single, reduction sharing; running hot and cold water; constant heat; healthy situation; excellent cooking and attendance; personal supervision of resident proprietress.—1-2, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill-gate, W.11. Park 2575.

6, NORFOLK-SQUARE,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, ground and first floor; beautifully furnished; hot and cold running water; facing gardens; meals as desired.

ATTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast, bath, attendance; dinner optional; clean, quiet, select; minute Kensington Gardens and Underground.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (next De Vere-gardens). Kelvin 8782.

ATTRACTIVE One-room SERVICE FLATLETS, temporary or permanent, double or single; divan beds, geyser baths, cookers; meals if required.—Gloucester-road Station, Rina-gardens, South Kensington. 'Phone, Kensington 8094.

63, NEW CAVENDISH-STREET, W.1.

ATTRACTIVE SUITE. Also Bed-Sitting Room; quiet, central; excellent service. Meals by arrangement or in restaurant opposite.—Welbeck 7320.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 22s., double 14s. each person, including service, electric light, constant hot water, and baths (14 tiled bath rooms, shower baths); divan and concealed beds and washstands, fitted wardrobes, gas fires, grillers, central heating; lounges; dancing; liveried hall porters.—1, Dutch garden, — Bayswater Court, 86, Stephen's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 3661.

THE BEAUMONT.

AT 17, 18, 19, PRINCE'S-SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W.2, where a good table is provided and every comfort considered; Bridge; constant hot water. From £5s., double 4-gns. Resident Proprietress. Park 3025.

AT 9, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2 (minute Whiteley's); facing Gardens; every comfort; from 2gns., bed and breakfast 6s. Park 0406.

AT 88, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, S.W.10.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot water, bedside lights; breakfast, baths; from 2½gns., double 3½gns.—Flax. 5528.

EGMONT HOUSE,

AT 40, BELGRAVE-ROAD (three minutes Victoria Station); newly decorated and furnished bed rooms; running hot and cold water, gas fires; breakfast optional (7s. 6d. nightly); central.—Victoria 7108.

GROVE MANSIONS LTD.

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At 7, OBSERVATORY-GARDENS.

Three minutes from Kensington High-street Station. Newly opened and Decorated Furnished by Maples. MOST ATTRACTIVE CHAMBERS; divans; gas fires, lifts, constant hot water, central heating. Western 1381.

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AT 10-11, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate.—Delightful ROOMS near Tube, constant hot water; chef; from 2½gns.—Padd. 1023.

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THE NORFOLK.

AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—12 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. 6d. Two large first-floor double, with balcony. Park 2801.

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55, 56, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5. A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL, IN QUIET POSITION, OVERLOOKING GARDENS. Gas fires, hot and cold water in bed rooms. Private sitting rooms, also bed-sitting rooms. Only three minutes Gloucester-road Tube and Met. First-class catering; owner supervises throughout. Full board from 3½s. inclusive. 'Phone, Prob. 3021.

QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE,

72.—ATTRACTIVE one-room SERVICE FLATS, luxuriously FURNISHED; divans, hot and cold running water, geyser baths; for three persons; constant hot water; service optional; terms, including light and baths, from 1-2gns. Four minutes from Earl's Court Station.

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DELIGHTFUL FURNISHED SUITES and ACCOMMODATION for single gentlemen, with breakfast; butler-valet kept; excellent service; fitted hot and cold and gas fires; moderate.—48, Seymour-st. Ph. 8758.

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

SALFORD EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MUNICIPAL SECONDARY SCHOOL for GIRLS. Head Mistress: Miss L. M. WHALE, M.A.

REQUIRED for January, 1931, HONOURS GRADUATE for FRENCH and GERMAN; experience essential. —Form of application and particulars from Director of Education, Education Office, Salford.

THE AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE and EXPERIMENTAL STATION, KIRTON (LINCS).

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST at the above Institute. Salary £300 per annum, rising by annual increments of £20 to a maximum of £400.—Particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Principal, the Agricultural Institute, Kirton, near Boston, Lincs, and should be returned not later than 22nd November.

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3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

TESTIMONIALS duplicated by return of post: 12of one 1s. 3d., 30 2s., 50 2s. 6d.; quarto or foolscap.—King, 11a, Fulwood-place, High Holborn, W.C.1 (Holborn 7253).

A Manufacturing Firm of world-wide repute requires the services of ambitious men of good education to be trained for their sales organization. The prospects are exceptional and open a wide, purposeful career for men of the right type.—Write Box W.150, The Times, E.C.4.

A SENIOR Officers to engage themselves in a unique and highly remunerative occupation; pertinacity and good address essential; highest credentials; salary and commission.—Write Box M.498, The Times, E.C.4.

AN opportunity, with prospects, for men, Services or Varsity, or retired from abroad, to represent firm of high standing in Belgium; positions which can yield £500 a year upwards progressively to right men. Training free. Car an advantage. Attractive work of national importance. Applicants must be accepted for all

Sporting News

RACING NOTES

THE END OF THE SEASON

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

For many people the season under Jockey Club Rules finished at Newmarket on Friday afternoon, but there are still three weeks' racing on the flat before the season is really concluded at Manchester and at Lingfield on Saturday, November 22. Much of this racing promises to be very interesting. The Liverpool Autumn Cup will be run this week at Aintree, followed by the Derby Cup at Derby the following week, while the chief feature of the last week of the season will be the Manchester November Handicap, provided always that fog or frost, or the two combined, does not prevent racing at Castle Irwell.

The news made known last week that Mr. Dawkins was about to retire from his position as handicapper to the Jockey Club was received with very real regret, but Mr. Dawkins is no longer a young man and he has other matters which occupy much of his time. He is Clerk of the Course at Hurst Park and Kempton Park and manager and secretary of the Warwick Meetings. Handicapping, conscientiously carried out, as it has always been by Mr. Dawkins, is very hard work and entails much travelling. There is no need to call further attention to the ability of Mr. Dawkins as a handicapper, for attention has been called to that fact many times. I have spent many hours trying to find a mistake in his handicaps and have found but few, and then generally I have found out afterwards that it was I who had made the mistake. I am not at all sure that my life is going to be made any easier by Mr. Dawkins's retirement, for his successor, Mr. Fawcett, works on very similar lines, and, although he has yet to show himself as consistent as Mr. Dawkins, he is, as he has been for some time, second as a handicapper only to Mr. Dawkins.

The Lincoln Autumn Meeting having once more fallen through for want of support there will be no racing to-day and to-morrow on the flat, but there will be meetings at Wolverhampton and Wye under National Hunt Rules. These two meetings will be followed by the important Autumn Meeting at Liverpool, where the racing will be conducted under bots sets of rules. This is the only course in the country where racing both on the flat and over jumps is allowed at the same time. It always seems to me a great pity that there are not more mixed meetings, for they are undoubtedly popular and enjoyable. A number of Grand National horses have been entered for steeplechases at Aintree this week and their running and jumping will be followed closely. It was at this meeting a year ago that Shaun Goilin, who was afterwards to win the Grand National, first showed his promise as an Aintree horse when he won the Grand Sefton. is stable companion, Kakushin, who ran well recently at Sandown Park, can be started this week in the Becher Steeplechase. This son of Friar Marcus has already shown his ability to jump this course, for he won over it in the spring of this year. Shaun Goilin is also engaged in this race. He is also engaged in the Grand Sefton, while Kakushin is also in the Molyneux Steeplechase, which is a handicap. I have thought for a long time that Kakushin may well grow into a very probable winner of the Grand National, so that I shall watch him this week with very great interest.

Apart from these steeplechases, a number of important flat races are down for decision, among them the Liverpool Autumn Cup, for which a number of Cambridgeshire disappointments have been entered, among them Six Wheeler, Plantago, Alcester, Athford, Hot Bun, Lord Bill, Anthurium, and Noble Star. The best chance among these seems to be held by Noble Star, who ran very well at Newmarket and who will be even better suited by this course and distance. His owner and rider are convinced that their colt was unlucky at Newmarket, and he certainly did not appear to get a clear run. Lucky Tor missed the Cambridgeshire presumably to be started here. He was second in this race a year ago, when, as a four-year-old, he had to carry 7st. 7lb. Now, as a five-year-old, he has been given 8st. 5lb., and will have to meet Promptitude, who was then fifth, on 19lb. worse terms. However, on this season's form Lucky Tor is a very much better horse than he was a year ago, while Promptitude does not seem so good as he was. Argonaute II., who was so narrowly beaten in the Duke of York Handicap at Kempton Park, is another probable starter, and on that running and the subsequent running of Racedale he seems to have a good chance of winning this race. I shall deal with this handicap again on the morning of the race, but my present intention is to select Noble Star.

ALEXANDRA PARK MEETING

The Alexandra Park November Meeting was held on Saturday in unpleasant weather, mist obscuring much of the running. The most important event of the afternoon, the London Autumn Cup, provided a very easy victory for Ardglass, who, ridden by Gordon Richards, made all the running to win by four lengths from Saugor, who beat Bachelor's Date by a length for second place. Larking, who had seemed rather kindly handicapped, was made joint favourite with Bachelor's Date in an open market, but was beaten a long way from the finish. Ardglass had beaten Stingo and Rustom Pasha at Lingfield in the spring, but had failed in three races since then. He is obviously back in his best form. This was the second success gained during the afternoon by Richards, as he had ridden Gala Morn, who won easily by three lengths. Pommadin, who had made the early running, was third, two lengths behind Frank Bare.

The Juvenile Selling Plate was won by Flying Friar, who was seen to be in front as soon as the colours could be distinguished. The favourite, the Tullymore gelding, was second and Young Ben third. Lis, ridden by Fox, was made a firm favourite for the Woodland Nursery, but could do no better than finish second, beaten by three lengths by Ladies' Chain. An outsider in Grape Fruit was third. The well-backed Rule Nisi colt was beaten at the Distance. Welsh Dame, who had been successful over this course before, won the Highgate Mid-weight Handicap rather comfortably by three lengths from Queen's Orb, with Maryland Point a length away third. The French-bred Pistache III. ran well for some way, but was beaten below the Distance. H. Wragg, who had won earlier in the afternoon on Flying Friar, completed a riding double when he won the Broomfield Welter Plate on Auction Pool by four lengths from Sea Hussar. Hilltoi was third. Auction Pool has now won the last race at each of the last three meetings at Alexandra Park.

RACING IN AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, Nov. 1.—An extraordinary scene was witnessed at the Flemington Racecourse here to-day, when the well-known Australian horse, Phar Lap, winner of last year's Australian Jockey Club Derby and other important races, was escorted on to the course by police. This was the sequel to the receipt by the owner, Mr. H. R. Telford, and the jockey, Pike, of several threatening letters. The race was for the Melbourne Stakes, over 10 furlongs, which Phar Lap, a 5 to 1 on favourite, won easily.

The Victoria Derby, run over a mile and a half, was won by Balloon King by a length and a quarter from the favourite, Veilmond, with Miss Arrow third.—*Reuter.*

LAW NOTICES, NOVEMBER 3

House of Lords

At 10.45:—Egan and ors. v. Attorney-General (hearing)

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

First Division.—At 10.30:—Appeal.—The United States Shipping Board v. the Ship St. Albans (pt. hd.).

Second Division.—At 10.30:—Appeal.—Raj Kumar Gobinda Narayan Singh and ors. v. acsaid Lal Singh and ors. (pt. hd.).

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (The MASTER of the ROLLS, LAWRENCE and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeal Motions—Ex parte.—From the Chancery and Probate and Divorce Division:—Appeals.—From the Chancery Division. (Final List).—Re Wenlock (The Baroness) v. Venables (pt. hd.) (7); Huntoon v. Kolynos Inc. (8); re an Arbitration between Allstone and Giddins (10).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeal Motions.—Ex parte.—From the King's Bench and Admiralty Divisions.—Original Motion.—Harper v. Constantinesco. Not before 10.45:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Interlocutory List).—Re Joan Margaret Carroll (pt. hd.).—(Final and New Trial List.)—Collis v. Joint Stock Development Trust, Ltd. (17); Ambatielos v. the Foundation Company of New York, U.S.A. (12).

Court of Criminal Appeal

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (SWIFT, ACTON, and TALBOT, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Applications:—Rex v. Sidney Freedman (315); Rex v. Woolf Freedman (315); Rex v. Oscar Beard (325); Rex v. Robert Grant (334); Rex v. Clifford Rix (309); Rex v. Sidney Sidney Ruddy (324); Rex v. John Robert Davies (343); Rex v. Helen Motchaloff (291); Rex v. William Inman (344); Rex v. Bertram Trance (350). Final Appeals.—Rex v. William Maxwell (220); Rex v. Thomas Irvine (221); Rex v. Michael Dennis Corrigan (309).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 11:—Witness List.—Part II.—Boyer v. Boyer (pt. hd) (22); Vandervell v. London and Palatine Trust, Ltd. (26).

COURT IV. (CLAUSON and FARWELL, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Sitting in Bankruptcy.—re Lord.—re a Debtor (19 of 1930) (Bournemouth) (1); re a Debtor (76 of 1930) (Manchester) (2); re a Debtor (18 of 1930) (Brentford) (3); re Ebbutt, H. H. (Croydon) (4); re a Debtor (4 of 1930) (Frome) (5); re a Debtor (23 of 1930) (Brighton and Lewes) (6).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—In Court (as Chambers).—Summons.—Shadfield Speedway and Stadium, Ltd. (2). In Court.—Petitions (Unopposed First).—Evos Doorways, Ltd. (4); Sporting Times (1928), Ltd. (13); Godfrey Engineering Co., Ltd. (26); Atlantic Navigation Collieries, Ltd. (29); Childs and Sons, Ltd. (37); Colwood Pictures and Theatres, Ltd. (44); Hycolite Liquid Wall Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (55); Bolivia Concessions, Ltd. (104); Rillie Collins, Ltd. (119); B. R. Construction, Ltd. (120); Ernest Jones, Ltd. (121); Irving's Sea-Vitolds, Ltd. (133); Adey Radio, Ltd. (136); West European Trust, Ltd. (144); Alfred Young and Co., Ltd. (94); Grayson Rollo and Clover Docks, Ltd. (147). Not before 10.45:—Tinal Products, Ltd. (148); Central Industrial Securities, Ltd. (149); Oxford Glove Factory, Ltd. (150); A. and L. Weil, Ltd. (151); Salsbury's Newsagents, Ltd. (152); De Forest Phonofilms, Ltd. (155); Charles Finegold, Ltd. (156); Aeroplane Automatic Devices, Ltd. (157); Frank Chapman and Sons, Ltd. (158); Bruce Peebles, Ltd. (69); Angel Tyman Rubber Estate, Ltd. (106); Wiggins and Co. (Hammersmith), Ltd. (152); Evos Doorways, Ltd. (126). Motion.—Glenny's Brewery, Ltd. (7). Adjourned Summonses.—City Equitable Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. (appln. of A. J. Collins and Co., Ltd.) (pt. hd.) (12); Buckingham Brick and Tile Co., Ltd. (appln. of J. M. Wilks—with witnesses) (15).

COURT VI. (LUXMOORE, J.).—In Court (as Chambers).—Summonses.—A to D.—Master Cowley.—With Counsel.—Re Doyle, dec. (Stephenson v. Doyle); re Wright, Counsel.—Re Akre's Letters Patent, re Patent and Designs Acts. To follow the C to D Division.—E to K.—Master Holland.—With Counsel.—Re Earle, dec. (Wooldridge v. Earle); re Hellbrom, dec. (Cohen v. Hellbrom); re Hodgson, dec. (Hodgson v. Hodgson); re Hunter, dec. (Hunter v. Wilmot).—With out Counsel.—Re Fordike, dec. (Fordike v. Fordike); re Groves, dec. (McNeil v. Liddell).—To follow the E to K Division.—8 to 12.—Master Mosse.—With Counsel.—Re Stevenson, dec. (Stevenson v. Stevenson); re Foott Settlement Trusts (Scott v. Bowes-Lyon); Vale of Neath Dinas Brick and Cement Co., Ltd. v. Amalgamated Dinas Silica Works, Ltd.; re Spiers, dec. (Thomson v. Allport).—Without Counsel.—Re J. Withers, dec. and re Cattle Industry Act, 1925; Korbo Rubber Sponge Products, Ltd. v. Defries. To follow the E to K Division.—L to R.—Master WATKIN WILLIAMS.—With Counsel.—Re E. Pearman, dec.; re John Oliver's Will Trusts; re William Mitchell, dec.; re Peoples Settled Property. Without Counsel.—Read v. Thomas.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—In Court (as Chambers).—At 10.30:—Chamber Summonses.—A to D.—Master Kidd.—With Counsel.—Barkway v. Sayers. To follow the A to D Division.—E to K.—Master Keen.—With Counsel.—Re Gordon-Duff Infants and re Trustee Act, 1925.—Master Wilson.—With Counsel.—Re Emerson, dec. (Crossdell v. Denham); Godley v. Godley. To follow the E to K Division.—L to R.—Master H. W. Bell.—With Counsel.—Re Hanking, dec. and re Trustee Act, 1925; Power v. Power. Without Counsel.—Re Richiner Park Estate (1928), Ltd. and re Companies Act, 1929; London and Northern Estates Co., Ltd. (Harris v. Beckett).—To follow the L to R Division.—L to Z.—Master Chandler.—With Counsel.—Re Tweddle, dec. and re Trustee Act (Tweddle v. Barwise); re United Dairies (Wholesale), Ltd. (application); re Trustee Act and re Law of Property Act; re Old Linthorpe Brick Co., Ltd. (McLaughlan v. the Company).—Without Counsel.—Re Thornton, dec. (Smith v. Edwards).

King's Bench Division

COURT VIII. (AVORY, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—Flanders v. Eves and wife (pt. hd.) (1214); Hasel v. Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (settled) (1252); Schorno v. Foster and ors. (1282); Posorgah Ot. Britain Limited v. Ford and ors. (1302); Prosorgah Ot. Britain Limited v. Ford and ors. (1303); Spurgin v. Cliff and ors. (1320).

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COURT IV. (MCCARDIE, J.).—At 11:—Non-Juries.—Falkiner v. Holiday (1885); Sairsbury v. Lister (1873); Wells v. Brit. Construction Films, Ltd. (1906).

CRIMINAL APPEAL COURT (BRANSON, J.) (Chambers Judge).—In Room 801.—At 10.30:—Summons.—Re Smith—habeas corpus. In Court.—Not before 11:—Non-Juries.—Harridon, Mackay, and Co. v. Russell (pt. hd.) (1819).

COURT IX. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.45:—Commercial Summonses, etc.—Attended by Counsel.—General Asphalt Co. v. Anglo Saxon Petroleum Co.; Henigue Lage v. Simens Bros. Not Attended by Counsel.—Safa'it v. Western Association and Co.; Telon Cold Storage Co. v. Wenham.—Witness List.—French and ors. v. Port of Manchester Insce. Co. (two summs.). Not before 11:—Non-Juries.—Jackson v. Thomas and anr. (1871); Klug v. Percy (1923).

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Railway Rates Tribunal Court

COURT "B" (JUDGE'S QUADRANGLE) (SIR WALTER CLOUSTON, K.C.) (President), MR. W. A. JEPSON, and MR. G. C. LOCKER).—At 10.30:—Applications by railway companies, re classification and owner's risk (pt. hd.).

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Probate and Divorce Summonses.—Not before 12:—Applications to make a decree absolute.—Undefended *nisi* in 23 causes, including six cases proceeding in District Registries. Probate motions.—Fairman, S. H., dec. (A.); Schoenfels, S., dec. (D.); Taylor, A. E., dec. (C.); Flood, A., dec. (D.); Mahoney, orse. Marney, R., dec. (E.); Jones, E., dec. (F.); Jameson, E., dec. (G.); Ford, J., dec. (H.); Gibb, S. H. M., dec. (I.); Cre, J. A., dec. (J). Probate actions.—Hyams v. Belder; Oldenshaw and ant. v. Wyld. Undefended Divorce Cause.—Gower v. Gower and Foster (pt. hd.).

COURT IV. (LEWIS OF DWYFOR, J.).—At 10.30:—Undefended Divorce Cause.—Rosberg v. Rosberg and Newman (15); Peacock v. Peacock and Moss (25); Love, F. B. v. Love, T. (39); Walker, E. F. v. Walker, C. S. (40); Sweet v. Sweet and Sweet (57); Hance, H. J. v. Hance, J. R. (73); Brewster, I. A. v. Brewster, P. (79); Brader v. Brader and Baker (80); Romeu, N. v. Romeu, R. C. B. (100); Hall, M. v. Hall, K. O. v. Hall, F. T. (75); Brewster, I. A. v. Brewster, P. (79); Brader v. Brader and Baker (80); Romeu, N. v. Romeu, R. C. B. (100); Hall, M. v. Hall, K. O. v. Hall, F. T. (75); Hance, H. J. v. Hance, J. R. (73); Hull, K. O. v. Hull, F. T. (75); Brewster, I. A. v. Brewster, P. (79); Brader v. Brader and Baker (80); Romeu, N. v. Romeu, R. C. B. (100); Longowyn, Iad (Mrs. F. B. Bibby) v. Luckille (Mrs. N. R. Davis); Ravenglass (Major A. W. Huntington) Rimell v. Good (Mr. V. Smyth) W. Smyth v. Abbey Wood (Major J. B. Watson) Major Watson v. Rushall Down (Mr. H. Andrews) Rimell v. Abigail (Captain A. F. Bellville) J. Hall v. Mary Ambree (Major A. Bonsor) F. Hartigan v. Sir Bruno (Mrs. Oakley) E. Peake v. Quaking Grass (Mr. A. Clement) Clement v. Sunrock (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell) L. Cundell v. Asterion (Mr. H. D. Bennie) Barthropp v. Sea Wrack (Sir L. Green) Hamnett v. Southam (Mr. R. H. A. Gresson) Rimell v. West Curragh (Sir J. Grey) Stubbs v. Stable Knight (Mr. A. Alphine) H. Harrison v. Firestar II. (Mrs. S. H. Milner) Pearce v. Chutney (Mrs. R. L. Pilkington) Powell v. Knave of Hearts (Mr. A. Peake) F. Peake v. Impertinence (Mr. R. Renton) Renton v. Pissadilma, Ltd. (155); Charles Finegold, Ltd. (156); Aeroplane Automatic Devices, Ltd. (157); Frank Chapman and Sons, Ltd. (158); Bruce Peebles, Ltd. (69); Angel Tyman Rubber Estate, Ltd. (106); Wiggins and Co. (Hammersmith), Ltd. (152); Evos Doorways, Ltd. (126). Motion.—Glenny's Brewery, Ltd. (7). Adjourned Summonses.—City Equitable Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. (appln. of A. J. Collins and Co., Ltd.) (pt. hd.) (12); Buckingham Brick and Tile Co., Ltd. (appln. of J. M. Wilks—with witnesses) (15).

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COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Probate and Divorce Summonses.—Not before 12:—Applications to make a decree absolute.—Undefended *nisi* in 23 causes, including six cases proceeding in District Registries. Probate motions.—Fairman, S. H., dec. (A.); Schoenfels, S., dec. (D.); Taylor, A. E., dec. (C.); Flood, A., dec. (D.); Mahoney, orse. Marney, R., dec. (E.); Jones, E., dec. (F.); Jameson, E., dec. (G.); Ford, J., dec. (H.); Gibb, S. H. M., dec. (I.); Cre, J. A., dec. (J). Probate actions.—Hyams v. Belder; Oldenshaw and ant. v. Wyld. Undefended Divorce Cause.—Gower v. Gower and Foster (pt. hd.).

COURT IV. (LEWIS OF DWYFOR, J.).—At 10.30:—Undefended Divorce Cause.—Rosberg v. Rosberg and Newman (15); Peacock v. Peacock and Moss (25); Love, F. B. v. Love, T. (39); Walker, E. F. v. Walker, C. S. (40); Sweet v. Sweet and Sweet (57); Hance, H. J. v. Hance, J. R. (73); Brewster, I. A. v. Brewster, P. (79); Brader v. Brader and Baker (80); Romeu, N. v. Romeu, R. C. B. (100); Hall, M. v. Hall, K. O. v. Hall, F. T. (75); Brewster, I. A. v. Brewster, P. (79); Brader v. Brader and Baker (80); Romeu, N. v. Romeu, R. C. B. (100); Hull, K. O. v. Hull, F. T. (75); Brewster, I. A. v. Brewster, P. (79); Brader v. Brader and Baker (80); Romeu, N. v. Romeu, R. C. B. (100); Longowyn, Iad (Mrs. F. B. Bibby) v. Luckille (Mrs. N. R. Davis); Ravenglass (Major A. W. Huntington) Rimell v. Good (Mr. V. Smyth) W. Smyth v. Abbey Wood (Major J. B. Watson) Major Watson v. Rushall Down (Mr. H. Andrews) Rimell v. Abigail (Captain A. F. Bellville) J. Hall v. Mary Ambree (Major A. Bonsor) F. Hartigan v. Sir Bruno (Mrs. Oakley) E. Peake v. Quaking Grass (Mr. A. Clement) Clement v. Sunrock (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell) L. Cundell v. Asterion (Mr. H. D. Bennie) Barthropp v. Sea Wrack (Sir L. Green) Hamnett v. Southam (Mr. R. H. A. Gresson) Rimell v. West Curragh (Sir J. Grey) Stubbs v. Stable Knight (Mr. A. Alphine) H. Harrison v. Firestar II. (Mrs. S. H. Milner) Pearce v. Chutney (Mrs. R. L. Pilkington) Powell v. Knave of Hearts (Mr. A. Peake) F. Peake v. Impertinence (Mr. R. Renton) Renton v. Pissadilma, Ltd. (155); Charles Finegold, Ltd. (156); Aeroplane Automatic Devices, Ltd. (157); Frank Chapman and Sons, Ltd. (158); Bruce Peebles, Ltd. (69); Angel Tyman Rubber Estate, Ltd. (106); Wiggins and Co. (Hammersmith), Ltd. (152); Evos Doorways, Ltd. (126). Motion.—Glenny's Brewery, Ltd. (7). Adjourned Summonses.—City Equitable Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. (appln. of A. J. Collins and Co., Ltd.) (pt. hd.) (12); Buckingham Brick and Tile Co., Ltd. (appln. of J. M. Wilks—with witnesses) (15).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—In Court (as Chambers).—Summonses.—A to D.—Master Cowley.—With Counsel.—Re Doyle, dec. (Stephenson v. Doyle); re Wright, Counsel.—Re Akre's Letters Patent, re Patent and Designs Acts. To follow the C to D Division.—E to K.—Master Holland.—With Counsel.—Re Earle, dec. (Wooldridge v. Earle); re Hellbrom, dec. (Cohen v. Hellbrom); re Hodgson, dec. (Hodgson v. Hodgson); re Hunter, dec. (Hunter v. Wilmot).—With out Counsel.—Re Fordike, dec. (Fordike v. Fordike); re Groves, dec. (McNeil v. Liddell).—To follow the E to K Division.—8 to 12.—Master Mosse.—With Counsel.—Re Stevenson, dec. (Stevenson v. Stevenson); re Foott Settlement Trusts (Scott v. Bowes-Lyon); Vale of Neath Dinas Brick and Cement Co., Ltd. v. Amalgamated Dinas Silica Works, Ltd.; re Spiers, dec. (Thomson v. Allport).—Without Counsel.—Re J. Withers, dec. and re Cattle Industry Act, 1925; Korbo Rubber Sponge Products, Ltd. v. Defries. To follow the E to K Division.—L to R.—Master WATKIN WILLIAMS.—With Counsel.—Re E. Pearman, dec.; re John Oliver's Will Trusts; re William Mitchell, dec.; re Peoples Settled Property. Without Counsel.—Read v. Thomas.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—In Court (as Chambers).—At 10.30:—Chamber Summonses.—A to D.—Master Kidd.—With Counsel.—Barkway v. Sayers. To follow the A to D Division.—E to K.—Master Keen.—With Counsel.—Re Gordon-Duff Infants and re Trustee Act, 1925.—Master Wilson.—With Counsel.—Re Emerson, dec. (Crossdell v. Denham); Godley v. Godley. To follow the E to

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

BRISTOL BEAT THE HARLEQUINS

FINE FORWARD PLAY

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

The West Country forward, well led and well together both in the tight and the loose, was rather too much for the Harlequin team that faced Bristol, at Twickenham, on Saturday. The Harlequins scored the only try of the first half and converted it, but the second half was Bristol's beyond all dispute and even with the luck against them they managed to obtain a penalty goal and three unconverted tries. Bristol thus beat the only other unbeaten side in first-class football by 12 points to five.

No doubt the break in the weather had something to do with the way in which the play went; not that the Bristol backs as a whole were any happier with a wet slippery ball on a still more slippery surface than were the Harlequins. It was in the intensive spoiling and close rushing that tell so heavily in such conditions that Bristol gained the upper hand and, having gained it, were far too learned in tactics to let go. Primarily it was the smothering of C. C. McCreight at the base of the scrummage that robbed the Harlequins of their best chance to win. This was a much more serious matter than the inability of J. C. Hubbard and J. R. Cole to play at full-back and centre three-quarter respectively. The way in which J. E. Hutton, H. C. C. Laird, and J. C. Gibbs between them scored the best try of the match—undoubtedly Hutton's run was the most brilliant incident—showed what might have been if the Harlequin pack and scrummage half-back had fully held their own. C. B. Carter, the Bristol scrummage half-back, also had a rough time and did not improve matters by delaying his passes frequently, but in spoiling and in resource generally he was altogether superior to his immediate opponent.

HALF-BACKS IN DIFFICULTIES

In the stand-off position, J. T. M. Barrington started so badly in the handling, or rather mishandling, of a ball that seemed charged with electricity that his chances of an international cap vanished into the mist of a November afternoon, according to the views of many people. Yet Laird was no more certain in his handling and every now and then Barrington did give glimpses of his best form, which is very good indeed. In the first half, for example, he beat the defence by a feint and a swerve that W. J. A. Davies could hardly have bettered, but, although he reached the goal-line, he was accounted to have lost the ball in the act of touching down a try. D. W. Burland had a similar experience in the second half, so that Bristol really were unlucky not to have scored five instead of three tries. Burland, as usual, was alternately slow to the point of being cumbrous and impressively powerful as a runner for the line. Burland made no mistake in accepting dummies and for that reason alone could claim to have done a useful afternoon's work; by marking the man instead of the shadow he helped to limit Hutton to one great run and deprived Gibbs of any chance to use his pace, except in defence, when he used it remarkably well. Both sides in defence found it very difficult to field a slimy, rolling ball, and in the first half the Bristol goal-line had as many narrow escapes as the Harlequins'. Fortunately for both, the full-backs covered their half-backs and three-quarter backs splendidly. E. F. Waring could not compare with T. W. Brown as a kicker to touch, but he stood up to the rushes well. Brown still conveys an impression of frailty, but there is something very finished and attractive about his play and he may yet add a few more caps to those he earned in 1928 and 1929.

The forward play as a whole was no more spectacular than that of the backs. There were moments in the first half when the pace and vigour of the Harlequin pack threatened to punish the fumblings of the Bristol backs pretty severely, but they never quite broke loose, and the longer the game went on the more they were mastered in and round about the scrummage. P. W. Adams did not spare himself as leader, and E. D. Sewell, P. E. Dunkley, and G. B. Coghlan mauled and tackled manfully. In the loose there was nothing so solid and efficient as the Bristol close rushes, and certainly on the day's play the Harlequins had no all-round forwards to compare with J. L. Tucker, D. Hicks, W. C. Broome, B. Parsons, and F. Hollister.

There was a surprisingly small crowd of spectators, but the few thousands who were there saw an exciting game, if hardly the brilliant display of open football that had been expected. That, of course, was mainly due to the treacherous conditions and the total inability of McCreight to deal with the West Country game at its cleverest and fairest. It was seldom indeed that the Bristol spoilers fell offside. The first real incident was a magnificent breakaway by Adams, and when the Bristol backs began to drop their passes and let a rolling ball slip through their hands the speed of the Harlequin forwards began to occupy a good deal of one's attention. There was, however, more real danger in the Bristol rushes, and, in support of them both Carter and Barrington in turn very nearly slipped over the Harlequin goal-line. Barrington did in fact get there, but a try was not allowed. A remarkable dribble by Burland set up another attack that nearly enabled Barrington to dodge his way over in the left-hand corner. At the other end of the field, Barrington and Brown in each had had to cover what looked like a disastrous fumble under the very nose of Laird.

HUTTON'S GREAT RUN

There was, however, no scoring until shortly before half-time. Then it was an entirely unexpected effort by Hutton that gave his side the valuable and encouraging lead of five points. Hutton started his run about the half-way line, and, having swept past a number of opponents in midfield, suddenly changed direction, swerved past some more opponents, and handed the ball on to Laird, who was at his left elbow. Laird ran a few yards and gave Gibbs a clear run over the line and round almost as far as the goalposts. Dunkley converted. In the remaining minute before the interval Laird wasted an intercepted pass and a great chance to increase the Harlequin lead by punting far ahead to touch instead of straight ahead over the full-back's head.

Bristol gained the upper hand in the second half slowly and a trifle dully, but none the less surely. Once the Harlequin pack were well held they never showed any sign of breaking loose in attack. Broome scored the first Bristol try by dribbling the ball over the line at the end of a series of rushes. It also was by a clever use of his feet and a sharp turn of speed that H. Sherman scored his try on the left wing. The ball had gone loose in some scrambling play and Sherman dribbled it some 20 yards and then, having booted it well past the full-back, won the race for the touch-down. A penalty kick in front of the goalposts gave Bristol their next three points and, finally, after one of those short, sharp bouts of passing that Bristol had been trying to develop at intervals all through the game had enabled Burland to cross the line, only to drop the ball in grounding it, the same player picked up in the loose and made no mistake with his side's third try. J. N. Hazell was in very bad form as a place-kicker, or the difference between the two scores would have been more pronounced.

The teams were:—

HARLEQUINS.—E. F. Waring, back; P. E. Hodge, J. A. Bates, J. E. Hutton, and J. C. Gibbs, three-quarter backs; H. C. C. Laird and C. C. McCreight, half-backs; H. L. Price, A. E. C. Prescott, E. D. Sewell, G. B. Coghlan, P. E. Dunkley, P. W. Adams, D. H. Dodge, and C. E. Hinde-Howell, forwards.

BRISTOL.—T. W. Brown, back; A. W. Lillicrap, W. Moncrieffe, D. W. Burland, and H. Sherman, three-quarter backs; J. T. M. Barrington and C. B. Carter, half-backs; J. L. Tucker, F. G. Lambert, J. N. Hazell, D. Hicks, B. Parsons, W. C. Broome, and F. Hollister, forwards.

SCOTTISH RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
GLASGOW HIGH SCHOOL F.P.	10	*HERIOT'S F.P.	6
KELSO	2	*GLASGOW UNIVERSITY	9
*GLASGOW ACADEMICALS	19	EDINBURGH ACADEMICALS	3
*EDINBURGH INSTITUTION F.P.	5	WEST OF SCOTLAND	3
HAWICK	9	*EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY	3
JEDFOREST	11	*GREENOCK WANDERERS	5
GALA	11	*EDINBURGH WANDERERS	5
MELROSE	8	*DUNFERMLINE	5
HILL HEAD HIGH SCHOOL F.P.	8	KELVINSIDE ACADEMICALS	3
WATSONIANS F.P.	9	*ROYAL HIGH SCHOOL F.P.	6

*Home team.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

LANCASHIRE BEAT CHESHIRE

Playing at Aigburth, the ground of the Liverpool Club, on Saturday Lancashire beat Cheshire by a goal (5 points) to a try (3 points). A win by the narrow margin of a goal against a try is generally an unsatisfactory result, but in this match the advantage deservedly went to the only side to show good football before the weather conditions made such play impossible.

Both counties' teams being drawn mainly from Merseyside and both having met last season in a deciding match for the Northern Championship, gave great keenness to the play, and in spite of the dismal day over 4,000 people turned out to watch. The result was expected to turn on the respective work of the half-backs, but as matters went the whole Lancashire back division, apart from G. S. Wilson's inability to fall on the ball and J. W. Stewart's habit of fly-kicking, was much superior in attack, although their defence varied considerably, being frequently at fault in the second half.

Cheshire won the toss, and from the kick-off play was kept in the Cheshire half of the ground. The Lancashire attack was excellent, nothing but the nature of the ground keeping them from scoring. From a sodden afternoon the most promising feature that emerged was this ability of the home backs to handle a slippery ball. The forward play was a ding-dong affair, with Lancashire in the ascendant in the opening half and the Cheshire eight in the second. The Lancashire pack lack the power to combine in close work, too much attention being paid to wing forwards and individual effort. J. P. McArthur and S. S. C. Meikle combined well at half-back, and opened up the attack from difficult situations; their spoiling was good, but they also at one period in the second half failed to down their man. In fact, for some time before the close it looked as if the worse side might scramble over for a winning try. The general clean, incisive play of the early afternoon seemed to desert the home side after half-time. The Cheshire backs, however, were well marked, and made little use of their opportunity. During Lancashire's anxious time J. W. Stewart was not playing the reliable game that F. C. Cockle, the Cheshire full-back, had played in the first half, his difficulties being increased by G. S. Wilson's continued refusal to go down to the ball. As a result the Lancashire forwards were called upon to do a considerable amount of saving, which they effectively did.

In the line-outs Lancashire held the advantage, and J. P. McArthur was quick at getting the ball away from any scrummage that formed. In the tight scrummages Lancashire heeled well at the start, but afterwards, in their eagerness to join in the general rough-and-tumble due to the treacherous turf, their back row broke up too quickly, allowing the Cheshire eight to shove them off the ball. Behind the Cheshire pack, O. W. Roberts and T. C. Knowles never established a good understanding, and Knowles's individual efforts came to nothing.

The best movements of the day were forward rushes and dribbles mainly in the second half, but in these neither side was sufficiently together to make their advance effective, individual dribbles being generally resorted to, J. W. Scott, R. T. Foulds, and H. B. Toft doing well for the home side and D. E. Law for Cheshire. At the close, Lancashire rallied and took play into their opponents' territory, but the heavy going had affected them, and they could not repeat the attractive three-quarter movements that had promised so much in the opening minutes of the match. The converting kick that won the game was made by E. Ogden from a difficult position. The same player later missed a penalty goal by a few inches.

The teams were:—

LANCASHIRE.—J. W. Stewart (Preston Grasshoppers), back; J. W. Calder (Waterloo), R. Ogden (Fylde), B. D. Butler (Fylde), and G. S. Wilson (Birkenhead Park), three-quarter backs; S. S. C. Meikle (Waterloo) and J. P. McArthur (Waterloo), half-backs; E. Ikenshaw (Liverpool), H. B. Toft (Manchester University), R. H. Thewlis (Liverpool University), H. C. S. Jones (Manchester), J. W. Livsey (Manchester), R. T. Scott (Waterloo), R. T. Foulds (Waterloo), and A. N. Clot (Waterloo), forwards.

CHESHIRE.—F. C. Cockle (Birkenhead Park), back; H. Sever (Sale), F. H. Shaw (Sale), J. V. Richardson (Birkenhead Park), and J. B. Charles (Birkenhead Park), three-quarter backs; T. G. Sadowsky (Birkenhead Park) and O. W. Roberts (Birkenhead Park), half-backs; D. E. Law (Birkenhead Park), H. Cookson (Sale), R. C. Critten (Birkenhead Park), W. P. Scott (Sale), C. W. Ellard (New Brighton), E. Green (Sale), C. H. Gibson (Birkenhead Park), and F. D. Russell-Roberts (Birkenhead Park), forwards.

CLOSE GAME AT LEEDS

On a heavy ground at Kirkstall, Leeds, and in drizzling rain, Yorkshire beat Durham by a try to nothing. So evenly were the teams matched that a draw would probably have been a fairer result, for, while Yorkshire enjoyed a clear advantage behind the scrummage, the conditions were not favourable to open play, and in the scrummages the heavier Durham pack were more effective.

There was scarcely a dull moment in a game which was fast on so heavy a ground. The heavier Durham forwards shoved strongly, broke up quickly, and did not lose many chances of getting away in the open. That advantage was nullified by the fine combination of Yorkshire's three-quarter backs, all of whom passed well and backed each other up. Though Auty still showed a trace of the effects of his recent injury, he was, at times, at the top of his form, though closely marked. Many Yorkshire attacks started by the initiative of Auty were checked by the close tackling of the Durham half-backs, whose passing, however, was wild. The tackling on both sides was effective, and the kicking accurate. The try of the game came after half an hour from a fine passing movement, which ended in Williams crossing the Durham line.

CUMBERLAND'S BIG SCORE

Cumberland beat Northumberland at Workington by one goal and eight tries (29 points) to two goals and three tries (19 points). The victory would have been even more pronounced but for the tendency of Cumberland to take things easily once they had established a clear lead. Their line was not often in danger till then, and Northumberland had little hope of winning then. The game was full of interest, and there was one brief period just after the interval when it seemed that Northumberland might rally, but the effort was not sustained.

Northumberland's forwards were outplayed in the open, while in the tight scrummages they rarely got the ball. Their half-backs, Brogden and Allan, combined well behind a beaten pack, though they were not so effective as Bendall and Webster. The feature of the play of the Cumberland three-quarter backs was the strong, straight running of Johnston and Cavaghan. Still they could not have met with the success that they did but for the general understanding prevailing throughout the team. In the opening half Webster, Johnston, Bendall, Cavaghan, and Lawson scored tries for Cumberland, and Horsley and Marsh for Northumberland. After the interval Johnston (two) and Valentine (two) scored for Cumberland, Reay converting one of the tries, and Allan, Horsley, and Carter scored for Northumberland, Holt and Webster each converting one.

WELSH TRIAL MATCH

The first of the Welsh trial matches was played at Cardiff on Saturday. The Probables' Fifteen, including 12 of the team which beat France last season, started in a disappointing fashion, but recovered sufficiently well to deserve their victory over the Possibles by two goals and five tries (25 points) to a goal and a try (8 points).

There was little to choose between the teams except that after their uncertain opening the Probables showed greater attacking power and method behind the scrummage. Still it was only near the end that their victory became certain. In the first half Arthur (two) and Thomas scored tries, one of which Windsor Lewis converted, and Bayliss converted a try scored by Vickary for the Possibles. In the second half, Windsor Lewis, D. Jones, Lemon, and Skym scored for the Probables, D. Morgan converting one; Rice-Evans scored for the Possibles.

OLD BOYS' MATCHES

	Pts.		Pts.
OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS	8	*LEICESTER	3
OLD ALLEYNIANS	18	*BLACKHEATH	3
OLD HAILEYBURIANS	3	OLD DUNSTONIANS	0
*GUY'S HOSPITAL	9	OLD BLUES	7
CATFORD BRIDGE	18	*OLD WHITGIFTIANS	8
R.U.C.S. OLD BOYS	7	*RUGBY	3
*WASPS	34	OLD EMANUEL	0
*THAMES VALLEY	18	OLD HABERDASHERS	0
*EGHER	17	OLD BRIGHTONIANS	8
*OLD MILLHILLIANS	16	OLD PAULINES	3
		*OLD JOHNIANS	5
LONDON WELSH "A"	5	(LEATHERHEAD)	0
OLD EDDINGTONIANS	11	*WEMBDON	0
*K.C.S. OLD BOYS	13	LONDON UNIVERSITY	0
*OLD WESTCLIFFIANS	6	GRAVS	3
OLD BREKHAMSTEDIANS	17	*LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS	0
OLD RUTLISHIANS	34	*FINCHLEY	0
LONDON HOSPITAL	5	*OLD CRANLEIGHANS	3
*UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL	13	OLD QUEENIANS	8
HARPENDEN	23	*OLD ALBANIANS	5
OLD TIFFINIANS	11	*WARLINGHAM	0
*NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA	14	OLD CITIZENS	0
*OLD EDWARDIANS	5	OLD LEYSIANS	0
*STAINES	28	OLD MID-WHITGIFTIANS	6
OLD CATERHAMIANS	11	*PARK HOUSE "A"	6
		OLD HAILEYBURIANS "A"	0
*SEVENOAKS	32		

OXFORD AT RICHMOND

FINE PLAY BY T. M. HART

Oxford University made their first appearance of the season in town on Saturday afternoon, when they beat Richmond at the Athletic Ground by two goals and two tries (16 points) to nothing. On the previous Saturday Cambridge University had beaten the same club at the same place by 22 points to 6.

Oxford, however, were a far more impressive side, and they showed that they had once more a player who may well pull any match round in their favour. That player is T. M. Hart, who won two caps for Scotland last season. The mantle of M. Robson, who won the last University match for Oxford, has descended upon him, and he acquitted himself worthily on Saturday. When things were not going too well for the side, Hart was always there and ready. He was sound in defence, as the whole team is, and that is one of the marks of the Oxford side this year, even without their best full-back, J. A. Adamson. Hart kicked, particularly to the touchline on his left hand, far better than any other player of the present time, the length of the kick and his accuracy in finding touch just before the bounce being quite remarkable. Yet Hart shone most in attack. He is a dashing player who is not afraid to break through, and he did it repeatedly on Saturday. It only P. C. Alexander, who was playing beside him in the centre, could have held a few more of the passes he got from Hart, and if C. F. Lyons could have run with the speed and dash of C. F. Cardale, whose place he was taking, the Oxford score would have been much larger.

Hart's best piece of play came just at the close of the game. During one of the robust Richmond attacks that had come often during the match, he got the ball just by his own goal. He made a long sweeping run, tracing a semi-circle through and past most of his opponents, and that brought him to the half-way line with a forward and Lyons up in support. Lyons got away finely, and with a clever turn-in near the corner-flag, which deceived the men trying to cut him off, got a try right behind the posts, which Alexander made a feeble attempt to convert. Lyons had scored also in the first half, after a break through and long run by Hart of the same kind. Alexander had then kicked a goal, as he did from the first try of the second half. The other two tries had been chiefly the work of the forwards, of whom P. D. Howard was in splendid form. Howard led a rush towards the Richmond line, and as the ball came loose A. E. Brookes dashed over far out, but W. E. Henley could not convert. Howard himself scored the other with a strong barge over the line from a line-out about five yards away.

Oxford are strong in the scrummage. Their forwards all poll their weight, and though at times there was delay in getting the ball back in the close scrummages, that was not generally the case. J. L. Holmes led his men well in this and was always to the fore in the loose. Howard stood out by himself, and W. A. H. Druitt, D. H. Swayne, and R. R. McGibbon are all forwards of the first class. There will be few changes in such a pack except for injuries. At half-back D. E. A. Roberts played in the inside place, and was a little slow in getting the ball away. H. Rees, who was brought up from back to the outside place, was at times as good as Hart in his kicking, and his passing and running always threatened danger to Richmond. Alexander tackled finely, as all the others did, but he had an off-day in taking passes. He seemed to be intent on watching his opponent rather than the ball. A. E. Brookes played with great pluck, and Lyons ran well more than once. G. H. M. Williams looked a little fragile for full-back, but his calm judgment never failed.

Richmond's strength lay chiefly at forward. C. R. Hopwood is a tireless leader, and he was quite at his best, well supported by R. G. S. Hobbs and A. D. Allen. R. Burgess is a fine half-back, but he was not too well supported. Both W. A. H. Chapman and H. M. O'M. Helman played well on the wings.

The teams were:—

RICHMOND.—D. F. Ryan, back; W. A. H. Chapman, W. N. S. Hosegood, H. M. Green, and A. Helman, three-quarter backs; R. Burgess and E. G. H. Green, half-backs; R. G. S. Hobbs, A. D. Allen, B. L. E. Hebert, A. J. Charlton, R. M. Tolley, C. R. Hopwood, D. W. Parsons, and E. V. Howes, forwards.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—G. H. M. Williams (Christ's, Brecon, and Balliol), back; A. E. Brookes (Hereford and Brasenose), T. M. Hart (Dunstone and Brasenose), P. C. Alexander (St. Andrew's, Grahamstown, and Trinity), and C. F. Lyons (Ampleforth and Balliol), three-quarter backs; H. Rees (St. Andrew's, Grahamstown, and Trinity), D. E. A. Roberts (Llandovery and University College), half-backs; S. J. Hofmeyr, captain (University of Capetown and University College), D. H. Swayne (Bromsgrove and Brasenose), W. A. H. Druitt (Edinburgh Academy and Oriel), R. R. McGibbon (Fettes and Corpus), A. G. Cridlan (Uppingham and Worcester), A. J. Mill Hill (Haileybury and Wadham), D. H. Swayne (Bromsgrove and Worcester), and W. E. Henley (Otago, N.Z., and New College), forwards.

CAMBRIDGE WIN EASILY

Cambridge University defeated London Scottish by six goals and three tries (39 points) to a goal (5 points) at Cambridge on Saturday.

Even the presence of six international players in the Scottish side did not give them any advantage, and with a somewhat deplorable defence, particularly among the inside players of the backs, they were made to look a moderate team during the last 20 minutes of the game, when Cambridge scored no fewer than 26 points. Seldom has a Scottish Fifteen gone down so badly at Cambridge; and there was an indication of loss of heart, or it might have been want of fitness, which caused them to crumple up in such a fashion. The University certainly went all out right up to the final whistle; and even the few spasmodic rallies by the visitors in no way disconcerted them from their object, which was to give their backs every possible opportunity to attack.

Cambridge were trying a new experiment by playing F. W. Simpson, the R.E. freshman, at scrummage half-back and J. E. Phillips at outside half-back. Simpson had earned a trial, and, although he came out of the ordeal well, he could hardly be accounted as any improvement on E. B. Pope. On the other hand, Phillips was quite an unknown quantity, and he certainly had a big share in the honours of the day. Rather above the average height, he took his passes soundly, and, while showing his ability to force his way through quickly, he also fed J. A. Tallant and L. H. Collison well. These two players had a good day. They soon assessed the merits of the men opposed to them in defence, and nearly all the movements which ended in scoring owed their start to one or other. The speed of Smeddle on the wing was often too much for his opponents, and he had the satisfaction of scoring two tries in each half. In a similar way Greenwood surprised London Scottish by his speed which is unusual for so sturdy a forward. London Scottish were inferior all round, and R. W. Langrish was completely overshadowed by J. G. Askew; and C. E. W. Mackintosh, even when he got well into his stride, did not cause much anxiety.

Cambridge University were on the defensive at the start, but when a free kick gave relief to the centre, Tallent made a clever feint and the ball passed from Collison to Smeddle, who ran away to score a try which Williams converted seven minutes from the start. Cambridge carried on a series of attacks, but it was not until Collison broke away smartly that Tallent beat the defence, and again Williams converted. London Scottish scored their only points about five minutes from the interval, when, as the result of a pass round the blind side of the scrummage Mackintosh broke through and Langrish kicked a goal. Cambridge were quickly on the move again, and Smeddle, following up a punt, dribbled over for a try, but from Williams's kick the ball hit one of the posts. Early in the second half London Scottish might have added to their score, but Green, when within a few feet of the line, made a wild pass which went into touch. That was their last chance, as after both Phillips and Collison had failed to drop goals the rout started. Phillips dodged through cleverly; and then Greenwood made a long run from the centre. Watherston was next to score, and then Smeddle got two and Greenwood one more. Askew took five of the kicks and was successful with four.

The teams were:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—J. G. Askew (Durham and Emmanuel), back; W. Smeddle (Fettes and St. Catharine's), L. A. Collison (Mill Hill and St. John's), J. A. Tallent (Sherborne and Clare), and H. E. Carris (Mill Hill and St. John's), three-quarter backs; J. Phillips (Weymouth and Trinity Hall) and F. W. Simpson (Merchant Taylors and Trinity Hall), half-backs; J. A. Embleton (St. Paul's and Caius), P. W. F. Brook (Whitgift and Emmanuel), D. M. Marr (Fettes and Caius), G. M. Greenwood (Rugby and Christ's), G. E. Valentine (Bishops Stortford and St. Catharine's), R. F. G. Watherston (Sedbergh and Corpus Christi), H. B. L. Johnstone (New Zealand and St. Catharine's), and C. H. Williams (Bedford Modern and Jesus), forwards.

LONDON SCOTTISH.—R. W. Langrish, back; C. E. W. Mackintosh, N. C. W. Green, A. Geddes, and R. M. Findlay, three-quarter backs; A. C. C. Miers and W. S. Syme, half-backs; W. M. Rougvead, K. M. Wright, D. H. Simson, D. J. MacNab, H. R. F. McLennan, R. S. Walker, J. C. Miller, and D. A. Thom, forwards.

WELSH RESULTS

PROBABLES	25	POSSIBLES (At Cardiff.)	8
*NEWPORT	17	NEATH	0
ABERAVON	14	*PENARTH	11
CARDIFF	11	*SWANSEA	9

BLACKHEATH BEATEN

OLD ALLEYNIANS' FAST FORWARDS

In spite of some somewhat unfavourable weather there was a really good exhibition of football at the Rectory Field on Saturday, when the Old Alleynians gained a well deserved victory over Blackheath in a strenuous game by three goals and one try (18 points) to one try (3 points).

It was interesting to watch the different tactics employed by the two teams in successfully overcoming the difficulties presented by a slippery ball. That they managed to do so reflects great credit on both sides, but, whereas Blackheath adhered rigidly, almost too rigidly, to what have come to be looked on as correct and orthodox methods, in an endeavour to develop their attack, the Old Alleynians allowed themselves to be bound by no such conventions, and, leaving their backs to await themselves of what chances came their way, demonstrated the ability of fast, energetic forwards to break up the attack and to dominate the game by keen tackling and skilful footwork in loose rushes.

Blackheath were more often successful in obtaining possession in the scrummages and in opening up the game from behind, but despite surprisingly accurate handling on the part of their backs and repeated efforts by C. C. Bishop to break through, their movements were generally smothered at their inception by the admirable spoiling tactics of E. D. Miller, A. S. Davies, and D. H. Frankford. On the few occasions on which the ball travelled as far as H. C. Douty on the wing, this player, after having successfully employed the punt ahead to secure Blackheath's only try, was inclined to make too much use of this form of attack on a day when the recovery of a greasy ball was rendered even more problematical than usual. Otherwise he played well.

For the winners E. C. P. Whitely, at full back, was always safe, while J. E. Pettifer, at three-quarter back, was conspicuous both in attack and defence. Among a keen, bustling pack K. J. Stark stood out by himself, and A. F. Heppenstall was a capable and energetic leader. Though Blackheath as a side played well they were never brilliant. A. S. G. Thompson's defence was sound, and he went down unhesitatingly to the Old Alleynian rushes. Bishop, A. W. U. Roberts, and L. H. Garrett took and gave their passes well, but failed to make ground or to introduce much originality into their attack, though they would have scored several times had they been opposed to a less resolute defence. The forwards, if a trifle slow, worked hard, and none more so than D. E. Pratten and L. S. Bailey.

There was not much to choose between the two sides up to half-time, when the Old Alleynians were leading by a goal to a try. The Old Boys started off with a loose rush to which Thompson went down. Several Blackheath movements were broken up by keen tackling, and on one occasion it was delightful to see their whole back division put down in turn after giving their passes. The Old Alleynians were nearly over on one occasion from a forward rush, and scored immediately after from a similar movement through J. E. Pettifer. Stark kicked a good goal. Bishop broke away, but passed to A. L. Hill when he might have gone on, and the latter was collared in possession. A long kick by the same player found touch in the Old Alleynian "25," and Douty, after running strongly, kicked ahead and, following up smartly, secured the touch down. A. Rendall failed with the kick.

Though Blackheath continued to get the ball in the scrummage, the superiority of the Old Alleynians in the loose made itself more evident after half-time, and shortly after the resumption E. D. Miller, taking the ball from Bishop's hands in a scramble, scored. Stark failed with the kick. Play now became very keen, and there were several stoppages for injuries to players on both sides. After some aimless kicking up and down the field Stark obtained possession, and broke through to score beneath the posts. Heppenstall kicked an easy goal. Blackheath continued to have the ball out and looked dangerous on several occasions, but only on one of these was the defence at fault. Before time the Old Alleynians put in a good piece of short hand-to-hand passing, which enabled H. L. Prytz to force his way over though tackled by Roberts. Stark kicked a really good goal from far out.

The teams were:—

BLACKHEATH.—A. S. G. Thompson, back; H. C. Douty, A. W. C. Roberts, L. H. Garrett, and A. L. Hill, three-quarter backs; C. C. Bishop and R. D. Stewart, half-backs; H. A. Brasher, D. E. Pratten, L. S. Baillie, R. H. Blanchard, J. Hecter, A. Rendall, R. H. Charsley, and M. H. Carpmael, forwards.

OLD ALLEYNIANS.—E. C. P. Whitely, back; W. D. Talbot, A. S. Davies, D. H. Frankford, and J. E. Pettifer, three-quarter backs; E. D. Miller and H. Mill Hill Andrea, half-backs; F. King, H. L. Prytz, K. R. Pettifer, A. Stark, R. S. Heller, T. L. Foster, A. M. Dixon, and A. F. Heppenstall, forwards.

R. S. SPONG IN FORM

The Old Millhillians beat the Old Paulines at Headstone-lane on Saturday by two goals and two tries (16 points) to one try (3 points).

The Old Millhillians deserved their win, if only for the manner in which they overcame the difficulties of a heavy ground and a wet ball. The Old Paulines were unfortunate to have their back, V. Martinson, injured in the first few minutes of the game, and although he continued to play he was unable to do himself justice. As a whole the home side tackled much harder than the visitors, who were slow in getting their man down. The Old Millhillians were well served at stand-off half-back by R. S. Spong, whose play was of a high order, both in attack and defence throughout, but as a combination Spong and K. R. Coleman were not more prominent than R. W. Baily and J. B. Maclean.

The teams were:—

OLD MILLHILLIANS.—G. F. Clement, back; G. M. Meikle, W. E. Lackie, R. J. Edwards, and S. H. Stockman, three-quarter backs; R. S. Spong and K. R. Coleman, half-backs; H. D. Cavaghan, R. B. Hall, J. S. Anderson, J. Lapthorne, L. McLennan, M. W. Lloyd-Owen, J. E. Benham, and T. D. Childs, forwards.

OLD PAULINES.—V. Martinson, back; A. G. C. Robertson, J. H. Salmons, J. Farrell, and E. A. Low, three-quarter backs; J. E. Maclean and R. W. Baily, half-backs; C. H. Dixon, J. S. H. King, G. Embleton, R. Klemin, E. H. E. Nicholls, K. Burton, R. Jobson-Scott, and E. D. H. Thompson, forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. H. P. Cotter.

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*CLIFTON COLLEGE	6	CHELTENHAM COLLEGE	0
MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL	6	*ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL	3
*UPPINGHAM SCHOOL	6	HAILEYBURY COLLEGE	0
SHERBORNE SCHOOL	31	*TONBRIDGE SCHOOL	5
OLD WELLINGTONIANS	34	*WELLINGTON COLLEGE	20
OLD RUGBEIANS	9	*RUGBY SCHOOL	5
*SEDBERGH SCHOOL	25	LIVERPOOL	6
RADLEY SWALLOWS	21	*RADLEY COLLEGE	14
ST. BEES SCHOOL	5	*CHIGLEWICK SCHOOL	3
*KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL	32	DOUAI SCHOOL	4
*BEDFORD SCHOOL	6	LEYS SCHOOL	0
*OUNDLE SCHOOL	8	ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL	5
MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE	3	*TRENT COLLEGE	0
KING'S NORTON	9	*WREKIN COLLEGE	0
WYGGESTON SCHOOL	15	*RATCLIFFE COLLEGE	0
*RYDAL SCHOOL	8	DIDSBURY	0
*CAXFORD SCHOOL	22	TROJANS "A"	8
OLD BLOXHAMIANS	8	*BLOXHAM SCHOOL	3
*LLANDOVERY COLLEGE	6	SWANSEA UPLANDS	3
BIRKENHEAD PARK II.	8	*ELLESMERE COLLEGE	6
		*GRESHAM'S SCHOOL, HOLT	6
LOWESTOFT	13	HARLEQUINS "A"	3
*ST. EDWARD'S SCHOOL	19	*CRANLEIGH SCHOOL	7
BLACKHEATH "A"	15	EASTBOURNE COLLEGE	0
*CHRIST'S HOSPITAL	6	*BRIGHTON COLLEGE	0
LONDON SCOTTISH "A"	8	*CRANBROOK SCHOOL	9
SIDCUP "A"	13	*DOVER COLLEGE	5
BLACKHEATH EXTRA "A"	6	OLD MILLHILLIANS "A"	6
*MILL HILL SCHOOL	8	IMPERIAL SERVICE COLLEGE	3
*ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, LEATHERHEAD	3	KINGSWOOD OLD BOYS	24
*KINGSWOOD SCHOOL	24	ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE	3
*CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL	11	OLD STORTFORDIANS "A"	0
*BISHOP'S STORTFORD COLLEGE	6	ARTISTS' RIFLES	14
*BEDFORD MODERN SCHOOL	14	*SUTTON VALENCE SCHOOL	0
WASPS "A"	12	*HARROW SCHOOL	3
STOWE SCHOOL	14	OLD TAUNTONIANS	0
*TAUNTON SCHOOL	3	INVERPOOL COLLEGE	3
*KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE, I.O.M.	53	OLD LEODIENSIANS	11
*LEEDS G.S.	11	*ELTHAM COLLEGE	3
OLD ELTHAMIANS	29	WATERLOO "A"	6
*ROSSALL SCHOOL	11	ST. PETER'S SCHOOL, YORK	8
*WORKSOP COLLEGE	24	COURTENAY LODGE	0
*LEIGHTON PARK SCHOOL	45	MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL	0
*ABINGDON SCHOOL	3	WYCLIFFE COLLEGE	0
*MONKTON COMBE SCHOOL	11	ST. ALBANS SCHOOL	3
*ST. EDMUND'S COLLEGE, WARE	6	NOTTINGHAM H.S.	0
*STAMFORD SCHOOL	47	HARPENDEN EXTRA "A"	0
*ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL, HARPENDEN	28	*MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE	3
CLIFTON TOWN	0	*BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL	3
DOWNSIDE SCHOOL	31	*HEREFORD CATHEDRAL	0
*HEREFORD C.S.	14	FETTES	3
*TRINITY COLLEGE, GLENALMOND	6	SEAFORD COLLEGE	0
*TUNBRIDGE WELLS "A"	8	*CHELTENHAM II.	3
KING'S, WORCESTER	9	BROMSGROVE TOWN	3
*BROMSGROVE SCHOOL	15	BOURNEMOUTH	0
*WEYMOUTH COLLEGE	8	EDWARE A	3
ROYAL MASONIC SCHOOL, BUSHEY	50	SEDBERGH II.	3
LANCASTER R.G.S.	11		

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Wolverhampton, 1.30: Wye, 1.30.
ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—See fixture list.
SQUASH RACKETS.—Naval and Military Club v. Badminton Club.
BILLIARDS.—Lindrum v. Davis, Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, 3 and 8.

GUY'S NARROW VICTORY

A KEEN GAME

Guy's Hospital just managed to beat the Old Blues at Honor Oak Park on Saturday by the narrow margin of three tries (9 points) to a dropped goal and a penalty goal (7 points).

The score adequately indicates how hard pressed Guy's Hospital were to snatch a victory three minutes from the end of the game. In addition to the absence of Windsor Lewis, however, A. G. Johnson was away injured, and they had to reorganize their attack, which for a long time did not combine well. It was not ultimately so much the superior passing of the Guy's Hospital backs and the fact that they always went straight for the line that proved the deciding factor, but rather the few mistakes made by the defence.

The Old Blues' tackling was a prominent feature, G. F. Keating, W. W. Neilson, and P. Bartram being particularly good. At full-back the latter was, however, once or twice fatally slow in attempting to find touch.

The Old

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

WEST HAM'S FINE DISPLAY

GREAT GOAL-KEEPING BY KENDALL

West Ham United played splendid football to beat Sheffield United at Upton Park on Saturday by four goals to one. Within a month Sheffield United have appeared on the grounds of three First Division clubs in London, and have obtained only one point from the games. They drew with the Arsenal at Highbury, and lost by the one goal scored in the match with Chelsea. At both these meetings they gave the impression of being a good side, particularly in defence, and it came as a surprise to find West Ham so definitely superior.

The fact is that West Ham against some teams touch form that makes them appear an outstanding side, and this form was shown on Saturday. Only a remarkable display of goalkeeping for Sheffield by Kendall kept the home score down to four goals. Kendall was very good at Highbury a month ago, but he was still more astonishing in this game. He had to deal with a heavy and greasy ball, and yet he stopped at least six shots which would have beaten a less alert man.

Kendall was over-worked because the Sheffield half-backs could not hold the West Ham forwards—and too much responsibility was placed on the last lines of defence. The visitors' attack lacked thrust. Oswald, who had been preferred to Tunstall at left outside, was no better than moderate. Gillespie worked diligently and craftily, but found openings difficult to make. Dunne, although Barrett was inclined to give him freedom which might have been dangerous, could not get the measure of the backs, and failed either to hold the forward line together or to break through by himself. He was quite overshadowed by Vivian Gibbins, the home centre-forward, who is playing so well that Watson is not missed in the side. West Ham were excellent both as a team and individually. If any player had an off day it was Ruffell, and that is to be said only because he did not do some of the great things which are expected of him.

The ground was heavy and the ball not easy to control, and with the conditions as they were the pace of the game and the accuracy of the home side were remarkable. West Ham secured the lead three minutes from the start in a rather curious way. Barrett took a free kick from a range of about 25 yards. He put the ball hard forward without the drive being an intentional shot. Thorpe touched it and Kendall, with most of the spectators, thought the deflection was sufficient to carry the ball wide of the post. It rolled instead over the line just inside the post, and Kendall was too late when he flung himself across the goal.

If any fault lay with the goalkeeper it was more than atoned for in the 20 minutes which followed. Every home forward seemed to be eager to shoot, and the shots were hard and on the mark. Gibbins, Ruffell, Barrett, and Yews in turn made great efforts, and only an instinct for position and the safe hands of Kendall saved the Sheffield goal. Then Dunne was adjudged to have been pushed in the penalty area, and the centre-forward equalized the score with a kick from the penalty spot. This brought out the best from the visitors, and the play was even for a period, during which Earl did well to divert a splendid drive by Gillespie, which must otherwise have beaten Dixon. It came as a relief to the crowd of 25,000 when Gibbins put West Ham ahead again by heading neatly into the net from a nicely placed corner kick by Yews.

In the second half West Ham were unquestionably the better side. Their half-backs were attacking while the Sheffield half-backs had to concentrate on defence. Kendall did everything that could be asked of a goalkeeper, but he was beaten twice. Earle scored the third goal for his side with a shot taken as he was charged at short range, and five minutes before the end Yews put the ball beautifully across from near the line and Gibbins headed through out of the reach of Kendall.

The teams were:—

WEST HAM UNITED.—Dixon, goal; Earl and Wade, backs; Norris, Barrett, and Cadwell, half-backs; Yews, Ruffell, Jackson, Gibbins, and Dunne, forwards.

SHEFFIELD UNITED.—Kendall, goal; Thorpe and Gibson (J. R.), backs; Sampy, Matthews, and Cooney, half-backs; Gibson (S. G.), Johnson, Dunne, Gillespie, and Oswald, forwards.

LEAGUE NOTES

On Saturday the total of 201 goals scored in the 44 games of the four divisions in the Football League exceeded the highest total ever made before. The nearest approach to this number was 199 on January 7, 1928.

Arsenal still hold the place of honour in the League Championship. Jack signalized his return to the side by scoring the goal which gave them a draw at Huddersfield, their opponents in the Cup Final in the spring. It was a creditable performance. Aston Villa, who are still second, had an easy victory over Blackburn Rovers, and Houghton, the young left wing player, scored two goals. London will have an opportunity of seeing this young man in the match against the Scottish League at Tottenham on Wednesday. Sheffield Wednesday kept near with an even greater victory over Sunderland, who are now in the second last place. Derby County won again and Portsmouth had a good victory at Middlesbrough.

All these results, however, are as nothing beside the first victory of the season by Manchester United. It was their thirteenth match and at last they won. The attendance at the match was only 7,000. That may only be a start, for the side is capable of much better things. Grimsby Town, who were just above Manchester United, also fairly excelled themselves by beating Leicester City, who had won against Aston Villa a week before. Not only did they win but they won by eight goals to two. [illegible] their new centre forward, scored four goals and Prior two. This fine success may be a fresh encouragement to Grimsby Town, who seemed to have got to the point where they found first-class football too much for them. Chelsea beat Blackpool, who went up to the first division with them when the season started, and for the first time all the three new forwards scored, Jackson, Cheyne, and Gallacher scoring the three goals for the side.

Everton are still supreme in the Second Division and won easily at Reading. That was not unexpected, for Reading have been in poor form all the season. Preston North End seem to have got out of form and they could only draw with Barnsley on their own ground. Burnley and Tottenham Hotspur both pushed on with good victories at home, the Tottenham team getting five goals. Bradford City and Wolverhampton Wanderers each scored seven goals, while Stoke got five and Burnley and Nottingham Forest four each. One of the notable results of the day was the victory of Millwall over West Bromwich Albion by two goals to none. Plymouth Argyle, who were so badly beaten at Bradford, have fallen to the second last place and seem to find play in the division too much for them. Perhaps they will find their feet before long, but their long journeys to the North must be rather tiring.

Notts County still stand unbeaten and are the only proud possessors of such a record in the Leagues, for Motherwell succumbed at last on Saturday in the Scottish League by the odd goal in three at Dundee. Notts County, however, could only draw at Exeter, where they were leading by two goals to none at half-time. Northampton, with a game in hand, drew a point nearer to them, and Torquay United, who still continue to win, and Brentford are not far behind.

Motherwell's fall was the event in the Scottish League. Four teams now stand at the top with 19 points each—Celtic, Partick Thistle, Motherwell, and Dundee. Rangers and Cowdenbeath are only two points behind. There are nine teams with only four points separating them. That is good for Scottish football, and the predominance of the Rangers seems to have passed for the moment. In the Scottish League team to play at Tottenham on Wednesday there is only one player from the Rangers. There were six of them in the international match at Wembley in the spring.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LONDON PROFESSIONAL CHARITY CUP

FULHAM.—Fulham v. Brentford.

LEA BRIDGE.—Clapton Orient v. West Ham United.

SELHURST PARK.—Crystal Palace v. Tottenham Hotspur

CHELSEA'S VICTORY

FORWARDS IN FORM

Chelsea beat Blackpool at Stamford Bridge on Saturday by three goals to none and deserved to do so on account of their superiority in the first half. Later, however, some of the players on both sides got rather out of control, and the good football gave way to a long succession of fouls, free-kicks, and injuries.

The Chelsea forward line that played on Saturday is probably the best that the club can call upon, but it played brilliantly and indifferently in turn. Gallacher did enough to show that he can control the ball like nobody else, but there were periods when he showed a strong inclination to stand perfectly still and let other people play. Jackson, in his usual position on the right wing, was always threatening danger when he got a chance, and Wilson gave Crawford some of those passes that make a wing forward feel that the game is worth while. Hodges, though rather crude in his methods, kept a close watch on Hampson, England's centre-forward, and Odell and Law were seldom in difficulties. In the second half an injury compelled Law to move to outside-left, Crawford dropping back to half-back and Ferguson to back, but by that time the game had become so scrappy that these changes had little effect.

Blackpool had a great worker in McMahon, at centre half-back, and their defence was, on the whole, quite sound. The forwards, however, could not get together like those of Chelsea, and it was only an occasional long shot, or rush by Hampson, that caused Millington any anxiety. The right wing could seldom get past Ferguson, who played well both at half-back and back, and Hampson did not receive enough support from the left to give him a chance.

Chelsea began the game so well that they had practically won it in the first quarter of an hour. Jackson almost immediately put the ball in the goalmouth from a corner, and Pearson pushed it out to Cheyne, who promptly returned it through a crowd of players into the net. Ten minutes later came the best goal of the match. Law cleared to Ferguson, who drew his man and pushed the ball along the ground to Crawford. Crawford passed in to Wilson and ran forward to take the return pass, which Wilson placed beautifully. Crawford then took the ball down to the goal line and put across a fine centre that Jackson nodded into the goal before the Blackpool defence knew what had happened. Just before half-time Gallacher, who had been very subdued, astonished every one by a great individual effort, but after beating a back and lobbing the ball over the goalkeeper's head he had the mortification of seeing Benton kick the ball from under the bar. The second half was disappointing. The trouble seemed to start when Jackson received a kick on the head, and a series of fouls ended in Cheyne having his feet swept from under him on the edge of the penalty area. Irving placed the free-kick so well that Gallacher easily headed a goal, and the short pause that followed gave the players time to cool down.

The teams were:—

CHELSEA.—Millington, goal; Odell and Law, backs; Irving, Hodges, and Ferguson, half-backs; Jackson, Cheyne, Gallacher, Wilson, and Crawford, forwards.

BLACKPOOL.—Pearson, goal; Craig and Ramsay, backs; Watson, McMahon, and Benton, half-backs; Shankley, Upton, Hampson, Oxberry, and Hutchinson, forwards.

TOTTENHAM FORWARDS' GOOD PLAY

Tottenham Hotspur beat Charlton Athletic at White Hart-lane on Saturday by five goals to none.

It was a one-sided match, but the home team played some excellent football, and it was pleasant to see them employing the traditional methods of the club. There has been a tendency of late to make a fetish of the quick, undelayed pass and kick-and-rush tactics, but Saturday proved that Tottenham still have men who are second to none in dribbling and who are not afraid to hold the ball and use their skill. O'Callaghan was one of these men, and he opened the scoring within a few minutes of the start. Davis worked down on the right and the ball went across to Smy, who gave a square pass to O'Callaghan. The Charlton defence had been drawn right out of position and O'Callaghan was able to take a step forward and drive a low shot into the net. The next quarter of an hour was all Tottenham, and Robertson had good fortune, after a fine movement between O'Callaghan, Davies, and Harper, when a shot of Smy's struck him on the knee, the ball having travelled too fast for him to get his hands to it. Charlton were too slow on the ball, and although Astley did a few clever things and Langford did some heroic work at full-back, they were for the most part clearly outplayed.

Tottenham had an advantage at half-back with Cable in place of Messer playing well in the middle of the line, and finding time to do a great deal in attack besides checking any forward movements by Charlton Athletic. A pass of his started the movement which ended in Tottenham's second goal, when the ball travelled to O'Callaghan, from him to Smy, and then on to Bellamy. A corner was forced, and the kick went straight to Harper, who had been left quite unmarked, and he had time to steady the ball and drive into the net. Harper is playing with confidence this year, and he gave Robertson another difficult shot to hold when he slipped through, after deceiving the backs by turning in the ball suddenly and changing the direction of his run. Spiers at the other end had nothing more difficult to do than to punch away a centre from Horton and to catch a long shot from Sweeney, but neither gave him any real trouble.

It was much the same in the second half, for Tottenham scored three more goals at fairly regular intervals, while Charlton could never make headway. Harper got the first of the three with a fine long shot from a pass of Bellamy's. The shot was well timed and the ball travelled at a great pace right into the top left corner of the net. Smy got the second, after some clever combination between Davies and O'Callaghan had let Harper through. Harper's shot hit the post, but Smy was there and had no difficulty in scoring from the rebound. The last goal came from a penalty-kick, when a harassed Charlton defender handled the ball. Harper took the kick, and although Robertson succeeded in stopping a hard drive he could not hold it, and Harper ran forward to shoot the ball past him into the back of the net.

The teams were:—

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR.—Spiers, goal; Lyons and Hodgkinson, backs; Skitt, Cable, and Meads, half-backs; Davies, O'Callaghan, Harper, Smy, and Bellamy, forwards.

CHARLTON ATHLETIC.—Robertson, goal; Smith and Langford, backs; Hird, Pritchard, and Pugsley, half-backs; Wyper, Astley, Whitlow, Sweeney, and Horton, forwards.

AMATEUR RESULTS

F.A. CUP

QUALIFYING COMPETITION—THIRD ROUND

	Goals		Goals
*King's Lynn	2	Crittall's Athletic	0
*Walthamstow Avenue	3	Leytonstone	2
*Barnet	4	Finchley	0
*Hampstead	3	Oxford City	1
Kingstonian	4	*Mitcham Wanderers	2
Aldershot Traction Co.	6	*R.A.M.C. (Aldershot)	5
Tunbridge Wells Rangers	10	*Bromley	2
*Southwick	7	Hastings and St. Leonards	2

F.A. AMATEUR CUP

QUALIFYING COMPETITION—SECOND ROUND

Old Lyonians	2	*Civil Service (Replayed tie)	1
*Guildford	5	Camberley and Yorktown (Replayed tie)	2

LONDON SENIOR CUP

*Hatwards (Enfield)	5	Chesnut	1
*Hayes	3	Wealdstone	1
*Sutton United	2	Bostall Heath	1
*Crayton	6	Bedfordian Corner	1
*Footscray	7	Carshalton Athletic	0
Lyons Club	2	*Park Royal	0

SOUTHERN COUNTIES AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

Middlesex	6 (At Frome)	Somerset	3
Hertfordshire	6 (At Hitchin)	Bedfordshire	0

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE

*Ilford	5	Tufnell Park	1
*Wimbledon	3	Wycombe Wanderers	1
*London Caledonians	1	St. Albans City	1
*The Casuals	1	Dulwich Hamlet	1
*Woking	4	Nunhead	2

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

*Leyton	6	Redhill	1
*Enfield	3	Southall	2
*Barking Town	5	Uxbridge Town	2

LONDON LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

Ensom Town	3	*Dagenham Town	0
*Erith and Belvedere	9	Walthamstow Grange	2

SPARTAN LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

Metropolitan Police	3	*Aylesbury United	1
*Cheshan United	3	Colchester Town	1
*Maidenhead United	8	Great Eastern	2
		Brentwood and Warley	2
*Slough	4	Ley	2
Hounslow	4	*Wood Green Town	1

DIVISION ONE

*Apsley	2	Staines Town	2
*Berkhamsted Town	2	Letchworth Town	2
*Hertford Town	3	Eastbourne Comrades	2
Windsor and Eton	11	Leagrave and District	0
*Cowley	3	Leighton United	2
Marlow	4	*Watford Spartan	2

THE CORINTHIANS AT OXFORD

ENCOURAGING PLAY BY UNIVERSITY

The Corinthians beat Oxford University at Oxford on Saturday by three goals to one.

The conditions were almost ideal; the turf was in good order; there was little wind; but rain fell intermittently. The attendance for what must be one of the most popular of matches at Oxford was only moderate.

Goulding, the University captain, and Bradshaw, the centre half-back, were absent. A. H. Chadder made his first appearance for the Corinthians, and K. E. Hegan was in an unfamiliar position, at centre-forward. This was necessitated by the indisposition of C. T. Ashton.

The play at first was very fast, Oxford setting the pace. They had the better of the game, and their experimental forward line was combining very well. At this period A. H. Chadder was the dominating player for the Corinthians, and H. V. Benest was playing with great thrust for Oxford at outside left. G. T. Ansell was also prominent at inside left with some clever dribbling and feeding of his wing men. Oxford were so much the quicker and more determined side at this stage that it came as no surprise when they opened the scoring. H. V. Benest sent in a hard cross-shot which was charged down, but H. J. L. Wright got the ball on the rebound to score from short range. In another raid an Oxford forward headed towards the goal, with Garland-Wells beaten, only for G. H. Abbott to head out. Yemm hit the post with a shot that looked as if it were intended for a centre, and Ansell also sent in a hard drive which just grazed the outside of the post.

The Corinthians were by no means kept entirely on the defensive. Doggart was feeding Hurley extremely well, but some good midfield play was spoiled by too close work in the Oxford penalty area and some wofully poor shooting. K. E. Hegan was on the target, but his shots lacked sting. In addition, the Oxford goalkeeper, G. R. M. Ricketts, was very safe.

Though Oxford deserved their lead of one goal at half-time, they failed in the second half to maintain the pace they had set. The Corinthian half-backs gradually got the upper hand, and kept a firm grip on the rest of the game. About halfway through the second half, G. H. Abbott was injured and had to retire for a short while. On his return the forward line was rearranged, Hegan and Doggart changing places. In this formation they appeared more dangerous, especially as R. W. V. Robins was making some excellent runs on the right wing. G. R. M. Ricketts proved the great stumbling-block to these attacks, making some great saves. Just when it appeared that he was invincible, A. G. Doggart scored with a magnificent shot from 20 yards. A brilliant run by Robins was converted by Doggart, who also scored the third goal. Ricketts made an amazing save from Chadder, whose hard low shot through a crowd of players was diverted round the post.

It was an enjoyable game, full of incident. From the point of view of the University, who have not won a match, it was encouraging. From the Corinthian point of view, it was not so satisfactory as the score suggests.

The teams were:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—G. R. M. Ricketts, goal; H. J. Linnell and G. H. Tidswell, backs; A. D. Garrow, J. R. Morgan, and D. C. G. Raikes, half-backs; E. W. Yemm, H. J. L. Wright, G. S. Jones, G. T. L. Ansell, and H. V. Benest, forwards.

CORINTHIANS.—H. M. Garland-Wells, goal; M. B. S. Bower and G. H. Abbott, backs; A. T. Barber, A. H. Chadder, and F. H. Ewer, half-backs; R. W. V. Robins, C. G. Toppin, K. E. Hegan, A. G. Doggart, and A. V. Hurley, forwards.

CAMBRIDGE WIN AT EASTBOURNE

A HARD GAME

Cambridge University beat Eastbourne by two goals to nothing at Eastbourne on Saturday.

A fortnight before Eastbourne and Oxford University had played a drawn game, but the conditions in which the two games were played were so totally different that no conclusions can safely be drawn from the results of the two matches. Oxford had a light ball and the kind of day that goes with cricket at the Saffrons rather than football, and on Saturday the match was played out not so much in heavy rain as in a kind of prolonged cloudburst. Casual water was everywhere, accurate football was impossible, and more important than ball-control was the faculty of getting up quicker than one's opponent after a slide in the morass. In spite of everything, however, Cambridge stood out as definitely the better side. Their defence is strong and reliable, with G. C. Edwards proving himself a goal-keeper altogether out of the ordinary, and J. A. Cook steadily adding to his reputation of being one of the soundest amateur full-backs in the country. The half-backs seldom allowed the Eastbourne forwards to develop any attack after the first move or so. The forwards were not satisfactory. W. H. Webster, the outside-left, always looked dangerous when he got the ball, but his inside partner, J. W. M. Aitken, did not fit in well with him, and G. D. Kemp-Welch, although he scored both goals and did some good things, hardly held the line together as a centre-forward should. The weather, however, was a host of excuses in itself, and the fact that the few heroic spectators who stood in the open could every now and again forget their misery and cheer, is a magnificent tribute to the game as a whole.

Cambridge opened the scoring in the first minute when Kemp-Welch put the ball through after a corner taken by A. H. Fabian, who placed his corner-kicks beautifully throughout the afternoon, but their second goal did not come until midway through the second half. For some time Cambridge continued to do most of the attacking and Kemp-Welch, after he had had a hard shot well saved by M. Mills, who kept goal very well, nearly forced his way through in the manner of a Rugby forward leading a loose dribble. At the other end Eastbourne forced three corners in succession and Edwards made a splendid save from the second, diving down to the foot of the post and just getting to a ball an Eastbourne forward had cleverly deflected with his head. A good run by Fabian and a pass across to the other wing gave Webster a chance of shooting, but his shot, taken on the run, went just wide of the far post. Towards the end of the first half the Eastbourne forwards had more of the ball and, after R. Baker had made an opening for V. Francis, who shot straight at Edwards, the centre-forward worked through on his own only to finish feebly.

The second half began as the first had ended, with Eastbourne on the attack. In the first minute they came nearer to scoring than at any other time in the game, as R. Maynard put the ball across in an empty goal-mouth, but, although the Francis brothers both finished in the net, they were a fraction of a second too late to give the ball the touch it needed. Soon afterwards T. Francis got in a shot at Edwards, but the initiative soon passed again to Cambridge. The Eastbourne forwards were on the small side and they had a somewhat thankless task against far taller and heavier men who knew how to use their weight. Mills distinguished himself by saving a hard shot from Fabian and, a little later, he fielded two hard drives from W. H. Lister and Aitken. After 20 minutes, however, Kemp-Welch got possession of the ball after some short passing among the forwards and shot through from close range. Both sides looked, not unnaturally, very weary and bedraggled in the closing stages, and the game came to an end with some rather aimless kicking in mid-field.

The teams were:—

EASTBOURNE.—M. Mills, goal; E. Billingham and G. H. Clement, backs; A. Cruttenden, B. Pugh, and W. Tester, half-backs; R. Maynard, G. Padgam, V. Francis, T. Francis, and R. Baker, forwards.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—G. C. Edwards (Hong-kong and Downing), goal; J. A. Cook (Westminster and Peterhouse) and C. H. J. Hill (Malvern and Trinity), backs; R. E. Vassar Smith (Lancing and Pembroke), W. H. L. Lister (Malvern and Pembroke), and G. Balckton (Tiffin and Emmanuel), half-backs; A. H. Fabian (Highgate and Pembroke), F. K. Reeves (Highgate and Clare), G. D. Kemp-Welch (Charterhouse and Sidney Sussex), J. W. M. Aitken (Westminster and Pembroke), and W. H. Webster (Highgate and Pembroke), forwards.

RESULTS AND TABLES

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

	Goals		Goals
*Aston Villa (Waring 2, Houghton 2, Bernsford)	5	Blackburn Rovers (L. Bruton, McLean)	2
*Bolton Wanderers (Goslin)	1	Derby County (Crooks, Bowers)	2
*Chelsea (Cheyne, Jackson, Gallacher)	3	Blackpool	0
*Grimsby Town (Coleman 4, Priestley, Prior 2, Fielding)	8	Leicester City (Chandler, Watson)	2
*Huddersfield Town (Smith)	1	Arsenal (Jack)	1
Manchester City (Austin, Tilson)	2	*Liverpool	0
*Manchester United (Rowley, Gallimore)	2	Birmingham	0
*Newcastle United (Lindsay 2, Devine 2)	4	Leeds United (Jennings)	1
Portsmouth (Elkes, own goal)	1	*Middlesbrough	1
*Sheffield Wednesday (Rimmer, Burgess, Ball 3, Hooper, Wilson)	7	Sunderland (Gurney, Connor)	2
*West Ham United (Thorpe own goal, Gibbins 2, Earle)	4	Sheffield United (Dunne)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Arsenal	13	8	4	1	35	19	20
Aston Villa	13	8	3	2	36	20	19
Sheffield Wednesday	13	7	5	1	27	16	19
Derby County	13	7	4	2	30	18	18
Portsmouth	13	7	4	2	28	19	18
Huddersfield Town	13	6	4	3	32	23	16
Leicester City	13	7	2	4	31	28	16
West Ham United	13	6	3	4	35	30	15
Chelsea	13	5	3	5	21	19	13
Liverpool	13	6	1	5	28	27	13
Middlesbrough	13	5	3	5	22	28	13
Birmingham	13	5	3	6	4	23	22	12
Sheffield United	13	3	6	4	23	23	12
Newcastle United	13	5	2	6	28	29	12
Manchester City	13	4	3	6	20	26	11
Bolton Wanderers	12	4	2	6	18	25	10
Blackpool	13	4	2	7	27	40	10
Grimsby Town	13	4	1	8	23	22	9
Blackburn Rovers	13	3	3	7	27	29	9
Leeds United	13	4	1	8	28	32	9
Sunderland	13	2	4	7	22	36	8
Manchester United	13	1	0	12	16	49	2

SECOND DIVISION

*Bradford (Smith, Kilear 2, McLean 3, Rhodes)	7	Plymouth Argyle (Black)	1
*Burnley (Nesbit, Smith, Kirkwood)	4	Bristol City (Mercer 2)	2
*Bristol Rovers (Attwood, Dix, Dennis, Forbes)	4	Swindon Town (Cockburn)	1
*Crystal Palace (Clarke, Havelock 2, Butler, Simpson, Rivers)	6	Walsall (Walters 2, Helliwell)	3
*Exeter City (Varco, Purcell, Bough)	3	Notts County (Maw 2, Andrews)	3
*Gillingham (Brennan, Bethell, Lossby 2)	4	Watford (James 2)	2
*Luton Town (Rennie 2, McNesty, Dent 2)	5	Fulham	0
*Newport County (Seymour 3, Pearce 3, Davies)	7	Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic (Whitehouse, Russell 2)	3
*Northampton Town (Dawes 2, Bowen)	3	Norwich City (Peed)	1
*Southend United (Barnett 2)	2	Coventry City	0
*Torquay United (Hutchinson 2, Clayson 2, Trotter)	5	Thames (Thomas)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Notts County	14	11	3	0	41	13	25
Northampton Town	13	9	3	1	22	6	21
Torquay United	14	8	2	4	39	25	18
Brentford	14	7	4	3	31	22	18
Crystal Palace	13	7	3	3	44	26	17
Brighton and Hove Albion	14	6	5	4	19	19	15
Fulham	13	6	3	4	19	25	15
Gillingham	13	5	4	4	26	18	14
Southend United	13	6	2	5	28	23	14
Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic	13	5	4	4	26	24	14
Watford	13	6	2	5	26	24	14
Coventry City	13	5	3	5	26	22	13
Swindon Town	14	6	1	7	27	28	13
Exeter City	14	4	5	5	25	30	13
Luton Town	14	4	4	6	21	27	12
Bristol Rovers	14	4	4	6	22	33	12
Queen's Park Rangers	13	4	1	8	23	28	9
Clapton Orient	13	3	3	7	20	29	9
Norwich City	13	2	4	7	14	28	8
Walsall	13	3	1	9	27	38	7
Newport County	13	3	1	9	22	38	7
Thames	13	2	2	9	14	34	6

THIRD DIVISION

SOUTHERN SECTION

*Brentford (Berry 2, J. Jane, Blakemore 2)	5	Queen's Park Rangers (Sheppard, Nixon, Coward)	3
*Brighton and Hove Albion (Nicol, Smith, Kirkwood)	3	Clapton Orient	1
*Bristol Rovers (Attwood, Dix, Dennis, Forbes)	4	Swindon Town (Cockburn)	1
*Crystal Palace (Clarke, Havelock 2, Butler, Simpson, Rivers)	6	Walsall (Walters 2, Helliwell)	3
*Exeter City (Varco, Purcell, Bough)	3	Notts County (Maw 2, Andrews)	3
*Gillingham (Brennan, Bethell, Lossby 2)	4	Watford (James 2)	2
*Luton Town (Rennie 2, McNesty, Dent 2)	5	Fulham	0
*Newport County (Seymour 3, Pearce 3, Davies)	7	Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic (Whitehouse, Russell 2)	3
*Northampton Town (Dawes 2, Bowen)	3	Norwich City (Peed)	1
*Southend United (Barnett 2)	2	Coventry City	0
*Torquay United (Hutchinson 2, Clayson 2, Trotter)	5	Thames (Thomas)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Everton	13	9	3	1	36	16	21
Preston North End	13	8	3	2	35	21	19
Burnley	13	7	4	2	36	28	18
Tottenham Hotspur	13	8	2	4	39	19	17
West Bromwich Albion	13	7	3	3	26	16	17
Wolverhampton Wanderers	13	8	0	5	34	21	16
Bury	13	7	1	5	29	25	15
Southampton	13	5	5	3	14	15	15
Port Vale	13	6	2	5	30	21	14
Bradford	13	5	3	5	33	28	13
Stoke City	13	5	3	5	22	22	13
Oldham Athletic	13	6	1	6	21	22	13
Nottingham Forest	13	4	4	5	20	20	12
Bristol City	13	5	2	6	22	25	12
Millwall	13	5	0	8	26	28	10
Charlton Athletic	13	4	2	7	20	32	10
Barnsley	12	3	4	5	12	20	10
Bradford City	13	4	2	7	14	25	10
Swansea Town	13	3	4	6	15	26	10
Cardiff City	14	3	3	8	19	29	9
Plymouth Argyle	13	3	3	7	17	28	9
Reading	13	2	1	10	12	30	5

THIRD DIVISION

NORTHERN SECTION

*Barrow	0	Gateshead	0
*Carlisle United (McConnell, Sharp)	2	Darlington (Cowan)	1
*Chesterfield (Pynegar)	1	Stockport County (Newton)	1
*Crewe Alexandra (Smelt, Rouse)	2	Hartlepools United (Simmons)	1
Hull City (Longden, Alexander 2)	3	*Accrington Stanley (Walton)	1
*Rochdale (Tippett, Stott 2, Craddock)	4	Lincoln City (Lax, Kitching)	2
*Rotherham United (Sellars, Hick)	2	New Brighton	0
*Southport (Coren, Waterston)	2	Doncaster Rovers (Lievesley)	1
*Tranmere Rovers (J. Kennedy 2, Dixon 2, Watts 2, Meston)	7	Nelson (Hawes)	1
*Wrexham (Bamford, Williams)	2	Wigan Borough	0
*York City (Buck 2, Fenoughty, D. Kelly)	4	Halifax Town (Cooper)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Lincoln City	13	10	1	2	29	11	21
Tranmere Rovers	13	9	2	2	39	21	20
Wrexham	13	8	3	2	35	15	19
Chesterfield	13	8	3	2	25	16	19
Stockport County	13	8	2	3	24	20	18
Hull City	13	7	3	3	27	17	17
Wigan Borough	12	8	1	3	23	13	17
Gateshead	13	5	5	3	18	17	15
Carlisle United	13	7	0	6	27	19	14
Rotherham United	13	5	3	5	33	29	13
York City	13	6	1	6	27	26	13
Halifax Town	13	5	3	5	19	22	13
Rochdale	13	5	2	6	31	36	12
Crewe Alexandra	13	6	0	7	28	32	12
Accrington Stanley	14	5	2	7	29	42	12
Southport	13	4	2	7	20	23	10
Darlington	13	3	3	7	22	24	9
Hartlepools United	12	3	1	8	18	24	7
Doncaster Rovers	13	2	3	8	15	23	7
Barrow	14	2	3	9	13	32	7
Nelson	13	2	2	9	19	33	6
New Brighton	13	1	2	9	8	29	5

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

*Airdrieonians (Skinner, Burke)	2	Ayr United (McGillivray)	1
*Celtic (Scarse 2, McGrory 2, Napier)	5	Partick Thistle (Torbet)	1
Clyde (Smith 2, King, Knox)	4	*East Fife (McCurley)	1
*Dundee (McCarthy, Robertson)	2	Motherwell (Dowall)	1
*Heart of Midlothian (White)	1	Cowdenbeath (Higgins)	1
*Kilmarnock (Connell, Morton, Wales)	3	Hamilton Academicals (J. Wilson)	1
*Leith Athletic (Young)	1	St. Mirren (Reilly)	1
*Morton (Lyle 2, McRorie 2, McCartney)	5	Falkirk (Gall 2, Stevenson)	3
*Queen's Park (Cordiner, McAlpine)	2	Hibernian (McColl)	1
*Rangers (Fleming 2, McPhail, McGowan)	4	Aberdeen	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Celtic	12	8	3	1	38	15	19
Partick Thistle	13	9	1	3	37	17	19
Motherwell	13	7	5	1	34	17	19
Dundee	12	9	1	3	28	16	19
Rangers	12	7	3	2	25	12	17
Cowdenbeath	13

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

GOLF

CAMBRIDGE HALVE WITH WORPLESDON

Cambridge played their match against Worplesdon on Saturday, and, though the club was without a number of its strongest players, they may be said to have done quite well to halve on the day's play at eight matches all.

In the morning E. M. Prain and W. H. Bermingham did a good performance in halving with R. Straker and G. Illingworth, Cambridge were all even at the turn and soon were leading by two holes. Worplesdon had got one back with 17 holes played, but Cambridge were in trouble all the way to the home hole, and Illingworth saved his side by holing a 30-yard putt to square the match. G. D. Roberts and E. A. Tooth started none too well against H. C. Longhurst and W. C. Carr and, indeed, were four down at the turn. Then, however, they "staged a come-back," the holes began to slip away from Cambridge, and in the end Worplesdon just scraped home on the last green. Some of the best golf of the morning was played in the third match between A. J. Peech and J. B. Thompson; N. A. Keith and H. M. Row. Cambridge were out in 37, not bad going on such a morning, but were one down. However, they squared the match and were one up at the 13th only to lost three holes in a row. They won the 17th, but lost the home hole, and so the match. The winners were round in 75, which was distinctly good going for the course was playing long, the greens are never easy and the rain was falling almost throughout. Worplesdon won the next match with some measure of ease, but their captain and P. Gold could only halve with G. M. Turner and H. L. Carr. The last Cambridge pair won the only point for their side by scoring an overwhelming victory over J. Longbourne and G. M. Mallaby-Deeley. So Worplesdon ended the morning with a lead of three matches to one.

After luncheon the most interesting course was to go and see what Prain would make of Straker, and a very good match it was. There was never more than a hole in it, and the game was all even with 10 holes played. There followed a series of halved holes, the golf being good until at the 14th Straker from a pushed-out tee shot put his second into the bunker on the right of the green which gathers so many "just not" second shots. Prain, in the meanwhile, off a gigantic drive had pitched his second beautifully to within 6ft. of the hole. Straker was badly out, and his opponent did not have to putt. At the 15th Straker was lucky not to be out of bounds for a low slice, hit the low wall, flew into the air and came down again in play. He applied his luck with a canny second, a fine pitch into the green, and Prain, who had just cut his second shot, had a horrid downhill pitch which he could not put near enough to get his 4. Both were short on the 16th green, but excellent putting made it a half in three. Then, at the 17th, Prain had a piece of cruel luck. He pulled his tee shot many yards off the right line, but it seemed he had made amends by a grand pitch. This, however, it turned out, trickled over the green, leaving him a horribly difficult shot back, which he failed to make, and that was all square again. The home hole was a sad anti-climax after so much good golf, for Straker was allowed to win in five, Prain hooking his second, being sadly short with his run up, and generally making a mess of things.

The results were:—

FOURSOMES

Worplesdon		Cambridge University
R. Straker and G. Illingworth (halved)	0	E. M. Prain (Clare) and W. H. Bermingham (Sidney Sussex) (halved) 0
G. D. Roberts and E. A. Tooth (1 hole)	1	H. C. Longhurst (Clare) and W. C. Carr (Trinity) 0
A. J. Peech and J. B. Thompson (2 holes)	1	N. A. Keith (Sidney Sussex) and H. M. Row (Jesus) 0
J. L. Speers and E. D. Dickson (5 and 4)	1	I. K. McRoberts (Clare) and H. W. Hizzinson (St. John's) 0
P. Gold and the Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe (halved)	0	G. M. Turner (St. John's) and H. L. Carr (Trinity) (halved) 0
J. Longbourne and G. M. Mallaby-Deeley	0	D. Drayson (Clare) and R. S. Fletcher (Trinity Hall) (8 and 6) 1
Total	3	Total 1

SINGLES

R. Straker (1 hole)	1	E. M. Prain	0
G. D. Roberts	0	H. C. Longhurst (1 hole)	1
G. Illingworth	0	W. H. Bermingham (3 and 2)	1
A. J. Peech (5 and 4)	1	W. C. Carr	0
J. L. Speers	1	N. A. Keith (2 and 1)	1
P. Gold (3 and 2)	1	H. M. Row	0
E. D. Dickson	0	H. W. Hizzinson (1 hole)	1
A. E. Tooth	0	H. M. Row (5 and 4)	1
The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe (4 and 3)	1	G. M. Turner	0
J. B. Thomson (6 and 5)	1	H. L. Carr	0
J. Longbourne	0	D. Drayson (3 and 1)	1
G. M. Mallaby-Deeley	0	R. S. Fletcher (7 and 5)	1
Total	5	Total	5

OXFORD AT STOKE POGES

Although Oxford University were beaten by eight games to six by Stoke Poges at Stoke Poges on Saturday, they must be accounted to have done well against a strong team.

Stoke Poges won the Foursomes by three games to one, with two halved, but Oxford, mainly as the result of the good play of their tail, held their own in the Singles. The result of the day's play was in doubt until the last match, but a strong finish on the part of E. St. C. Hewetson enabled him to beat R. A. Smith, a newcomer to the Oxford team, by one hole, and so give the victory to the club.

The hero of the day, however, was J. P. Marston, the Oxford captain, who halved each of his matches when he seemed certain to be beaten. In the Foursomes Marston, together with J. W. L. Adams, was opposed to A. D. Cave and A. S. Bradshaw, and the latter couple, winning four of the first six holes, appeared to be set for an easy victory. The Oxford pair, however, fought back with such courage that they had squared the match at the 14th. They took the lead for the first time at the long 17th, where they had a 4, and looked certain of getting at least a half at the home hole. Here the club pair were bunkered near the green, but with Bradshaw playing a remarkable recovery shot to within 7ft. of the pin and Cave holing the first putt, the home pair won the hole in 4 and halved the match. In the leading Singles match Marston was one down with two to go against R. H. Oppenheimer, but he played a great second shot to within 3ft. of the pin at the 17th to square the match, and would have won had he not taken three putts on the 18th green.

The results were:—

FOURSOMES

Stoke Poges		Oxford University
A. D. Cave and A. S. Bradshaw (halved)	0	J. P. Marston (Trinity) and J. W. L. Adams (Balliol (halved) 0
R. H. de Montmorency and R. H. Oppenheimer (halved)	0	J. R. Keen (Wadham) and C. Sweeny (Wadham) (halved) 0
V. C. Longstaffe and J. D. Read (1 hole)	1	H. Scheftel (Balliol) and S. Scheftel (Christ Church) 0
C. K. Cotton and E. N. Mobbs (2 and 1)	1	A. R. Miller (Wadham) and E. G. Lansford (Pembroke) 0
B. L. Rose and A. H. Gold	0	G. A. Loveday (Magdalene) and E. M. Moss (Trinity) (4 and 3) 1
W. Law Smith and E. St. C. Hewetson (2 and 1)	1	E. L. Dunnett (Queen's) and R. A. Smith (Merton) 0
Total	3	Total 1

SINGLES

R. H. Oppenheimer (halved)	0	J. P. Marston (halved)	0
A. D. Cave (3 and 2)	1	J. R. Keen	0
A. S. Bradshaw (1 hole)	1	C. Sweeny	0
R. H. de Montmorency (3 and 2)	1	J. W. L. Adams	0
V. C. Longstaffe	0	H. Scheftel (4 and 2)	1
C. K. Cotton (6 and 4)	1	A. R. Miller	0
E. N. Mobbs	0	E. G. Lansford (5 and 3)	1
J. D. Read	0	S. Scheftel (1 hole)	1
B. L. Rose (halved)	0	E. L. Dunnett (halved)	0
A. H. Gold	0	G. A. Loveday (6 and 4)	1
W. Law Smith	0	E. M. Moss (5 and 3)	1
E. St. C. Hewetson (1 hole)	1	R. A. Smith	0
Total	5	Total	5

THE OXFORD TEAM

After their match against Stoke Poges on Saturday, J. P. Marston, captain of the Oxford University team, invited J. R. Keen (Wadham) and C. Sweeny (Wadham) to play for Oxford in the University match which will take place over the course of the Royal St. George's club, at Sandwich, next March.

The Royal Navy and Royal Marines Golfing Society beat the Household Brigade by nine games to none in a match over the Berkshire Club's course near Ascot on Saturday.

A marked superiority in the Foursomes enabled Royal Mid-Surrey, over their own course, to beat St. George's Hill on Saturday by a margin of six games

Berkhamsted, playing over their own course on Saturday, beat a Moor Park team by six games to three.

In a match over the Burhill Club's course on Saturday the home team beat West Surrey by nine games to three.

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM'S LEAD OVER DAVIS

The match in the international tournament in which Lindrum is conceding Davis 7,000 start has provided the Australian player with another opportunity of showing his exceptional ability to score under modern conditions of play. When the half-way stage of the game was reached Lindrum held a lead of 1,154, and in the course of the first week's play he scored 15,480 while Davis, who is the holder of the professional championship, made 7,326.

When the match was continued at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square on Saturday Lindrum was leading by 1,559, but in the course of the day Davis, who played up very well, scored more freely than his opponent. In the afternoon Lindrum had the better of the play by scoring 1,042 for an average of 130, while Davis made 791 for an average of 88. Davis was the first to make any progress with a break of 82, but, although he left the balls in a bad position for his opponent, Lindrum found an opening soon afterwards to make a break of 332, which included a run of 71 cannons. Davis, however, gave a very good display while making a break of 486, his highest in the match so far. It included a run of 75 cannons. After the English player had added a run of 70 Lindrum discounted these runs with a break of 640, in which his close-cannon play was most delicate, runs of 129 and 64 providing an interesting feature. By leaving a double balk Davis had the opportunity of adding a run of 95 before Lindrum played out time.

The scores at the interval were:—Lindrum (in play), 14,982 Davis (receives 7,000), 13,172.

Davis had so much more of the play in the evening that he outpointed his opponent to the extent of scoring 1,154 for an average of 165, while Lindrum made 498 for an average of 62. Davis played consistently and well, but Lindrum did not have many good scoring chances, and on one occasion the loss of the white ball spoiled a promising opening. Davis scored by all-round methods, although he did not neglect his opportunities when position for close-cannon play was secured. In a break of 161 Davis made a run of 32 cannons, and he continued to make very steady progress with breaks of 267, 173 (which included a run of 48 cannons), 240 (including 70 cannons), 216, and 60 (unfinished), with which he played out time. Lindrum made only two three-figure breaks, these being 236 and 109, and his highest runs in addition were 47 and 65.

The closing scores were:—Lindrum, 15,480; Davis (receives 7,000) (in play), 14,326.

NEWMAN v. McCONACHY

Newman held an advantage of 3,181 over McConachy at the end of the first week's play at Bradford, though McConachy had the better of the play throughout Saturday. In the afternoon session he scored 854 against 436, his breaks being 184, full, 316, 178, and 216. Newman's best was 296 unfinished.

At the interval the scores were:—Newman (receives 7,000) (in play), 16,578; McConachy (receives 7,000), 13,262.

The play in the night session was of a more even character, but again McConachy reduced his arrears by scoring 775 against 640. He made breaks of 124, 155, and 323, unfinished, for an average of 55. Newman, whose average was 42, had breaks of 308, full, 395, and 153.

The closing scores were:—Newman, 17,218; McConachy (in play), 14,037.

Newman, in the first session of his snooker pool series against McConachy, equalled the world's record break of 100.

THE B.P.A. CHAMPIONSHIP

N. Butler Ealing) retained his title in the final of the B.P.A. Championship at Burroughes Hall, London, on Saturday, defeating T. A. Dennis (Nottingham) by 233 points in a match of 2,500 up.

CLUB COMPETITIONS

(Figures following name of club denote scratch score)

ALDERBURGH (76).—Monthly Medal.—M. E. Wood, 82—6=76.

BECKENHAM (76).—Offley Cramp Cup.—P. C. Tucker, L. Perkins, H. T. S. Young, J. M. Napier, F. R. Warren, R. Kenward, A. W. Matheys, and A. H. Mastin tied at 2 down.

BETCHWORTH PARK (75).—Monthly Medal.—H. N. Clapham, 77, scratch, 77; A. H. Bridgeman, 82—5=77, and N. M. Wilkinson, 101—24=77, tied.

BROMLEY (75).—Monthly Medal. Senior.—Captain P. M. Rees (9), 76. Junior.—A. J. Puttock (18), 79.

BROMLEY AND HICKLEY (73).—Monthly Medal. Senior.—L. V. Stone 81—9=72, and L. C. Armstrong, 82—10=72, tied. Junior.—C. L. Bonnor, 82—13=69.

BUSHEY HALL (73).—Bogey.—Senior.—N. Moncrieff (4), H. Parker (3), and D. S. Strachan (2), tied at 6 down. Junior.—S. G. Engel (18), 1 down.

CCOMBE HILL (76).—Weekly Competition.—Medal. E. Hartley, 82—7=75.

COULSDON COURT (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—S. H. Argles, 88—14=74. Junior.—J. Hargreaves, 95—21=74.

CREWS HILL (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—L. C. Stanislas, 85—12=73. Junior.—S. V. Cragg, 89—14=75.

CROHAM HURST (75).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—A. Goodair (3) and R. Straker (3) tied at all square. Junior.—Dr. E. L. Martin (14), 5 up.

CULVERDEN (TUNBRIDGE WELLS) (66).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—C. B. G. Mitchell, 74—9=65. Junior.—W. G. A. Snew, 80—13=67, and W. R. Stewart, 81—14=67, tied.

DENHAM (76).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—E. F. Briggs, 93—17=76. Junior.—G. R. Connop, 88—14=74.

DULWICH AND SYDENHAM HILL (72).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—L. W. Brown (4), 1 up. Junior.—C. L. Barbour (14) and W. Mesley (17) tied at 5 down.

EALING (73).—Monthly Medal.—First Division.—Harry Butler, 79—7=72. Second Division.—Dr. E. J. Selby, 90—16=74.

EAST HERTS (75).—Bogey.—G. S. Knowles (2), all square. Annual Winners' Competition.—G. S. Knowles, 79—2=77, and General A. E. Panet, 86—9=77, tied.

EAST BRIGHTON (74).—Monthly Bogey.—Junior.—H. W. B. Pratt (14), all square.

FERNDOWN (76).—Monthly Medal.—First Division.—N. T. Elliott, 84—9=75. Second Division.—C. G. Fynn, 100—24=76.

FLACKWELL HEATH (73).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—R. Dennison, 75—2=73. Junior.—C. H. Hunt, 95—18=77.

GRIMS DYKE (71).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—W. J. Roffey, 86—11=75. Junior.—E. J. Coe, 88—14=74.

HADLEY WOOD (77).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—F. S. Beer, 87—11=76. Junior.—G. A. Campbell, 88—16=72.

HARTSBOURNE MANOR (77).—Captain's Prize.—J. D. Keary (15) best H. C. Hicks (5) by 2 and 1. Monthly Medal.—Flight-Lieutenant F. H. Sims, 85—12=73; F. E. Phillips, 86—12=74; H. V. Sharp, 84—8=76.

HINDHEAD (75).—Monthly Bogey.—A. S. Anderson (scratch), 3 up; H. H. Clarke (6), 2 up; R. N. M. Murray (4), all square.

ILFORD (73).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—R. H. Munro (scratch), all square. Junior.—A. C. Arnold (16), 1 down.

KNEBWORTH (74).—Salisbury Hughes Challenge Bowl (qualifiers).—J. G. R. Carter, A. B. Dearden, T. G. Seager Berry, D. S. Harvey, C. E. Thompson, W. E. Broomsell, W. L. Lordan, and G. A. Jones.

KNOLE PARK (75).—Monthly Medal.—T. A. Grose, 81—7=74; H. T. Cross, 91—16=75.

LITTLEHAMPTON (74).—Monthly Medal.—N. G. Hunt, 83—11=72; Captain H. J. Walch, 83—9=74.

LONDON SCOTTISH (70).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—G. Ratcliffe Smith, 77—8=69. Junior.—B. F. Sheldrake, 86—14=72.

MAIDENHEAD (76).—Club Cup.—W. H. Lillington, 79—7=72.

MALDEN (76).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—F. W. Stiles (12), 2 down. Junior.—F. E. Price (16) 1 down.

MANNINGS HEATH (73).—Monthly Medal.—F. C. King, 85—5=80.

MUSWELL HILL (75).—Monthly Medal.—First Class.—G. F. Rigden, 83—10=73.

NORTH MIDDLESEX (71).—Junior Medal.—E. W. Moss, 88—14=74. Senior Sweep.—W. S. Herman, 70, scratch, 70.

NORTH SURREY (71).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—R. M. Walsh, 76—1=75. Junior.—R. S. Doran, 84—16=68.

NORTHWOOD (75).—Monthly Medal.—C. J. Anderson, 75—1=76; J. H. Fisher, 87—7=80.

POLLARDS HILL (71).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—D. W. Harris, 87—14=73. Junior.—L. M. Freeman, 92—18=74.

PORTERS PARK (77).—Nathan Challence Cup.—Final.—Stanton Seddon and Mrs. A. A. Nathan beat Mr. and Mrs. R. E. A. Bott by 2 and 1. Monthly Medal.—Senior.—A. G. Snelling, 73—1=72, and G. F. Roberts, 76—4=72, tied. Junior.—J. R. Grundy, 89—10=79, and R. J. Fleming, 94—15=79, tied. Open Bogey.—A. G. Snelling (1) and G. F. Roberts (4) tied at 4 up.

PURLEY DOWNS (76).—Selsdon Cup.—E. Featherstone (scratch), 2 up.

REDHILL AND REIGATE (72).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—R. Thairlwall, 79—9=70. Junior.—C. G. Silcock, 92—16=76.

RICHMOND (72).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—K. G. Poyser (10), all square. Junior.—Dr. D. Dunlop (18), 1 up.

ROCHESTER AND COBHAM PARK (77).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—R. N. Russell (4), 1 up. Junior.—C. P. Wilson (12), 5 down.

SHERINGHAM (77).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—C. Pearse, 79—6=73. Junior.—W. H. Parker, 100—19=81.

SOUTH HERTS (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—S. Barker, 82—11=71. Junior.—F. C. Day, 95—18=77.

STANMORE (76).—Monthly Medal.—Division One.—J. W. Middleton, 82—9=73. Division Two.—I. W. Graham, 93—17=76.

SUNDRIDGE PARK (76).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—C. J. T. Llewelyn, 74—1=75, and M. W. Haigh, 77—2=75, tied. Monthly Bogey.—Junior.—J. S. Lake (14), 6 down.

THAMES DITTON AND ESHER (74).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—I. G. Elias, N. C. A. Jacks, and A. R. New, tied at all square. Junior.—A. C. Scoole, all square. Medal Replays.—Senior.—N. C. A. Jacks. Junior.—E. C. Jacks.

VERULAM (77).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—J. Martin (9), 2 down. Junior.—A. P. J. Ball (16) and C. Dunham (16) tied at 4 down.

WANSTEAD (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—V. C. Cook, 86—11=75. Junior.—Dr. O'Toole, 89—14=75.

WEST BYFLEET (76).—Monthly Bogey.—W. E. Weber (scratch), 1 down; H. Richmond (13), 1 down; S. Pierce (11), 1 down.

WEST ESSEX (74).—Monthly Medal.—W. W. Deeth, 77—10=67.

WEST HERTS (77).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—J. Docherty 75+1=76; C. Buckley, 86—9=77. Junior.—R. G. Brightman, 93—13=80, and S. B. Barnes, 94—14=80, tied.

WEST HILL (76).—Monthly Medal.—J. G. S. Baker, 76—2=74.

WEST HOVE (75).—Monthly Medal.—J. C. J. Clark, 85—16=69.

WEST MIDDLESEX (76).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—F. H. Rowse (scratch) and W. Andersen (8), tied at 1 down. Junior.—W. F. Pritchard Jones (16), 5 down.

WIMBLEDON PARK (71).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—G. Lomax, 73—4=69, and Dr. Kerley, 78—9=69, tied. Junior.—F. L. Heins, 87—14=66.

WOODFORD (74).—Monthly Medal.—W. J. Sharples, 85—10=75.

WORTHING (75).—Monthly Medal.—Division I.—C. W. Bald, 84—9=75. Division II.—Rev. A. V. Bowman, 92—18=74.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING

OXFORD'S BIG WIN

Oxford University gained an overwhelming victory over Thames Hare and Hounds at Oxford on Saturday by 15 points to 40. Smellie and Davies came in first together, and both ran well, especially the latter, who just before the half distance was occupying fourth position. Coming off the plough he displaced Mabey for second place and, improving all the way, got on equal terms with the University Captain. The first Thames man home, Taylor, finished eighth.

The order of finishing was:—

N. B. Smellie (Dunstone and New College), 43min. 20sec.
G. G. Davies (Birkenhead Oriel), 43min. 20sec.
C. J. Mabey (Taunton's, Southampton, and St. Edmund Hall), 43min. 31sec.
J. N. Feathers (Stowe and Brasenose), 44min. 20sec.
G. T. Honniball (Epsom and Brasenose), 44min. 20sec.
W. H. Stebbing (Bradfield and Balliol), 44min. 20sec.
A. E. Taylor (Thames), 44min. 40sec.
H. C. Harley (Thames), 45min. 10sec.
L. S. Powell (Magdalen College School and St. Catherine's), 45min. 24sec.
J. S. Green (King's School, Chester, and Keble), 45min. 40sec.
R. E. Brown (Thames), 46min. 25sec.
G. W. Harris (Thames), 46min. 30sec.

OTHER EVENTS

One of the most important events of Saturday was the Stock Exchange Athletic Club's annual 25 miles road walking race for the Billy Murrane Cup at Hayes. The trophy was retained by J. Clegg (Fenn and Crosthwaite), whose time was 4hrs. 2min. 32sec.; H. A. Hake (Share and Loan Department) being second, and L. J. Hollyer (C. W. Battersby), the winner of the handicap, third. L. G. Pasfield (Whitelaw, Young and Co.) was the first novice.

Aldershot Command and Surrey Athletic Club each put two teams in the field at Aldershot, and the Command runners gained two victories, winning the first team match with 31 points against 47, and the second team contest by 19 points against 36. Pte. Sheppard, a member of the Command second team, was first man home in 29min. 8sec. for a five-mile course. Oxford's second team journeyed to Putney Heath and there were beaten by Ranelagh Harriers "A," who scored 49 points against 56. Westminster Bank had two teams in action and both were successful, the first contingent beating Blackheath Harriers and Old Croydonians in a triangular match at Hayes, and the second team winning a similar event against Lensbury A.C. and Selhurst Grammar School at Epsom. The Bank of England were beaten at Chingford by Orion Harriers, who scored 26 points against 29. In a 7½ mile road walking match at Imber Court the Metropolitan Police A.A. beat Polytechnic Harriers and Surrey A.C., although A. A. Webb (Polytechnic H.), a former Middlesex champion, was the individual winner.

RESULTS OF CLUB RACES

FINCHLEY HARRIERS.—Five Miles Junior Championship, at Preston-road, Wembley.—W. H. Mitchell, 33min. 44 2-5sec., 1; C. Orchard, 34min. 14sec., 2; F. Freeman, 34min. 50sec., 3. Members' scratch race winner.—C. J. Hegley, 32min. 21sec. Yacht handicap.—C. Orchard (3min. 35sec. allowance), 1; C. J. Hegley (40sec.), 2; H. McKay (2min.), 3.

LOUGHTON A.C.—Five-and-a-half Miles Junior Championship, at Loughton.—F. Kavanagh, 33min. 12sec., 1; W. Nicholson, 33min. 29sec., 2; R. A. Hicks, 34min. 12sec., 3; E. Short, 34min. 37sec., 4; 29 starters.

WIGMORE HARRIERS.—Captain's team beat vice-captain's team by 37 points to 41 points in a five miles race at Hampstead. Captain's team (F. Carter, captain, 37min. 7sec., 1; P. Brooks, 3; R. Holland, 5; C. Bloomfield, 7; M. Martin, 9; A. Sibley, 12), total, 37 points; vice-captain's team (E. Holt, 2; W. Cox, 4; P. Daniels, vice-captain, 6; H. Harman, 8; H. Herrington, 10; W. Burton, 11), total, 41 points; 20 started.

CROYDON HARRIERS.—Five miles handicap, at Sanderstead.—J. Cavendon (35sec.), handicap time, 26min., 1; F. Nightingale (1min. 35sec.), 27min. 5sec., 2; D. Grummett (1min. 20sec.), 27min. 9sec., 3; 15 started.

METROPOLITAN POLICE A.A.—Seven-and-a-half miles walking match, at Imber Court.—Metropolitan Police A.A., 35 points, 1; Polytechnic Harriers, 53 points, 2; Surrey A.C., 138 points, 3. First six.—A. A. Webb (Poly.), 59min. 47sec., 1; P.-c. Rayner (Met. Police), 59min. 51sec., 2; P.-c. Rickards (Met. Police) and P.-c. Nichols (Met. Police), 60min. 38sec., equal 3; P.-c. Caffrey (Met. Police), 61min. 18sec., 5; R. C. Holdaway (Poly.), 61min. 18 2-5sec., 6. Police handicap.—P.-c. Rayner (3min. 30sec.), 1; P.-c. Lovatt (6min. 30sec.), 2; P.-c. Nash (6min. 45sec.), 3.

ORION HARRIERS.—Six miles match, at Chingford.—Orion Harriers, 26 points, 1; Bank of England, 29 points, 2. First six.—L. H. Westcliff (Bank) and H. M. Craske (Bank), 35min. 50sec., equal 1; D. F. Elgie (Orion H.), 35min. 59sec., 3; R. G. Ries (Orion H.) and W. L. Ager (Orion H.), 36min. 6sec., equal 4; R. C. Norton (Oron), 36min. 24sec., 6.

RANELAGH HARRIERS.—Seven miles match, at Putney Heath.—Ranelagh H. "A," 49 points, 1; Oxford University Hare and Hounds II., 56 points, 2. First six.—A. C. Stainsbury (Ranelagh) and L. W. Mellish (Ranelagh), 40min. 27sec., equal 1; R. G. Swinton (New College, Oxford), 41min. 16sec., 3; G. G. Wiles (Balliol, Oxford), 41min. 43sec., 4; W. E. Calcutt (Ranelagh), 42min. 34sec., 5; N. B. Palmer (Ranelagh), 43min. 25sec., 6. Five Miles Match.—Emanuel School, 19 points, 1; Ranelagh H., "B," 36 points, 2. First six.—L. K. J. Cooke (Emanuel), 27min. 56sec., 1; H. J. Summers (Emanuel) and L. R. Rowdon (Emanuel), 28min. 45sec., equal 2; R. Sargand (Emanuel), 29min. 1sec., 4; A. H. Hughes (Ranelagh) and G. Stevens (Ranelagh), 29min. 18sec., equal 5.

MILHAM A.C.—Five miles championship, at Morden.—A. Wood, 30min. 20sec., 1; D. McCallam, 2; C. F. Morris, 3. Handicap.—A. Wood (3sec.), 1; H. Birch, 2; P. Smithers and W. Pewsey, equal 3. Three miles junior championship.—E. Collett, 16min. 45sec., 1; D. Brickwood, 2; W. Leadham, 3. Handicap winner.—Brickwood.

LYONS' CLUBS.—Five miles race, at Sudbury.—A. Landsdown, 29min. 33sec., 1; R. Hill, 30min. 28sec., 2; S. Mayeock, 31min. 13sec., 3; W. Hillbourne, 31min. 32sec., 4; G. Moore, 33min. 6sec., 5. Handicap winner.—Landsdown (1min. 10sec.). Two-and-a-half miles ladies' race.—W. Alday, 17min. 38sec., 1; M. Smith, 18min. 31sec., 2; D. Archer, 19min. 22sec., 3; D. Carver, 20min. 10sec., 4; W. Green, 21min. 17sec., 5. Handicap winner.—D. Archer (2min.).

ESSEX BEAGLES.—Four miles race, at Buckhurst Hill.—A. W. Butcher, 24min. 6sec., 1; F. W. Almond, 24min. 10sec., 2; J. Whitby, 24min. 25sec., 3. Handicap.—Whitby (1min. 30sec.), 1; F. Wilson (1min. 30sec.), 2; A. W. Butcher (20sec.), 3; 27 started.

POLYTECHNIC HARRIERS.—Five miles junior match, at New Barnet.—Polytechnic H., 314 points, 1; Royal Air Force (Halton), 639 points, 2. First six.—R. W. S. Hadland (Poly.), 29min. 32sec., 1; D. J. Tiley (Poly.), 29min. 37sec., 2; A. E. Chase (Poly.), 29min. 42sec., 3; C. Randall (Poly.), 29min. 47sec., 4; A/A. Gillespie (R.A.F.), 29min. 48sec., 5; W. R. Williams (Poly.), 29min. 49sec., 6. Polytechnic junior inter-team race.—"B" team (E. J. Tiley, A. E. Chase, W. R. Williams, G. Harrington, and H. B. Hill), 94 points, 1; "D" team, 109 points, 2; "E" team, 130 points, 3.

WESTMINSTER BANK.—Four miles match at Epsom Downs.—Westminster Bank II., 42 points, 1; Lensbury A.C., 47 points, 2; Selhurst Grammar School, 92 points, 3. First three.—J. O. R. Gates (Westminster), 28min. 57sec., 1; D. Herriman (Lensbury), 29min. 17sec., 2; T. Goodliffe (Lensbury), 29min. 35sec., 3.

ROYAL AIR FORCE (HALTON).—Three and a half miles match at Wendover.—Watford Harriers, 58 points, 1; R.A.F. (Halton), 79 points, 2. First six.—W. Jordan (Watford), 18min. 47sec., 1; F. Barber (Watford), 18min. 52sec., 2; A. Kraus (R.A.F.), 19min. 3sec., 3; A. F. Purze (Watford), 4; A. Samuels (Watford), 5; C. Morgan (Watford), 6. 23 started.

EPSOM HARRIERS.—Seven miles handicap at Epsom Downs.—G. Tolley (scratch), 45min. 20sec., 1; J. Tolley (1min. 25sec.), 2; G. Wilson (30sec.), 3. Fastest loser, R. Allen.

WOODFORD GREEN A.C.—Six miles handicap at Woodford Green.—E. Culverwell (2min. 25sec.), 37min., 1; E. R. Warboys (4min. 10sec.), 37min. 5sec., 2; B. W. J. Brown (1min. 45sec.), 37min. 25sec., 3; W. H. Goddard (3min. 40sec.), 37min. 40sec., 4; H. W. Payne (scratch), 37min. 52sec., 5; B. D. Taylor (10sec.), 37min. 59sec., 6. 37 started.

BLACKHEATH HARRIERS.—Six miles match at Hayes (Kent).—Westminster Bank, 15 points, 1; Blackheath Harriers, 85 points, 2; Old Croydonians, 110 points, 3. First six.—J. W. M. Norman (Blackheath), 36min. 27sec., 1; C. H. Gurnett (Westminster) and H. T. Foster (Westminster), 36min. 42sec., equal 2; G. W. Smart (Westminster), 36min. 43sec., 4; J. W. Austin (Westminster), 37min. 42sec., 5; K. C. Bees (Westminster), 37min. 45sec., 6.

SOUTH LONDON HARRIERS.—Five miles junior championship for Artists' Rifles Cup, at Coulsdon.—M. I. Douse, 33min. 51sec., 1; P. C. Gittings, 34min. 17sec., 2; D. R. Murdoch, 39min. 12sec., 3. Inter-team match.—South London Harriers, 14 points, 1; Artists' Rifles, 25 points, 2. First three.—C. A. Fox (Artists' Rifles), 36min. 40sec., 1; J. G. Shaw (S.L.H.) and L. H. Pace (S.L.H.), 37min. 12sec. equal, 2.

SOUTHEND AND COUNTY HARRIERS.—Four-and-three-quarter miles road-walking handicap, at Southend.—W. C. Mott (scratch), 39min. 28sec., 1; F. Sharpe (4min. 45sec.), 39min. 56sec., 2; R. M. Millen (2min. 50sec.), 40min. 52sec., 3; E. L. Reeves (scratch), 42min. 35sec., 4.

BADMINTON

PORTSMOUTH TOURNAMENT

R. M. White, the young Bristol player, beat D. C. Hume, the champion, for the second time this season on Saturday at the Portsmouth Badminton Tournament, the score in the final of the Singles being 15—1, 15—10 in White's favour. Mrs. H. S. Uber beat Miss T. Kingsbury by 11—5, 7—11, 11—4, in the final of the Women's Singles.

The final of the Doubles was won by Hume and H. S. Uber, who beat White and G. R. Sherwell by 15—13, 15—10; Miss T. Kingsbury and Miss L. Kingsbury beat Mrs. R. J. Horsley and Miss D. J. Colpoys by 15—7, 3—15, 17—14; and Hume and Miss H. Hogarth beat J. F. Devlin and Miss B. Speaight by 15—7, 15—4, in the final of the Mixed Doubles.

SQUASH RACKETS

The Sussex County Sports Club beat the R.A.F. Club at squash rackets by four matches to two at Hove on Saturday. The results were:—

E. E. Harrison (Sussex) beat R. H. W. Hope (5—9, 9—7, 9—4, 3—9, 9—4); K. I. Julian (Sussex) lost to Captain W. Carleton (2—9, 4—9, 1—9); S. Jagger (Sussex) lost to Flight Lieutenant H. M. Mellor (7—9, 5—9, 9—7); A. F. Cox (Sussex) beat Squadron-Leader J. P. Coleman (9—3, 8—10, 9—3, 9—6); D. Macnutt (Sussex) beat Lieutenant H. M. Burrows (9—6, 5—9, 9—7, 9—5); Dr. E. V. Oulton (Sussex) beat Major J. R. McCrindle (9—7, 9—5, 9—5).

POLO AT LAVERSINE

In the semi-final round of the tournament at Laversine, near Chantilly, for the Laversine Open Cup, Mr. G. Madiener's Merchiston team beat Baron R. de Rothschild's Laversine team by six goals to one. The teams were:—

Merchiston.—G. Madiener, No. 1; Captain G. W. C. Draffen, No. 2; Captain G. H. Fanshawe, No. 3; and Captain H. N. Scott-Robson, back.

Laversine.—Baron R. de Rothschild, No. 1; Captain J. Robinson, No. 2; W. Balding, No. 3; and A. Grisar, back.

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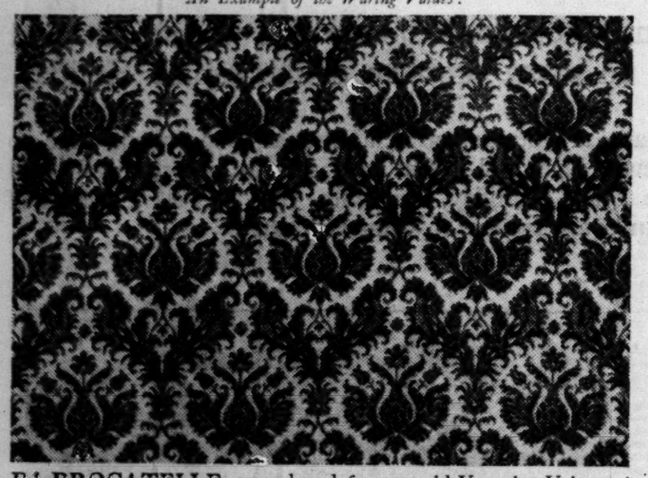

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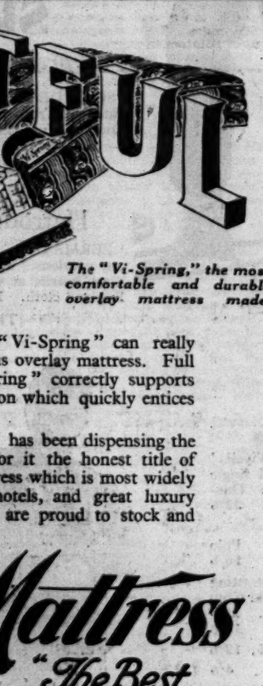

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Letters to the Editor

THE FELL TYPES AT OXFORD

A XVITH CENTURY ITALIC

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is well known to the large number of lay-amateurs of the printing craft that pest changes in taste and in methods of operation, with the inevitable wear and tear of punches and matrices, have resulted in the disappearance or destruction of founts which many would gladly see in use to-day. Recent re-cuttings of several classic "old faces" have been carefully made and effectively used by the industry, but it is admitted that the originals impart, as no facsimiles can, a rare charisma to the page. Thus it becomes important to preserve and to study such relics as have survived.

The oldest punches and matrices surviving in England are in the care of the Oxford Printing House, and types cast therefrom are employed for day-to-day composition of books and placards. This material was deposited at the Press between 1670 and 1675 by Bishop Fell, who by a contingent clause in his will, dated 1686, presented them to the University. As the correspondence between Fell and Marshall (his agent in Holland) proves, much of this material was purchased in Amsterdam, and there is a statement of Fell's that he sent "to Germany, France, and Holland" for his material. It is customary to describe the Fell types as "Dutch," whereas, in fact, they are divisible into distinct periods of typographical design. The series begins with four large sizes which cannot be other than Dutch in origin, and tradition has it that the smaller sizes derive more or less from the same source. Yet any student of sixteenth-century books will recognize in the small Fell types the features of the italics used in the best work printed at Lyons, Paris, and Antwerp between 1540-1580. There is therefore reason to ascribe to one or two of the small italics a date earlier by a quarter of a century than that heretofore accepted for any of the Fell types. Is there any documentary support?

We are not altogether without light on the origin of some of these matrices. Marshall himself wrote to Fell:—

> "I se, in this Printing-designe, we English must learn to use o' hands at last to cut letters as well as to print wth them. For ye Founders here being reasonably Furnished wth matrices from Franckfort, ye old van Dijke &c have no regard to cutting and justifying, unles perhaps a defect or two. So that some famous Cutters, they say, are gone to other Countries for want of imployment. And now not one here to be found."

Frankfurt was the most considerable centre of the typefounding business in Northern Europe. Its largest foundry grew out of the printing office established by Christian Egenolff in 1531; and, well before the end of the century, it possessed a collection of Romans, italics, and Greeks, rivalled only by the material of the Plantin Printing House, with which it had close connexions. In 1592 Conrad Berner (successor to Egenolff) issued a broadside specimen of his punches, matrices of which he offered to the trade. This Frankfurt specimen exhibits a small compact italic (cast on a *cicero*, equal to a pica, body). The text of the specimen set in one long line reads:—

Eſt & hæc melioris nota Litera Currens Ciceroniana, artifice Roberto Granione Gallo prodita, vulgo Scolaſticalis dicta, Ea in lineas arctior componitur operarum, magis patiens exiſtit.

Comparison of the Frankfurt 1592 broadside with the first Fell specimen (Oxford, 1693) reveals that a Fell italic face on a pica body possesses a lower-case identical with that shown above. The capitals hitherto used by Oxford in conjunction with this Fell pica lower-case differ so radically from those of the original fount as cast in the sixteenth century as to have prevented students from observing the nature and antiquity of the lower-case. This antiquity becomes obvious when the proper capitals are restored. Though these true capitals have been preserved at Oxford, they made no appearance in any specimen until Horace Hart showed them, as an alternative set for Fell *small*-pica, in his "Century of Oxford Typography" (Oxford, 1900; p. 26). If these capitals are substituted for those shown in the pica fount shown in the 1693 specimen, the resulting fount is, in every respect, the "Litera Currens Ciceroniana artifice Roberto Granjone."

Enough proof exists, therefore, to warrant the statement that a portion of the Fell material is not of Dutch seventeenth but of French sixteenth century craftsmanship, and that the italic above shown can be unquestionably attributed to Robert Granjon.

Robert Granjon, bookseller and type-founder, worked at Paris from 1545-56. From Paris he went to Lyons, where he worked for the famous house of Tournes, old customers of his, and married the daughter of Bernard Salomon, the finest engraver of the Lyonnese school. In 1557 he cut the Gothic cursive known as *civilité*, and by 1562 was the publisher of some 28 books in that and other types over the imprint "De l'Imprimerie de Robert Granion."

Granjon visited Antwerp in 1563, later returned to Lyons, and towards the end of his life was called by Cardinal Ferdinand de' Medici to cut punches for the "Typographia Medicea." Granjon was also a prolific cutter of ornaments and flowers. His Roman types were few, but his cursives, whether Gothic, italic, or Greek, were unequalled. He died in 1590.

As is proved in the preface to a new broadside specimen of the Fell types, made for the exhibition of Oxford printing to be opened in the Old Court House (Bumpus's) this week, the *scholasticalis* italic was first used by Christopher Plantin, of Antwerp, in 1563, and duly appears in his "Index Characterum" dated that year. This *cicero* cursive (to quote what would almost seem to be Granjon's own words, as printed in the Frankfurt specimen), known in the trade as *scholasticalis*, composes more closely, and thus takes in more text. It was cut at a time when books were set entirely in italic. The *scholasticalis* is so admirably adapted for the composition of prefaces, glosses, indexes, &c., that in its authentic seventeenth-century form it will no doubt receive the compliment of use, as opportunity offers, in accessions to the many books for whose typographical distinction the Oxford Press is to-day more than ever celebrated.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
STANLEY MORISON.

November 2.

A NEW ABUSE OF THE DOLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—An interesting case of abuse of unemployment relief has been brought to my notice. A Scottish recipient of relief has lately forwarded the greater part of it to emigrant friends in the United States who are out of employment and in distress owing to lack of means. Thus a relief which was intended to be used for the benefit of British unemployed is, in fact, being used for the benefit of unemployed in America. The charitableness of the recipient is, of course, not in question, but Parliament never intended that the dole should be used for the relief of American unemployed.

Yours, &c.,
X.Y.Z.

THE DEFENCE SERVICES

A SINGLE PROBLEM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—At the beginning of a Session of Parliament which will deal with many controversial questions of great importance, I venture to ask for space in which to plead for the inauguration of a practice which deserves consideration from a non-party point of view.

In the current year Parliament has sanctioned the expenditure of £110,000,000 on national defence. The problem of Imperial defence is the joint concern of three Services linked together in the case of the technical advisers by the Chiefs of Staffs Committee, in the case of their political heads by the fact that the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretaries of State for War and Air sit in the Cabinet. Is it not time that this common approach to a single problem was adopted by the House of Commons, and that the requisite funds needed for Imperial defence be considered as a whole?

It has been a common complaint of recent years that the House of Commons has been losing its power of controlling public expenditure, and it would seem that our elected representatives would be in a better position to judge whether the nation is getting good value for its expenditure on defence if the subject was debated as if it were a single problem (which it is) and not as if it were a serial story in three instalments (which it is not).

A convenient procedure might be a speech from the Prime Minister (who is *ex officio* Chairman of the Committee of Imperial Defence) introducing the estimates and reviewing the whole problem of Imperial defence from the economic as well as the naval, military, and air points of view. The political chiefs of the Fighting Services could then enlarge upon matters of detail and keep the Government flag flying on ship, fort, or aerodrome according to the nature and direction of the attack from the Opposition benches.

I see only two objections to this proposal for rationalization. One is that British Prime Ministers are already overworked; the other is the possibility that the present figure of £110,000,000 for national defence is calculated not on the basis of a single expenditure to meet a single problem, but that it is arrived at by adding together three expenditures each estimated to cover an ill-defined portion of a problem which, unlike Gaul, is not easily divided into three parts.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN KING-HALL.

54, Drayton-gardens, S.W.10.

TAXES ON FOREIGN FOOD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Conservative Party will doubtless at the next election be labelled "The Food Tax Party," and we cannot altogether blame their opponents if they use that particular designation. The fact that Mr. Baldwin has stated that he would not rule out the question of taxing foreign food if necessary will be used against us by our opponents, just as much as if taxes on foreign food had been part of our election programme.

The purpose of my letter is to draw attention to the fact that many prominent Conservative speakers, newspapers, and—to give a recent example—the majority of the speakers at the Caxton Hall meeting on Thursday, refer to food taxes, instead of to taxes on *foreign* food. The emphatic and deliberate use of the word *foreign* is the crux of the whole situation, and on the making clear to the electorate that it is *foreign* food to which we refer will largely depend an enormous measure of the success in combating our opponents.

The inborn fear and dread of taxes on any food will largely disappear in the minds of the electorate when they have explained and illustrated to them the potentialities and resources of the Empire with regard to our supplies of food, and that the extreme limit of the Conservative Party is only to contemplate a tax on *foreign* food, should we find it, in developing reciprocal trade within the Empire, of benefit to us to do so. In the meantime let us refrain from using the term "food taxes" without at the same time using that all-important word *foreign*.

Yours, &c.,
CLIFFORD W. H. GLOSSOP, prospective candidate, Penistone (Yorkshire).

Bramwith Hall, near Doncaster, Oct. 31.

IN MEMORY OF LORD THOMSON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am venturing to seek the hospitality of your columns for two reasons. The first is to express, on behalf of my mother and myself, our heartfelt thanks to all those who have extended to us so wonderful a measure of sympathy in the great bereavement which we suffered when H.M.A. R 101 met its doom. Letters have come to us from many and diverse countries; and, while it is our hope to answer them individually in course of time, we are anxious that the authors of those many messages of loving sympathy may know as soon as possible how deeply and sincerely they have been appreciated.

The second reason is to mention a project in which my brother, Lord Thomson, was interested, and which has the cordial endorsement of several prominent officials of the Chaplain's Branch of the Air Ministry. It is hoped to create, here at Uxbridge, a place of mental and spiritual recreation for Royal Air Force *personnel*. At present no facilities of quite the same kind exist; and it is felt that they are essential, the more especially as many young airmen, new to his Majesty's Service, come to Uxbridge before transfer to foreign stations.

It is the dearest wish of my mother's heart that this undertaking should go forward in memory of her beloved son, and for the benefit of the great service for which he laboured; and many are the gifts which have come to us from friends who see in this work a means of practical remembrance. Among these friends, whose kindness can never be forgotten, is the Prime Minister himself; and if any of your readers should be able to assist this necessary project towards full fruition, I need not say with what gladness their help will be welcomed if sent to me at Rabbs House, Cowley-road, Uxbridge.

Yours, &c.,
LYDIA THOMSON.

BRAZILIAN RAILWAYS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of October 25 there appeared two erroneous statements in a message from your Washington Correspondent which affect the reputation of two of the greatest railway concerns in Brazil.

1. The message states:—"Some years ago a New York firm floated a $25,000,000 (£5,000,000) loan for 'electrification' of São Paulo Railway." This is entirely untrue. The São Paulo Railway has never raised a single dollar in the U.S.A. Every penny of its capital has been raised in this country, and, considering the company's record of success during over 60 years, I have no doubt that any capital required in the future will readily be found here.

2. "There is no certainty that much or any of the money has ever been expended for that purpose." This makes it clear that your Correspondent is referring to the Companhia Paulista de Estradas de Ferro, which did raise a loan of $25,000,000 a few years ago for the electrification of its line. This line is the finest native railway line in Brazil, with a record equal to that of the São Paulo Railway in the matter of dividends and progressive enterprise. As a matter of fact some hundreds of miles of its broad gauge track have already been electrified, and the company is still engaged in extending the electrification, with eminently satisfactory results. The company punctually meets its obligations as to interest and amortization of its foreign loans. From a British point of view the only regret is that the loan was not made by this country, as all the new plant required for the electrification and equipment has been purchased in the U.S.A.

I trust you will correct these erroneous statements, which are calculated to damage the reputation of the two best railway enterprises in Brazil. I write with a personal knowledge of both railways extending over 40 years.

Your obedient servant,
W. L. STRAIN.

Plaisance, Lancaster-avenue, Wimbledon Hill, S.W.19.

DELPHINIUMS IN OCTOBER

A delphinium in our garden at Edgbaston 535ft. above sea level is blooming for the second time this year, there being several blue heads right out. I think this is unique, especially for a cold climate like Birmingham. October has been remarkably fine and warm.—Mr. J. E. COWPER, 45, George-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Points from Letters

THE INDIAN PEASANTRY

The distinguished body of ex-Governors of Indian Provinces who have given prominence to the grievances of the humble folk, who are not very accurately described as the Untouchables, have done good service in this respect, but they seem to have failed to secure the recognition of a serious shortcoming. Over a week ago Sir M. O'Dwyer drew attention in your columns to the salient fact that among the members of the Conference there is not a single representative of the agricultural population, the 250,000,000 of patient and often pitiable workers on the land. The Government has made no movement towards correcting this grave omission, and Mr. Wedgwood Benn has missed a great opportunity.—Mr. C. J. O'DONNELL, 50, Hanscrescant, S.W.

ST. MARYLEBONE PARISH CHURCH

The announcement of the approaching modernization of old St. Marylebone Church is the greater shock in that it follows so closely upon that admirable report upon the care of churches which you recently praised, and which encouraged us to hope that such an act of vandalism as that proposed would henceforth be impossible. The recent history of St. Martin's and of several City churches is proof that an eighteenth century interior is no hindrance to twentieth century devotion; and on the archaeological side the proposal is frankly disastrous. Here we have the church as it was painted by Hogarth in the Rake's Progress, the church containing the monuments of James Gibbs, of Baretti (with a portrait medallion by Nollekens), of Caroline Watson, of Humphrey Wanley, as those notable men and women knew it; there is nothing quite like it in London, and all that gives it character is to be destroyed.—Mrs. ARUNDELL ESDAILE, 50, Lansdowne-road, W.11.

THE ROMAN WALL

As a deputation is to call on Mr. Lansbury to-day to urge the preservation of the Roman Wall as a whole, it is as well for it to be known that it pleads for something which will especially benefit our descendants. In any State measures the future generations have an equal claim to consideration as the present. The Roman Wall will be a great asset and source of interest to multitudes when the air age will bring the Wall near to all. A most popular tourist trip will be to the Cheviots and along the Wall. The neighbouring Lake District will also be a Mecca for air tours. Therefore to sacrifice all but a portion of the Wall would be an act of vandalism.—Mr. H. CRAWSHAY FROST, 5, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

MOTOR-CARS ON THE EMBANKMENT

Not long ago I was crossing the road to reach the river side of the Embankment in order to get a tramcar, and had reached one of the refuges adjacent to the tramway tracks. I allowed a tramcar to pass, looked both ways carefully, and found no other tramcar near. I was just stepping off the refuge when I happened, providentially, again to turn my head to the left. A motor-car, which had suddenly left the traffic travelling towards Westminster and violently accelerated, dashed past close to the refuge on the wrong tramway line—*i.e.*, on the one for cars coming from Westminster—to race ahead and cut in to the ordinary traffic farther on. Had I not happened to look again—and I was not expecting a vehicle to come from the left next to the refuge—I should have certainly been killed. This practice is exceedingly dangerous for those crossing the road here.—Mr. T. S. LASCELLES, 56, St. Germans-road, Forest Hill, S.E.23.

ELECTION OF CORONERS

His other distinctions notwithstanding, Mr. John Graham was not, I think, the last coroner to be elected by a public vote—that is assuming, as your note on October 30 reads, that he was elected 57 years ago. I know of one so elected about 10 years later than that—1883, I think. I refer to the election of the Coroner for Mid-Somerset, the franchise being with the freeholders of that division. It was a great contest, run on the lines of a Parliamentary election, but with no mean and hampering restrictions as to expenditure. And it was one between medicine and law; at least, it would have been, but the doctor withdrew on the eve of the poll, and Mr. William Muller was declared returned at Castle Carey. And I have to this day very kindly recollections of the ensuing luncheon to the free and independent.—SIR ARTHUR ADAMS, Rockleigh, Swanage, Dorset.

TRURO AND ST. PAUL'S

Exception is taken by Sir Banister Fletcher to the statement that Truro Cathedral was the first that had been erected in England since the Reformation. But is not this correct? St. Paul's, now fondly called the "Parish Church of the Empire," erected by the genius of Sir Christopher Wren, was the phoenix-Cathedral rising from the ashes of its predecessor of a different style of architecture, and occupying very nearly the same area as before, though with a slight bend to the south. Truro was an entirely new building as a Cathedral under Mr. J. L. Pearson, with the one exception that the south aisle of old St. Mary's Church was left when the rest of the church was pulled down and was skilfully incorporated with the new Cathedral, the first entirely new cathedral that was built since the Reformation.—Mr. C. SPARROW SIMPSON, 37, Fitzroy-road, Primrose Hill, N.W.1.

LATE SWALLOWS

Up to last Thursday there were a number of swallows about here, but on Friday they seemed to have gone. Is not this extremely late?—Mr. W. H. MCCOWEN, The Shack, Cooden, Sussex.

THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY

Mr. Baverstock will no doubt have many to agree with him as to the authority for our present form of Church government in the Church of England, as he will also have many to disagree with him, in the Roman Catholic Church on the one hand, and in some of the Free Churches in this country on the other; but, happily, we can all agree, as Mr. Baverstock shows that he does, by the courteous tone of his letter, in putting Christian charity before any private interpretations of faith. Personally I feel strongly that we should look to the general teaching and example of Christ rather than to isolated texts, often couched in figurative language, and from the varied interpretation of which have arisen the sad differences, sometimes most un-Christian in character, which have broken up Western Christendom.—Mr. A. A. PEARSON, Hillsborough, The Heath, Petersfield.

THE BACKS AT CAMBRIDGE

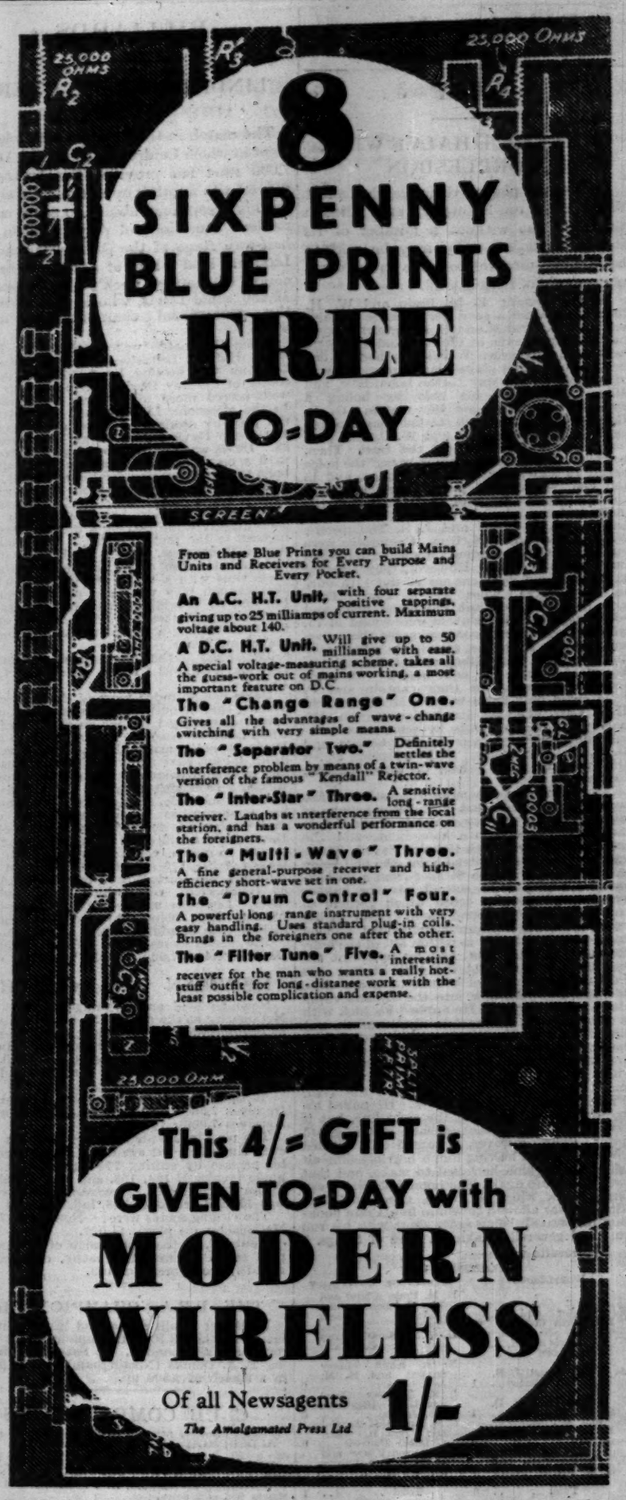
Almost every day I pass through the Backs, and on the whole I am inclined to agree with your Cambridge Correspondent rather than with Dr. Rastall. Not long ago I heard a milliner inquire of a young lady how she liked her new hat. The answer was unexpected but instructive:—"It always takes me some time to get used to a new hat." It is so with all improvements. Even Dr. Rastall seems to admit that some features of recent changes are not so bad as others. That there was need for slight alterations in the Backs most will admit. On my way to the Cambridge Bridge Club on a cloudy Friday night a few weeks back I tripped on a venerable stump—the kind that is much admired by daylight antiquaries—and fell full length in the mud. My declarations, I need hardly say, lost their tone for the evening. This will not, I hope, happen again. No, I think that the borough surveyor is to be congratulated.—Mr. W. A. J. ARCHBOLD, Selwyn Croft, Cambridge.

PICKPOCKETS' METHODS

A relative of mine, returning from Tasmania, alighted at the London terminus. He was wearing a cravat held in place by a tiepin. A young lady joyously dashed towards him and covered his face with kisses. He promptly put his hands down to protect his pockets and the lady profusely apologized for having mistaken him for her uncle. Later he found his tiepin gone.—COLONEL A. L. CALDWELL.

BRITISH GOODS IN DENMARK

In Denmark I have frequently seen posters conveying the advice "Buy Danish, but if you can't buy Danish, buy British," and, to my knowledge, Danish people are very partial to purchasing goods of British origin. Recently, the chairman of an important Danish works noticed that the operatives handling pneumatic tools were wearing gloves of American manufacture, and, upon making inquiries, ascertained that the works manager preferred to buy the British article, but had to put himself to considerable trouble to get them, whereas the American manufacturers not only supplied them at one-third less cost, but took care to see that his requirements were fully canvassed and catered for. Another gentleman was most anxious to purchase a motor-car of British make, but found that he had to correspond and collect all the data himself, and to make his own deductions from the catalogues as to whether the cars would suit his purpose. The American manufacturers, on the other hand, with a complete sales organization, were on the spot to answer his every question and to demonstrate their wares. Being an extremely busy man, the result was that, although he was so anxious to buy from England, he purchased from the Americans.—Mr. A. G. MANN, Ingleby, Harrow-on-the-Hill.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THE NAVY AT WORK

DISPLAY FOR EMPIRE DELEGATES

USE OF PARAVANES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Some 53 units of all classes, from battleships to mine-sweepers, took part in a demonstration given on Saturday by the Atlantic Fleet off Portland for the Dominion Delegates to the Imperial Conference and the representatives of India. The special train conveying the 300 guests invited by the First Lord of the Admiralty on behalf of the Government, left Waterloo at 7.34, breakfast being served on the way. We arrived at Portland Dockyard at 11 and were taken in the sloop Snapdragon to the Nelson, where the visitors were received by the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Michael Hodges, afterwards being divided up into small groups, each conducted by one or more officers, who led them to various vantage points on deck and on various platforms. By about 11.20 the Nelson had slipped from her buoy and was proceeding to sea. On getting clear of the breakwater we found good visibility and a flat, calm sea just stirred by a slight breeze.

The first display was given by three all-metal Southampton flying-boats from Calshot, which rose in formation from the water on the port beam of the Nelson, circled round the ship, and then alighted. The flagship, meanwhile, had got out her paravanes, and by 12.25 was heading seaward at 18 knots, with the mine-layer Adventure close on the starboard beam. This ship laid six mines, which we saw dropped at regular intervals from the ports in her stern to reappear for a moment on the surface before being pulled down to their set depth by their disengaged sinkers.

MINE-SWEEPING

The First Mine-sweeping Flotilla, meanwhile, five little twin-screw vessels of the Albury class built during the later stages of the War, were sweeping a minefield to port of the Nelson, which, at 12.30, herself entered a minefield previously laid by the Adventure. Three minutes later two mines, their mooring wires cut through by our paravane wires, bobbed up under the bows and drifted astern in the wake, while three more appeared at 12.36. It was not difficult to realize the sense of safety engendered in mined waters by the use of paravanes, which, stretched out on either side of the bow far below the water-line, protected the whole width of the ship.

The visibility was gradually shutting down and rain had set in when, steaming on a westerly course, the Nelson passed between the submarines Oberon and Proteus, both new vessels, which dived as we reached them until only the tops of their periscopes were showing, and reappeared on the surface a few minutes later.

At 12.55 we all went below to luncheon, which was served on the mess-deck. The band played on the upper deck during the meal, its music being transmitted by the "loud-speakers" with which, like all modern vessels, the Nelson is fitted for the rapid promulgation of orders to all parts of the ship, and at 2.5, the King Emperor's health having been drunk standing, we were going on deck to see a submarine attack. The weather had brightened, and the Nelson, screened by the destroyers of the Sixth Flotilla, was steaming westward, having passed Portland Bill.

SIX TORPEDOES

At 2.10 we were struck almost simultaneously by six torpedoes fired by one of the "L" class submarines of the Second Flotilla from a position beyond our protecting destroyers to starboard. The next display, which started almost immediately, was a depth charge attack by the Campbell and some of her destroyers of the Sixth Flotilla. We saw the charges, each one of which contains 300lb. of amatol, dropped from the chutes in the stern or fired from the depth-charge throwers. They were set to explode at 50ft. We heard the thudding metallic clangs as 12 of them exploded one after the other. Even the Nelson quivered and trembled as the dome-shaped hillocks of whitened water rose into the air close astern of the racing destroyers, and then burst upwards in broad, feathery upheavals of spray mingled with the dirty grey of the explosive. The concussions were shattering, and one could imagine their effect on an attacking submarine.

Between 2.30 and 2.45 the Courageous, originally built as a cruiser during the War, converted to an aircraft carrier in 1919, and recently reconstructed, came down from the starboard bow of the Nelson and flew off some 30 of her aircraft. The Courageous, with her long flying deck and small superstructure and funnel on the starboard side, looks more like a floating factory than a ship. According to the Navy List, she carries nine flights of aeroplanes, or about 50 in all, some being Fly-catchers, or fighters, some Fairey III. F's or Blackburns for artillery observation and reconnaissance, and others, Darts, for torpedo work and bombing. Aircraft did not actually attack the Nelson, but we saw them rising one after another into the air as the carrier steamed head to wind at nearly 30 knots, circling round, and then flying off in close formation. Seventy per cent. of the *personnel* of the Fleet Air Arm is naval, the remainder R.A.F.

AN ACCIDENT

It was during this part of the programme that one of the aeroplanes, a Fairey III. F, came down in the sea on taking-off, for some reason that I do not know. We were all anxious as we saw her through glasses floating tail up astern of the Courageous, but were relieved to hear that the crew of three had been saved within a few minutes by the attendant destroyer Sesame.

Passing the Second Cruiser Squadron—Hawkins, York, Dorsetshire, Norfolk—at close range, we had a good chance of seeing the newer types of cruisers. The Hawkins, flagship of Rear-Admiral the Hon. M. R. Best, is a vessel of 9,750 tons, armed with seven 7.5in. guns, completed in 1919, which until recently was flagship in China. It came as rather a shock to some of the visitors to realize that she is to be scrapped by 1936 under the terms of the recent London Naval Treaty. The York, which joined the fleet in June, is of 8,400 tons, carrying six 8in. guns. A sister ship to the Exeter, now completing, she is the last but one of the 15 heavy 8in.-gun cruisers allowed us under the Treaty. The Dorsetshire and Norfolk, both completed this year, are 10,000-tonners, with eight 8in. guns, built under the terms of the Washington Treaty.

We steamed past the cruiser Centaur, which was one of Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt's flagships in the Harwich Force during the War and had her bow and stern blown off by mines, but now flies the broadpennant of Commodore E. O. B. S. Osborne, commanding Atlantic Fleet destroyers. Astern of her were the flotilla leader Wallace and the eight destroyers of the Fifth Destroyer Flotilla, most of which saw service during the War and are now rapidly approaching the age of replacement.

BATTLE FORMATION

By 3 the Nelson was in station a short distance ahead of the Warspite, which was leading the starboard column of nine heavy ships which had already deployed into battle formation. The three columns consisted of the Warspite (flagship of Rear-Admiral Little), Barham, and Malaya; the Renown (flagship of Vice-Admiral Pound, commanding Battle Cruiser Squadron), Repulse, and Tiger; and the Emperor of India (flagship of Rear-Admiral Hyde, commanding the Third Battle Squadron, and the first Australian flag officer to command a battle squadron of his Majesty's Fleet), Marlborough, and Iron Duke.

A 15in. concentration firing by the Warspite and her two sister ships at a target towed by the Centurion had been timed to start at 3. At this time, however, rain was falling heavily and the visibility had shut down to 1,000 yards. It did not lift until 3.20, when the Centurion and target hove in sight on the port bow at a range of about 7,000 yards. The firing began soon afterwards, when, with the rolling thuds of the heavy guns, the Warspite, Barham, and Malaya burst into red flame and wreathed themselves in the brown clouds of cordite smoke. The rolling thunder of the discharges echoed and re-echoed across the water as we watched the rounds dropping into the sea all round the target. It was magnificent to see the great plumes of white spray darting out of the water. The canvas of the target was soon in ribbons, and this concentrated fire, which was not a mere set-piece, but one of the routine gunnery practices, certainly provided a thrill.

Shortly before 4 p.m. we were attacked at a range of about 6,000 yards by the destroyers of the Sixth Flotilla, each ship firing two torpedoes. The tracks were very visible in the calm grey sea, but they all seemed to pass well astern.

The sun was low when the Nelson passed down the line of nine heavy ships steaming in a single column. There was a broad band of brilliant orange and yellow on the horizon, overtopped by a great mass of slate-coloured cloud streaked with lighter grey, and as we approached, the nine great ships were magnificently silhouetted against it. There was something of interest about each of these vessels—the Warspite, Barham, and Malaya, all of which fought at Jutland; the Renown and Repulse, which carried the Prince of Wales on his Empire cruises; the Tiger, which fought at the Dogger Bank and at Jutland and was considerably damaged and is due to be scrapped in 1931 under the London Naval Treaty; the Emperor of India, the Marlborough, torpedoed at Jutland, and the Iron Duke, which was flagship of the Grand Fleet from 1914 to 1917 and flew Lord Jellicoe's flag at Jutland. It was difficult to realize in passing all these nine vessels in review that we were looking at the flower of the British Fleet, that several of them are shortly due to be scrapped, and that we have only seven other battleships in existence, some refitting and some in the Mediterranean.

A TOUCH OF REALISM

Saturday's display was appropriately terminated by the Fifth Destroyer Flotilla carrying out a concentrated 4in. shoot at the target ship Centurion, controlled by wireless by her attendant destroyer Shikari. Here was a touch of realism, a ship under heavy gunfire with the shell spashes leaping out of the water all round her, and occasional showers of sparks when the practice projectiles got home. The setting, too, was magnificent in the sunset light. It was difficult to realize that there was not a man on board the Centurion as she turned and twisted, that not a man had been on board her for three or four hours. Even the smoke-screen with which she presently shrouded herself was touched off by wireless. By 5 o'clock the display was over.

If the displays lost something of their thrill because of the necessity for economizing fuel and the consequent low speed, they were none the less extremely impressive; and the "staff work" was excellent. The Prime Minister had intended to fly down to Portland by aeroplane, but I understand he was prevented from coming by the low visibility. Among the guests on board the Nelson were the following:—

Mr. A. V. Alexander, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Alexander, Mr. C. G. Ammon, Mrs. Ammon, Mr. R. B. Bennett, Miss Bennett, Mr. F. Brennan, Mrs. and Miss Brennan, Sir Hubert Carr, Rear-Admiral G. K. Chetwode, Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhtari, Sir Herbert Creedy, Captain Raja Sher Muhammad Khan of Dond, Vice-Admiral F. C. Dreyer and Mrs. Dreyer, Mr. G. W. Forbes, Mrs. Forbes, Mr. A. P. J. Fourie, Admiral Sir Cyril T. M. Fuller, Lady Fuller, Miss Fuller, Rao Bahadur Sir Annepu Parasuramadas Patro Garu, Sir Padamji Pestonji Ginwala, Admiral Sir William C. Goodenough, Mr. Hugh Guthrie, Mr. George H. Hall, Mrs. Hall, Sir Maurice Hankey, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Lady Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hoenig, Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Husain, Sir Muhammad Akbar Hydari, the High Commissioner of the Irish Free State and Mrs. Smiddy, the Maharajah of Jhalawar, Sir William Jowitt, Miss MacDonald, Sir Manubhai Nandshankar Mehta, Mr. Parker J. Moloney, Mrs. Moloney, Dr. Moonje, Lieutenant-Colonel the Maharajah of Nawanagar, Sir D. Prabashankar Pattani, the Maharajah of Porbandar, Diwan Bahadur M. Rama Chandra Rao, the Maharajah of Rewa, Air Chief Marshal Sir John M. Salmond, Lieutenant the Chief of Sangli, Rai Bahadur Kunwar Bisheshar Dayal Seth, Mr. T. Shaw, Sir Thomas Sidey, Lady Sidey, Sardar Sahib Sardar Ujjal Singh, Sardar Sampuran Singh, the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Sir Richard Squires, Lady Squires, Miss Elaine Squires, Mr. H. R. Stevens, Mrs. Stevens, Captain Thin, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, Sir Charles Walker, Lady Walker, and Air Vice-Marshal Webb-Bowen.

ARMISTICE DAY

VOLUNTEERS WANTED TO SELL HAIG POPPIES

Ex-Service men will be allotted places, as in former years, for the service at the Cenotaph on Armistice Day, November 11. The place of assembly will be Wellington Barracks, and the marshalling of the parade will be carried out by the British Legion. Admission to the Barracks will be by ticket only, obtainable from the General Secretary, British Legion, Haig House, 26, Eccleston-square, S.W.1. Special provision will be made for Ex-Service men of the Dominions and Colonies who are in England. There will be a special column for them, and another column will be set apart for the sea services. There will be eight columns in all, with Admiral Lord Jellicoe, the president of the Legion, at the head of the parade. Morning dress will be worn, with medals and decorations.

The Indian Princes in London will be invited to this year's Festival of Empire and Remembrance at the Royal Albert Hall, at which the Prince of Wales will speak. The combined bands of the Brigade of Guards will take part. The programme will include a tableau, in which the Chelsea Pensioners and representatives of the nursing services will be included, and will close with a "Spectacle of Sacrifice and Remembrance."

It is hoped on Armistice Day to have 300,000 volunteers selling the 40,000,000 Haig Fund poppies which have been made during the past year by disabled ex-Service men in the Legion's factory. Further helpers are needed to sell the larger number of poppies available, and those able to give assistance should communicate with Captain W. G. Willcox, the organizing secretary, at Poppy Day (1930) Headquarters, 18, South-street, Park-lane, W.1.

SIR WILLIAM WATSON

TESTIMONIAL FUND OPENED

An appeal has been issued for contributions to a testimonial fund for Sir William Watson, the poet, who is lying ill, and is in straitened circumstances.

The appeal states:—"William Watson has remained loyal to the high purposes with which he set out, and has splendidly fulfilled them. . . . As a lord of language he is in the Miltonic tradition. And now, after 72 years of life—58 years of it spent in the august but materially unremunerative service of his Muse—this oldest of our living poets lies ill and in poverty. We fear it must be accepted as a melancholy fact that the world is too often neglectful of its chief authentic singers until the shroud covers them; and we wish for our country that at least it shall have no cause here for final self-reproach. We have accordingly decided to inaugurate a Testimonial Fund in recognition of Sir William's magnificent contribution to the poetry of our time and race, and in spite of the abnormally difficult conditions now everywhere prevailing, we do not doubt that our appeal will meet with an immediate and generous response, both here and in the Dominions, and in America."

The fund will be administered by a committee consisting of Mr. Lascelles Abercrombie, Mr. Arthur Machen, and Mr. Wallace B. Nichols. Subscriptions may be sent to the Midland Bank Limited, 5, Princes-street, London, E.C.2, or to any of the Midland Bank branches. Cheques, &c., should be made payable to "Sir William Watson Testimonial Fund Account."

The following are the signatures to the appeal:—

Lascelles Abercrombie, Henry Ainley, F. Britten Austin, J. M. Barrie, J. Gopner Berry, Laurence Binyon, Edmund Blunden, Gordon Bottomley, Burnham, D. Y. Cameron, Camrose of Long Cross, Martin Conway, Crewe, James Crichton-Browne, Walter de la Mare, Desborough, James Douglas, John Drinkwater, Edward Elgar, E. Vincent Evans, Johnston Forbes-Robertson, John Galsworthy, D. Lloyd George, Wilfrid Gibson, R. F. Glazebrook, Gorell, Cyril Harmsworth, W. R. Inge, W. W. Jacobs, Madge Kendal, Coulson Kernahan, Rudyard Kipling, John Lavery, Wm. Llewellyn, Oliver Locker-Lampson, Sidney Low, Edith Lyttelton, Arthur Machen, J. W. Mackail, Reginald McKenna, André Maurois, T. Sturge Moore, Wallace B. Nichols, Edward Percy, Eden Phillpotts, Riddell, Rennell Rodd, G. Bernard Shaw, Hugh Walpole, Mary Seton Watts (Mrs. G. F. Watts), and Clarence Winchester.

RACE WITH EXTRADITION PAPERS

ELEVENTH-HOUR ARRIVAL AT POLICE-COURT

The necessary papers in the adjourned extradition charge against a Frenchman and his wife, GEORGES PIERRE BERANGER, 26, clerk, and MARIE BERANGER, 24, reached Bow-street Police-court on Saturday only one hour before the expiration of the time limit fixed by the Treaty with France. The couple were accordingly again remanded for the magistrate to consider the evidence.

The charge against them was one of stealing about 350,000 francs (£3,000) at Lyons. It was alleged that Beranger had admitted having stolen between 80,000 and 100,000 francs, but declared that his wife was innocent. The accused were arrested a fortnight ago on board the liner Duchess of Bedford just as she was leaving Greenock for Canada.

When the case was called on, Mr. Santerne, representing the French Embassy, said that the depositions reached the Embassy only that morning, and he had given instructions for them to be forwarded to the British Foreign Office at once for transmission to the Court through the usual diplomatic channels.

The MAGISTRATE (Mr. Fry) put the case back to see if the papers arrived in time, and said that he would wait until 5 o'clock if necessary. If the evidence was not forthcoming by then he must dismiss the charge.

Just before 4 o'clock Detective-sergeant Rees, of Scotland Yard, arrived with the papers, and the accused, who had been waiting in suspense all day, were again brought into Court.

THE DEFENCE OF LONDON

A new drill hall, the headquarters of the 312th Anti-Aircraft Searchlight Company, R.E., was opened at Upminster, Essex, on Saturday by Lord Marley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War. It was, he said, a great temptation for anyone who wanted to attack this country to attack it by air through the Port of London, and it was for the defence of the Port that this unit existed.

INDIAN REFORM

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY AND SIMON REPORT

The report of a committee appointed by the Royal Empire Society to give critical and constructive consideration to the report of the Statutory Commission on Indian Reform is published to-day.

Sir John Kerr, formerly Governor of Assam, was chairman of the Committee, and his 13 colleagues represent long experience in Indian administration in various Provinces and in commerce. Fourteen sessions were held. The council deemed it undesirable to appoint to the Committee any former administrator who had become associated in the public mind with a definite point of view on Indian development. The function of the Committee was to examine the main proposals of the Simon Report and to answer the question: "As men with practical Indian experience, are we of opinion that this specific piece of machinery could and would work, and could not and would not result in widespread injustice or other effects so harmful as to outweigh the hoped-for good?"

The Committee invite particular attention to three points in connexion with the constitution proposed for the Provinces:—

"1. We consider it essential that the great advance in responsible government which the Commission propose for the Provinces should be accompanied by a definite association of the mass of the people with the new system of administration. Adult suffrage is at present impossible, but we recommend that, while qualified voters should continue to exercise the direct franchise, a system of indirect elections should be established, whereby village groups would choose spokesmen who would vote on their behalf at the elections for the Provincial Legislature.

"2. We do not think it would be safe at present to entrust law and order to the control of the Provincial Legislatures subject only to the safeguards proposed by the Commission, and we recommend that the Central Government should be enabled to exercise an influence over the standard of police administration through a system of grants-in-aid like that in force in England.

"3. Most of us are strongly in favour of the creation of Second Chambers in the Provinces."

The proposed increase in the size of the Legislative Councils is held to be excessive, and the proposal that one of the Ministers might, at the option of the Governor, be a person who was not an elected member of the Legislative Council, is held to be unsound. The nomination to the Legislature of educated women is recommended. The Governor should be given power to overrule his Ministers in regard to matters affecting the maintenance of law and order and the administration of the police. His special responsibilities in this respect should be emphasized both in the Statute and in the Instrument of Instructions.

On the important question of the immediate policy to be followed in regard to the Central Government, the majority of members support the views of the Statutory Commission against the introduction of responsibility. A minority would establish the responsibility of the executive to the Assembly in all matters except the Army, foreign policy, and the Indian States, which would be reserved to the Viceroy. They would alter the constitution of the Assembly, so as to secure the predominance of an element of caution and experience in that body. The Federal Assembly proposed by the Commission is held to be unduly large. The Commission's views as to the future of Indian States are regarded as generally sound, though necessarily conjectural.

On the difficult problem of the Army, the multiplicity of armed forces which the Commission contemplated "is somewhat disquieting." The deliberate creation of independent military forces owing allegiance to different authorities would be an act of doubtful wisdom. It is necessary to push on vigorously any scheme of Indianization which offers a reasonable prospect of success; but the retention of British control over the Army must for the present be regarded as essential. Strong support is given to the recommendation that recruitment for the I.C.S. and the Indian Police Service should continue to be made by the Secretary of State on an all-India basis. He should also be responsible for recruitment for some posts in the foreign and irrigation services. Steps should be taken to guarantee the payment of pensions and to secure their pay to the officers of the all-India Services working under the Provincial Governments.

The view that the time has come for the separation of Burma from India is accepted. In a concluding paragraph the Committee, after expressing regret that they cannot end "on a more cheerful note," consider that grave risks "were, and are, being incurred by the premature introduction of the principle of responsible government, in anticipation of the evolution of a popular electorate, adequate not merely in numbers, but also in education and intelligence, to discharge its essential function in a political system of that character." They recognize that, as matters stand, there is no alternative to a further advance on the lines that have been adopted, but they are anxious that their participation in the constructive criticism of the Commission's scheme should not be understood to imply approval of the particular type of constitutional advance which has been imposed on India.

CIVIL SERVICE SALARIES

INCREASES AWARDED

(FROM OUR CIVIL SERVICE CORRESPONDENT)

The Industrial Court has now issued its award on the claim preferred jointly by the Civil Service Clerical Association and the Society of Civil Servants that certain increases of pay should be granted to specific classes of Civil servants on promotion. Under existing practice it is often the case that owing to overlapping salary scales a Civil servant receives no immediate increase of pay upon promotion to a higher grade.

The claim was that the following increases should be granted on promotion:—Writing assistants, members of typing grades, &c., on promotion to the clerical class £30 per annum (basic); clerical officers promoted to executive class £40 per annum (basic); and clerical, executive, and higher clerical officers promoted to administrative class £50 per annum (basic).

The Court has awarded increases of £10, £15, and £20 per annum respectively for the above three categories. Officers already promoted are to be given the appropriate increase as from November 1, 1930, subject to the maximum of the scale not being exceeded, and in no case is any officer to receive a higher salary than would have been attained had the class been entered through the normal channel.

BARRISTER KILLED IN FLYING ACCIDENT

CRASH IN FOG AT STAG-LANE

Mr. Douglas Henry Corsellis, 33, a barrister, of New Court, Temple, E.C., was killed at Stag-lane Aerodrome early on Saturday morning, when he crashed in a solo Moth aeroplane, which he owned and was piloting. There was a thick fog at the time.

Mr. Corsellis left his house in New Cavendish-street, W.1, soon after 7 o'clock in order to fly to Suffolk to join his family at Wiston Mill, near Nayland, for the week-end. He took off from the aerodrome at 8.15, and, apparently, after flying for a few minutes, realized that the light was too bad and tried to land. His machine struck the fence round the aerodrome near the sheds and burst into flames. Mechanics ran from the sheds and had great difficulty in extricating his body, which was badly charred.

He leaves a widow and three children.

** A memoir appears on page 14.

TITANIA'S PALACE

Titania's Palace will be on view, by permission of Sir Nevile and Lady Beatrix Wilkinson, at 6, Duchess-street, Portland-place, W.1, from November 6 to December 4, before it leaves for the British Empire Exhibition at Buenos Aires. Visitors will be able to see the new mosaic pavement, recently exhibited at the Royal Academy, in its place in the Throne Room. An elaborately carved bedstead has been placed in Oberon's room; and a sixteenth century miniature carving of the Madonna and Child has been added to the Chapel, where the mosaics of the South wall have been completed. The proceeds of the exhibition will be given to the St. Nicholas Hospital for Crippled Children at Pyrford. The Guide Book to the Palace has been translated into Spanish, and Sir Nevile Wilkinson hopes to be able to give lectures on the Palace and other subjects in Argentina.

Princess Beatrice and Field-Marshal Lord Plumer (president) were present at a memorial parade in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Ypres League held on Horse Guards Parade, Whitehall, yesterday afternoon. The service was conducted by the Rev. P. B. Clayton. After the service Princess Beatrice laid a wreath of chrysanthemums at the Cenotaph on behalf of the league.

GENERAL HERTZOG IN DUBLIN

FREE STATES IN THE EMPIRE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, Nov. 2

General Hertzog, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, was the guest of Mr. Cosgrave and the Irish Free State Executive Council at a dinner in the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, last night. He arrived at Kingstown earlier in the evening and was met by Mr. Cosgrave and several other members of the Executive Council. As he came down the gangway of the mail boat, a guard of honour of Free State troops presented arms and aeroplanes circled overhead. He was the guest of Mr. James Macneill, Governor-General of the Free State, during his stay in Dublin. He left for London by the mail boat to-night.

Speaking at the dinner in his honour, GENERAL HERTZOG said that his coming to Dublin showed that South Africa did not forget the loyal part played by Irishmen in the Boer War. Their struggles in South Africa, like those of Ireland, had been bitter, but he thought the loss was by no means too great compared with what had been achieved. To-day they belonged to an absolutely free and independent people, voluntarily associated with others in cooperation in what they called the British Commonwealth of Nations. "I look upon that freedom and independence as absolutely real in every respect, and, if it were not, I would not consent for one day to remain in that association. The Declaration of 1926 was what it purported to be—a declaration of the full, free and independent status of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and it is upon that assumption that I called upon my countrymen to work in the future for cooperation with the members of the Commonwealth. There is one thing to which South Africa has responded—and I am not speaking merely for Nationalist South Africa—and that is that we are and ever shall be, in every respect, a free and independent country, whose obligations will rest upon no other basis but the basis of free and voluntary agreement." Up to 1926, he continued, he had viewed anything that had in its name the prefix "Imperialism" as sinister, but from 1926 the angel of peace had triumphed. There was a time when the word Imperial had a sinister meaning—when they were looked upon as subordinate in what is now known as the British Commonwealth of Nations. Since 1926 the duty rested upon them to see that their countries were developed and educated.

Mr. COSGRAVE, who presided at the dinner, said that the spirit of nationality found strong manifestation in the peoples of South Africa and Ireland. "We have stood out even to death against attempts to break our national independence and to suppress our national institutions. We have both been through the fire of war, and we have both emerged with our spirit unbroken and our national consciousness unimpaired. Happily those days of travail have been fulfilled. We have emerged from the smoke of battle into the clear sky of peace. Old enmities and hatreds have gone and are going; they have faded in the light of clearer understanding. We who fought and they who fought us have been reconciled. We have become free associates, united in our effort for the common good. Differences there still remain, but they are being settled about the council table. The Commonwealth is a unique institution in the world's history. It includes men of different races and traditions. It extends to every continent and embraces every clime. It is an association of sovereign States freely joined together for the furtherance of the good of all. We in Ireland are united by the closest ties to each and every one of the sovereign States which are included in that association."

MR. COMYNS CARR TO OPPOSE MR. CHURCHILL

At a meeting of the Epping Liberal Association council at Woodford on Saturday night Mr. A. S. Comyns Carr, K.C., was selected as prospective Liberal candidate for the Epping division, now represented by Mr. Churchill.

The R.S.P.C.A. has issued an appeal asking that during "Rat Week," which begins to-day, everyone will make sure that domestic animals do not have access to traps or to poison that has been put down.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

DEGREES AT CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 1

At a Congregation held this afternoon, the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. A. B. Ramsay, Master of Magdalene College) presiding, the Regent House approved of recommendations made by the General Board (1) for the establishment of an additional University Lectureship in Agriculture, and (2) for the establishment of a Readership in Rabbinics. Other Graces of an administrative character were passed.

Subsequently, at a Congregation of the Senate the following Degrees were conferred:—

PH.D.—(By proxy.)—T. A. BENNET-CLARK, Trin.

M.A.—(By proxy.)—W. R. LITTLETON, Corp. Chr. (In person.)—A. C. HAPPELL, King's; R. J. F. BURROWS and F. J. E. RABY, Trin.; G. A. COLE and H. DUNNICLIFF, Joh.; J. E. BLAKENEY and H. GREENWOOD, Pet.; G. J. GROSS, Cla.; W. E. F. WOOD, Gonv. and Cai.; W. E. PARCKETT, Trin. H.; R. M. M. BARLOW, Corp. Chr.; N. TOMLINSON, Joh.; J. T. P. CLARKE, Christ's; R. H. ASGUS, L. A. TOONE, and E. E. YOUNGMAN, Sid. Suss.; P. W. BATES, Selw.

M.B. AND B.CHIR.—(In person.)—H. J. GIBBERD, King's; G. J. GROSS, Cla.; W. R. F. WOOD, Gonv. and Cai.

M.B.—(In person.)—H. J. HEATHCOTE, Pemb.

B.A.—(In person.)—M. E. MCCORMICK, Joh.; J. E. GIBB, Pemb.; J. H. STEVENSON, Trin. H.

The Adam Smith Prize for an essay in economic science, value £40, has been awarded to R. L. Cohen, B.A., of Newnham College.

The Vice-Chancellor learns from the secretary of the Harmsworth Memorial Fund that of the candidates nominated by him the following have been elected to Harmsworth Law Scholarships of £200 a year, tenable for three years:—I. L. Lewis, B.A., of St. John's College; H. P. J. Milmo, B.A., of Trinity College.

The Vice-Chancellor gives notice that the following candidates have been duly nominated, in accordance with Statute A, IV., 7, for election to the Council of the Senate in the several classes (*a*), (*b*), (*c*); and that it has been certified to him that each candidate has consented to be nominated in the class in which he is proposed:—

Class (*a*).—DR. FRY, PATRICK, President of Queens' College, nominated by Dr. Seward, Professor Hutchinson, Mr. F. M. Rushmore, and Mr. W. Spens. Mr. SPENS, Master of Corpus Christi College, nominated by Dr. Dean, Professor Hutchinson, Mr. F. M. Rushmore, and Mr. J. F. Cameron.

Class (*b*).—PROFESSOR ADCOCK, M.A., of King's College, nominated by Professor Hutchinson and Mr. F. R. Salter; PROFESSOR BARCROFT, M.A., of King's College, nominated by Dr. Dean and Mr. F. M. Rushmore; SIR G. P. LENOX-CONYNGHAM, M.A., of Trinity College, nominated by Mr. F. M. Rushmore and Mr. W. Spens; PROFESSOR STRATTON, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College, nominated by Dr. Seward and Mr. F. R. Salter.

Class (*c*).—S. W. GROSE, M.A., of Christ's College, nominated by Dr. Hobson and Mr. L. H. G. Greenwood; H. MCL. INNES, M.A., of Trinity College, nominated by Dr. Seward and Professor Hutchinson; G. G. MORRIS, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, nominated by Dr. Dean and Mr. F. M. Rushmore; F. R. SALTER, M.A., of Magdalene College, nominated by Dr. Seward and Professor Hutchinson; J. W. C. TURNER, M.A., of Trinity Hall, nominated by Mr. J. F. Cameron and Mr. F. R. Salter.

The hours of polling are from 1 to 3 p.m. on Friday, November 7. For particulars of the method of voting see *Reporter*, page 179.

Titles of degrees were conferred by diploma on the following members of Girton and Newnham Colleges during October:—

M. E. BROUGH, Newnh., B.A., M.A.; D. E. CLEVELAND, Newnh., B.A., M.A.; R. COOPER, Newnh., B.A.; J. F. H. DEAN, Newnh., B.A.; L. C. EVELEIGH, Newnh.; B.A.; I. FOORS, Newnh., M.A.; A. E. JAMES, Girt., B.A.; M. H. JOHNSON, Girt., M.A.; B. C. LE MAISTRE, Girt., B.A.; MARY LLOYD, Newnh., B.A.; E. MARRIOTT, Newnh., B.A.; F. M. PICOT, Girt., B.A.; K. F. STEWART, Girt., B.A.; (MRS.) E. E. R. THORP, Newnh., M.A.

MINERS' WELFARE FUND

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The future of the Miners' Welfare Fund is to be considered on Wednesday at a meeting of representatives of the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation. The conference of the Federation last August suggested that a large part of the fund should be used to provide pensions for miners at 60 years of age. There was, however, only a small majority for the proposal, and since then the executive of the Federation has considered the possibility of financing pensions by still another tax on royalty owners. In the opinion of the coalowners the time has come when, in view of the progress made in welfare, the amount of the welfare contribution (which is 1d. a ton) should be reduced.

RELIGION AND LIFE OF TO-DAY

THE PRIMATE'S ADDRESS

The Archbishop of Canterbury preached yesterday morning at Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street. He said that 200 years had passed since the chapel was built. What changes had the building witnessed in the place of religion in the social life of London! For most of its history, even, he supposed, till the end of last century, there was an atmosphere of tranquil and decorous conformity. The obligation to profess the Christian faith and to attend church was one of the accepted conventions of society. The world paid outward deference to religion, and religion, in acknowledgment of this courtesy, politely accommodated itself to the world.

Let them, indeed, not be too superior. In those pews sat for many generations sober, peaceable, and truly conscientious sons and daughters of the Church of England, acknowledging God, remembering Christ, respecting His Church. If their religion was not heroic, at least it was beautiful and faithful. But now, in this twentieth century, the old, comfortable security had vanished. The buttresses of convention and custom had fallen; the world around them was so engrossed in itself, so fascinated by the gifts which science had bestowed upon it, that it had no place for the Christian religion. In its self-assurance it was either critical of that religion or else found it superfluous. In the haste of modern life, in the jostle of its excitements, God was crowded out. There was no room for Christ in this hostelry, where men called for food and drink and amusement; and so the Christian religion stood apart from the world, no longer one of its accepted customs.

Dealing with the question of how, as Christian people, they were to meet the challenge or the neglect of the temporal world, the Archbishop said it was to the duty of witness that the 300 Bishops of the Anglican community, assembled from all parts of the world, called the members of the Church in their Encyclical Letter. Their Christian faith must be based, he pointed out, upon first-hand knowledge, and for that they must study. How little of this study there had been in the life even of dutiful and professing Church-people. Would it be an exaggeration to say that there were many who did not give to the study of Christian doctrine or history in one year the amount of time they gave to the study of the newspapers in one week? The result was that for many their hold upon the Christian faith was fragmentary, partial, superficial, and therefore at every point exposed to doubt and to disquiet. They were not only unable to give a reason to others for the faith that was in them, but they could not understand it themselves; the light of the lamp of witness died down unless it was continually fed by the fresh oil of thought and study.

Referring to the call which the two Archbishops made to the whole Church in their first year of office, the Archbishop said their aim was not to arouse a mere passing interest in Christian learning, but, if it might be, to give a new and permanent direction to the whole religious life of Christian people. They desired that the whole Church should become a school of sacred learning. There must also be the witness of worship. The present world, with all its resources and fascinations, did not, and could not, satisfy. At its best it might give interest, excitement, comfort, but it could not give deep and abiding joy.

In the evening the Archbishop preached at the parish church of All Saints, Upper Norwood, to an overflowing congregation. The service was conducted by the vicar, the Rev. H. E. Sexton. Although Upper Norwood is a London suburb, it is in the diocese of Canterbury, and belongs to the Rural Deanery of Croydon.

DRINKING WATER FOR ANTARCTIC WHALERS

The Norwegian steamer Vigdis left Cardiff on Saturday with a cargo of 835,200 gallons of Cardiff drinking water for supplying the 20 vessels engaged in whaling in the Antarctic. This is the largest quantity of fresh water ever shipped from Cardiff and it is to be carried about 7,000 miles. The Vigdis also carried 1,685 tons of potatoes to provision the whaling fleet.

News in Brief

Miss Gertrude Brown, house mistress at Southover Manor School, Lewes, has been appointed headmistress of the new girls' secondary school at Wokingham (Berks).

John Robert Brew, 25, was found drowned in a waterlogged ditch at St. Jude's, near Ramsey (Isle of Man), on Saturday morning. It is stated that he was subject to fits.

In connexion with their rationalization policy the L.M.S. Railway Company will in a few weeks' time close down Ardrossan North engine sheds. This is the second group of sheds in North Ayrshire to be closed.

The marriage took place at St. George's Church, Llandudno, on Saturday of Mrs. Dorothy Victoria Hook (the widow of the airman who lost his life flying to Australia) to Mr. Reginald Fleet Hopper, a retired dental surgeon.

The three sons of three brothers named Wheel were baptized at St. John's Church, Buckhurst Hill, yesterday afternoon. The children are great-nephews of Mrs. Anne Shakespeare Taylor, of Shakespeare Cottages, Epping, who claims to be a direct descendant of Shakespeare.

A tobacconist's shop at Amersham was burgled during Friday night, the fourth burglary in the district last week. The thieves secured £50 worth of tobacco and cigarettes. The door was forced with a tire lever, and a bar of cream chocolate was used to deaden the sound of the door banging.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Samman, M.D., has, for the third time in succession, been elected Master of the Society of Apothecaries; and Mr. Alfred W. Burchell, Master of the Painters' Company. Mr. A. S. Grant has been appointed Clerk of the Pewterers' Company, in succession to the late Mr. C. W. Sawbridge.

For the vacancy in the Corporation of London caused by the retirement of Mr. Gordon Walker, five candidates have come forward—Major Henry Lygon, Dr. A. S. Woodward, Mr. C. R. Algar, Mr. J. Stanley Heath, and Mr. Percy Lewis. The nomination will take place to-morrow at the Sessions House in the Old Bailey.

The Royal Society of British Artists has instituted two medals, one in silver and one in bronze, to be awarded annually at the spring exhibition to the two best pictures by members. The award will be judged by an independent jury selected from outside the society. The medal is the work of Mr. C. L. J. Doman, R.B.S., who gained the commission in open competition.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Tenders for the supply of clothing for the Somerset Constabulary are invited. (p. 1)

The tenth list of subscriptions for 1930 to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London is published. (p. 23)

The annual general Court of the Governors of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy will be held on November 13. (p. 1)

A composer and lyric author is seeking capital to establish a new music and song publishing business. (p. 1)

Notice is given that August Arno Heyne, of Tennyson-avenue, New Malden, and John Heyne, of Pendle-road, Streatham, have applied for naturalization. (p. 1)

The first of four Halley Stewart Trust lectures by Sir George Newman on "

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(*Editorial Rooms*), *London.*

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

PILE-DRIVING

By CALLISTHENES

That man's imagination must be dead who being invited to watch the driving of a pile did not stay till the last moment his leisure would permit. There is no finer sight in industry, and since London began to develop its riverside it is one that Londoners may often enjoy.

It is man's fight with natural obstacles made plain to the eye. The hammer may perhaps be four tons. The concrete pile may be 70 feet long. Thirty blows may be delivered every minute.

The first penetration is easy. Two or three of these Titanic blows may send the pile through twenty or thirty feet of the soft surface. But there must come a time when resistance hardens. The progress at each stroke falls from two feet to a foot, from a foot to an inch, from an inch to half an inch.

But still the pounding goes on, without haste, without rest. The earth for half an acre round shudders at the impact. Four tons of steel drop on the pile-head as evenly as a clock will tick. Far out of sight, perhaps fifty feet below the surface, the struggle between nature and man's will has reached an almost unimaginable intensity.

A hundred blows may be struck and the progress indicator may still show zero. Then the resistance will be overcome and the pile may be driven another dozen feet before the engineer is satisfied. It will then be able to carry, without yielding the hundredth part of an inch, a load ten or twenty times greater than its share of the vast structure to be built above it.

The spectacle is good to watch not only because of the vividness of the battle between force and force, but because it inspires the imaginative spectator with a new vision of the splendour of effort. It is a model for hard times.

There are times when progress is easy, a diplomatic word, a happy inspiration, a chat over lunch, and the business goes on to new records. But it is not always so. Even for the most tactful and ingenious, for the most astute and the most friendly, there comes a time when no inch of progress is visible after a day's hard effort. But that must not slacken the speed or lessen the force of the blow. Even if a hundred days show zero still must the blows go steadily on.

For no pile which has slipped easily into position can carry the load. It is the pounding through severe resistance that makes it fit to be a foundation. It is the days and days of unabated effort though there is no visible progress that make a business fit to win and hold a century of success.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

If you're new to the game

a Winter Sports "Initiation Party" will soon remove that handicap. This year we are organising "Initiation Parties" to Lenk, Gurnigel, Kandersteg and Zermatt; also to Igls in Austria.

Resident Representatives, sports experts, will be stationed at these places to advise and instruct you in the fascinating art.

If you've never had a Winter Sports holiday you've missed one of life's delights.

21 days' sport may be had for

£25 INCLUSIVE

Ask for our "WINTER SPORTS" Programme. It is lavishly illustrated and contains detailed descriptions of the principal resorts and hotels.

THOS. COOK & SON, LTD. & WAGONS-LITS CO.
"THE TEMPLE OF TRAVEL,"
BERKELEY ST., LONDON, W.1, & OFFICES

Enos

SMALL COLLECTION of NEW MODELS
from the Leading PARIS HOUSES
also
ORIGINAL DESIGNS
103, MOUNT STREET, W.1

The aristocrat of drinking waters

Perrier

"PHARMACY WEEK"

The Retail Pharmacists' Union has organized a "Pharmacy Week," which began on Saturday. The Union is about 8,000 members in England and Wales, a large number of whom will have the windows of their shops specially dressed during the week. The principal feature in the displays will be a new emblem, known as the "Sign of the Chemist," bearing the motto "Pharmaceutical Service." This is intended to indicate to the public that the shop where it is exhibited is under the personal control of a qualified and registered chemist. It was stated on behalf of the Union on Saturday that the idea is that the motto shall always be shown in the shop windows of members of the Union for the guidance of the public.

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

COMMAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE

The Prince of Wales, as president of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, and Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, as patron of the Ladies' Life-boat Guild, will receive the King and Queen when they attend the fourth annual *matinée* performance in aid of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, which will be held at the London Hippodrome on Friday. The contributors to the programme include Sir Gerald du Maurier, Miss Gladys Cooper, Mr. Henry Ainley, Miss Beatrice Lillie, Mr. George Robey, Miss Isolde Menges, Miss Sidonie Goossens, Miss Paulette Karmi, Mr. Fred Lindsay, Mlle. Mireille Perrey, the St. Moritz Skaters (Vera Paravicini and Professor E. Corthesy), Debroy Somers's Band, Mr. Walter Fennell, Lady Plunkett, Mr. Frank Leveson, Mr. Gordon Marsh and the Marshmallow Girls, Miss Wendy Toye, and Miss Beryl Laverick.

There will also be shown for the first time a sound film of the lifeboat service entitled *Heroes of the Sea*, which has been produced by the British International Pictures and presented by them to the Royal National Life-boat Institution as a tribute to the courage of British lifeboat men. The programme sellers will be a party of cadets from the training-ship Arethusa.

Another busy theatrical week opens to-night with the production by the Swanage Repertory Theatre Company of a dramatization of Mary Webb's novel "Gone to Earth." This will be staged at the Players Theatre, with Miss Beatrix Lehmann as the heroine, Hazel Woodus, supported by Mr. Cecil Trouncer and Mr. Rupert Siddons. The dramatization consists of a series of eight episodes from the book. There will be three scenes, showing the cottage of Abel Woodus, the minister's house, and the squire's house. The Swanage Repertory Company has for the last two years been doing excellent work on the South Coast, particularly in experimenting with new plays by unknown authors. During their London season they will produce an adaptation of Mr. Hugh Walpole's novel "The Cathedral"; *Undiscovered Country*, by Mr. Anthony Merryn; *At Number Fifteen*, by Alma Brosnan; *Distinguished Villa*, by Miss Kate O'Brien; *The Anonymous Letter*, by Lord Kilmarnock; and *Not Wanted on the Voyage*, by Mr. Frank Stayton.

THE DUCHESS THEATRE

After having been closed for some months the Duchess Theatre will reopen to-morrow with *An Object of Virtue*, an adaptation by Mr. Edward Percy of *Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier*, by Emile Augier and Jules Sandeau, in which the leading parts will be played by Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson and Mr. Brian Aherne. On the following day there will be staged at the Everyman Theatre *Masks and Faces*, a play by Charles Reade and T. Taylor, which is especially interesting because of the stage characters introduced. These include Peg Woffington, Kitty Clive, James Quin, the tragedian, and Colley Cibber, who at the Everyman will be represented respectively by Miss Olive Sloane, Miss Shirley Bax, Mr. Charles Staite, and Mr. Douglas Ross.

On Thursday Mr Reginald Berkeley's new play, *Machines*, will be performed at the Arts Theatre, with a cast of more than 30 performers; and on Friday Sir John Martin-Harvey will revive *The Only Way* at the Savoy Theatre. The part of Sydney Carton will be played by Sir John, with Lady Martin-Harvey as Mimi. The only other new production to be given this week is *The House of Danger*, a "play of adventure," by Mr. Jack de Leon and Mr. Jack Celestin, which will be seen at the Lyceum Theatre on Saturday. The principal parts in the piece will be played by Mr. Dennis Neilson-Terry, Miss Mary Glynne, and Mr. Lyn Harding.

MISS IRIS HOEY

Miss Iris Hoey will be the leading lady in *The Man Who Kissed his Wife*, a new three-act comedy by Mr. Donald Buckley, which Mr. Donald Buckley will present at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Monday, November 10. Mr. Felix Aylmer, who will be responsible for the production, will be seen in the principal male part, and the supporting cast will include Miss Helen Ferrers, Miss Renee Gadd, Miss Diana Beaumont, Mr. Denys Blakelock, and Mr. A. Scott-Gatty. The action of the piece takes place in a country house in England during 1930.

Miss Evelyn Laye, who has just returned from America, will appear to-night in Miss Peggy Wood's part in *Bitter Sweet*, now running at His Majesty's Theatre.

ENGAGEMENTS THIS WEEK

TO-NIGHT.—*Gone to Earth*, Players.
TO-MORROW.—*An Object of Virtue*, Duchess.
WEDNESDAY.—*Masks and Faces*, Everyman.
THURSDAY.—*Machines*, Arts.
FRIDAY.—*The Only Way*, Savoy: Royal National Lifeboat *matinée*, London Hippodrome.
SATURDAY.—*The House of Danger*, Lyceum.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Among the recent acquisitions of the Imperial War Museum are the following:—

Harvest, 1918. Oil. By Sir William Orpen, K.B.E., R.A. Presented by the artist.

Les Revenants. Bronze. By Herbert Haseltine. Presented by the sculptor.

Field-Marshal Earl Haig. (Equestrian statuette.) Plaster. By Georges Malissard. Presented by the sculptor.

The Mystery Towers, Shoreham, 1920. Water-colour. By Brooking A. W. Harrison.

Two etchings by Frank M. Armington, entitled "Patients in American Ambulance, Paris, 1915." Presented by Mrs. H. E. Chapman.

A set of eight wood-blocks and proofs used in the preparation of the Next-of-Kin Scroll of Honour. Presented by Mr. F. V. Burridge, R.E.

In Billets, Winter: Rations Up. Oil. By Herbert A. Budd, R.O.I.

Admiral Sir Reginald Tupper, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.V.O. Charcoal. By Alexander Christie. Presented by Admiral Tupper.

Sketch portrait in oils of General the Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., by John S. Sargent, R.A. Lent by the Earl of Cavan.

"THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET"

Mr. Rudolf Besier, the author of *The Barretts of Wimpole Street*, and Sir Barry Jackson, the producer of the play, have sent the following letter to Colonel H. P. Moulton-Barrett, as the present head of the family of the late Mr. Edward Moulton-Barrett:—

"It was not our intention to contribute any public statement to the discussion regarding the play after its production at Malvern. In view, however, of the criticisms that have appeared in the Press, we wish to record to you that neither when writing the play nor in its production had we any wish or intention of presenting the late Edward Moulton-Barrett as a man with incestuous impulses. We much regret that the play should have been erroneously interpreted as having any such suggestion, for which there is no foundation whatever. *The Barretts of Wimpole Street* makes no pretensions of being a strict historical document entirely founded upon history."

ST. MICHAEL'S SINGERS' FESTIVAL

The tenth annual musical festival of the St. Michael's Singers, conducted by Dr. Harold Darke, began yesterday at St. Michael's, Cornhill, with a festival evensong, at which the preacher was the Rev. C. J. Beresford, rector of St. George's in the East and chairman of the National Federation of Competition Festivals. Dr. Darke will give an organ recital at 1 o'clock to-day at which the programme will be all-English. Daily organ recitals will be given by Mr. Arnold Goldsborough, Dr. Stanley Marchant, Mr. Herbert Sumsion, and Dr. W. H. Harris. The first choral programme, this evening at 6, will consist of Stanford's *Stabat Mater*, Vaughan Williams's new "Hundredth Psalm," and Dr. Darke's own harvest cantata, "The Sower." On Wednesday there will be a programme of Bach's vocal and instrumental works, and on Thursday the programme will be instrumental. On Saturday the festival will end with a performance of Parry's "Vision of Life," "Five Songs of Farewell," and "Blest Pair of Sirens," at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at 5.30.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 20

MUSIC THIS WEEK

CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS

Choral music predominates this week in a list of events which also includes important orchestral and chamber concerts. To-night a Canadian choir from Brantford, Ontario, is singing at the Albert Hall. At the B.B.C. concert on Wednesday the Philharmonic Choir is singing Vaughan Williams's *A Sea Symphony*, under Mr. Adrian Boult. The St. Michael's Festival, of which fuller particulars will be found elsewhere, will be conducted throughout the week by Dr. Harold Darke. At Southwark Cathedral on Saturday Brahms's *Requiem* will be sung. Orchestral concerts are to be given by the British Women's Symphony Orchestra, who will play Sibelius's First Symphony on Tuesday, and by Mrs. Courtauld on Thursday and Friday, when the outstanding feature of the programme is a couple of works by Hindemith. Chamber music is provided by the London String Quartet and the violin sonata recital of Messrs. Busch and Serkin to-night, and by the Wednesday Chamber Concert Committee. The complete list is as follows:—

TO-NIGHT.—The St. Michael's Festival opens in the renovated church of St. Michael, Cornhill, with a performance of Stanford's *Stabat Mater* and other English works. The Brantford Choir will sing Elizabethan and modern part songs under Mr. Frederick Lord (Albert Hall, 8.15). The London String Quartet will play quartets by Mozart, Beethoven (the third Rasoumovsky), and Debussy (Queen's Hall, 8.15). Messrs. Adolf Busch and Rudolf Serkin will play a programme of Bach's music for violin and piano (Wigmore Hall, 8.30). Mr. Philip Lévi will give a piano recital (Grotrian Hall, 8.30), at which he will play works by Franck and Busoni.

TO-MORROW.—The programme of the Women's Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Malcolm Sargent (Queen's Hall, 8) consists of Elgar's "Froissart" Overture, Rachmaninoff's Second Piano Concerto (soloist: Mr. Lafitte), and Sibelius's First Symphony. Mr. Karol Szyeter will give a piano recital (Grotrian Hall, 3), Miss Raya Garbousova a violoncello recital (Wigmore Hall, 5.30), and Miss Carmen Reuben a song recital (Wigmore Hall, 8.30).

WEDNESDAY.—Mr. Basil Rodgers, a negro tenor, will give a recital of negro spirituals (Wigmore Hall, 3). The chamber music to be performed at Wigmore Hall (8.30) consists of Mozart's Quintet for piano and wind, Schubert's Octet and Brahms's F minor Piano Quintet. Miss Margot Jean will give a recital of violoncello music and of songs to harp accompaniment. The programme of the B.B.C. concert includes Beethoven's Violin Concerto, played by Mr. Adolf Busch; the choir which will sing *The Sea Symphony* is the Philharmonic, and the soloists are Miss Dorothy Silk and Mr. Roy Henderson.

THURSDAY.—The programme of the Courtauld-Sargent concert (Queen's Hall, 8.15), conducted by Dr. Sargent, will include Hindemith's "Neues vom Tag" Overture and his Second Viola Concerto, the solo part of which will be played by the composer; Brahms's Alto Rhapsody and songs of Mahler will be sung by Mme. Sigrid Onegin. At Miss May Harrison's violin recital (Wigmore Hall, 8.15) a new sonata by Delius will receive its first performance with Mr. Arnold Bax at the piano; Miss Harrison will also play Bax's Second Sonata with the composer. Mr. Niedzielski will give the first of two piano recitals (Grotrian Hall, 8.30), at which he will play modern descriptive music. The opera at the Old Vic (7.45) is *La Tosca*.

FRIDAY.—The Courtauld-Sargent concert will be repeated at Queen's Hall at 8.15. Miss McKnight Kauffer will give a piano recital (Grotrian Hall, 8.30).

SATURDAY.—Mr. Edgar Cook will conduct Byrd's *Justorum Animae*, Brahms's *Requiem*, and Parry's "There is an old belief" at Southwark Cathedral at 3. Mr. Rachmaninoff will play a romantic programme of piano music (Queen's Hall, 3). Miss Jelly d'Aranyi and Mme. Adila Fachiri will give a recital of works for two violins (Wigmore Hall, 3).

SUNDAY.—The London Symphony Orchestra will play under Dr. Mengelberg at the Albert Hall at 3.

WEEK-END CONCERTS

MR. ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN

Mr. Arthur Rubinstein is a very brilliant pianist, but his temperament is not of the kind which shows itself to the best advantage in the music of Brahms. At his recital in the Queen's Hall on Saturday he seemed more concerned to establish records for speed in the Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Handel than to give to the work its full value as music. This treatment involved a sacrifice, not only of accuracy but, what is more important, of feeling and much beautiful detail. His performance of Busoni's transcription of Bach's Toccata in C major was better balanced, though his jaunty playing of the Fugue left out of account its greater qualities. Mr. Rubinstein's methods suit Chopin better, and especially the Mazurkas and Polonaises. The Polonaise in F sharp minor was so brilliantly played that one could readily forgive the occasional hardness in the glittering tone. A modern group at the end included, besides the favourite Suite from *Petrouchka*, six Balkan Pieces by Marco Tajcevič and three Mazurkas by Alfred Gradstein. Tajcevič is a Croat, and his pieces are based upon his native folk-music, which is of a semi-oriental character with Slavonic affinities. The pieces are very slight, consisting of a brief snatch of melody repeated again and again with various decorations. Gradstein's Mazurkas are more consciously modern, and the characteristic rhythm of the dance has almost disappeared, giving place to a sophisticated allusiveness.

MR. NICOLAS ORLOFF

Mr. Nicolas Orloff was always a good pianist, but he gets better and better. He established his claim to a place in the front rank at his recital at Wigmore Hall on Saturday. He has a musical mind which prevents him from doing any unmusical thing—he can, for instance, hit hard, but he never goes through his tone; he can play with the rapidity of any virtuoso, but it is always controlled and quite free from any feeling of hurry or speed-worship. He is a true interpreter in that he adds to music that which is only latent in a composer's thought. Thus the F minor sonata had all the solemn impetuosity of the youthful Brahms, which is apt to be tiresome when listened to unhistorically; Mr. Orloff, without lecturing us on its date, made us feel its youth. Weber's Rondo Brillant and Debussy's Toccata had a dashing brilliance that was completely captivating. Chopin for Mr. Orloff is a man not of sentiment but passion. He proved that Debussy's "Reflets dans l'eau" were summer shadows, and that the "Feux d'agitifice" were a harder light done into music. This way of playing the piano is not only a delight to the ear—those rippling runs, for instance—but it has purpose and means something.

ALBERT HALL CONCERT

M. Mischa Elman gave a violin recital at the Albert Hall yesterday afternoon, at which he played Bach's F minor piano concerto in the violin arrangement of Nachez, Brahms's D minor sonata, and Vieuxtemps's fifth concerto. M. Elman made no modification of his sweet tone and suave style to accommodate it to the bleak surroundings of the Albert Hall. It was heard to better advantage in Brahms than in Bach, although even in music so romantic as the slow movement so much *tempo rubato* impairs its coherence. M. Marcel van Gool accompanied. Both artists will be heard at Queen's Hall next week.

NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE

The concert given at the Palladium yesterday afternoon by the National Sunday League consisted of vocal, violoncello, and piano solos. Mr. Lauri Kennedy was the violoncellist, and in addition to a sonata of Sammartini played a group of small pieces including three "Chants d'Espagne," by Joaquin Nin. These exploited Spanish national idioms, but were played by Mr. Kennedy, as were the other trifles, in excellent taste, which eschewed *portamento* and other *ad captandum* effects. Miss Ania Dorfmann, who might almost be called the Sunday pianist, played Schumann's Faschingschwank aus Wien," and Miss Evelyn Scotney sang an aria from Thomas's *Hamlet*. She also sang a group of songs which are unworthy of inclusion in any public programme.

BOY PLAYERS INVITED TO VISIT AMERICA

The Lord Mayor's (City of London) Boy Players and Singers have been invited by the Paulist Choristers of America to make a concert tour in the United States, from December to April. Before accepting the invitation Mr. Arthur Poyser, the Master of the Players, is to consult the Lord Mayor.

A NATIONAL THEATRE

£1,000,000 CREDIT SCHEME

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

EXETER, Nov. 2

The suggestion made recently by the special committee appointed to devise an agreed scheme for the establishment of a National Theatre in London that part of the profits of the British Broadcasting Corporation should be utilized for the purpose of forming a National Theatre was referred to by Mr. Harley Granville-Barker in his speech to the annual conference of the British Drama League held at Exeter yesterday.

The scheme, which has already been submitted to the Government, was, Mr. Granville-Barker said, definitely a big scheme. It envisaged a site in Central London, a theatre containing two auditoria, a larger one for spectacular and popular plays, a smaller one for those meant for minority audiences, who would help to "nurse" certain plays into popularity; a permanent company; and a complete organization under one roof. The committee, however, had not pledged itself to the cost of carrying it out, but it was evident that a credit of about £1,000,000 would be needed. He wished it specially to be noted that he said a credit of £1,000,000 would be needed, and not that much cash in the bank. The two things were very different. He was sorry that the committee had not committed themselves more definitely to figures, but nevertheless their proposals were perfectly practical and could be carried out as soon as the site for the building could be found and the funds made available.

As to the funds, a proposal had been brought forward which the committee had not specifically mentioned, but which he believed they considered favourably. It was that a portion of the profits made by the British Broadcasting Corporation should be allotted by the Government, first, as a credit for the establishment of a National Theatre; then, if and as may be needed, for a yearly endowment in its support. There was much to be said in favour of this. First as between public money and private subscription. He did not believe it was practicable to raise a credit of a million pounds by private subscriptions to-day for the National Theatre. One could recall past history in the matter. In 25 years the National Theatre Committee had succeeded in raising not quite a tenth of this, and of that they received £80,000 in a lump sum. They need not look for a dozen more gifts of this nature, and as to attempting to collect the money in small sums, the cost of this, both in energy and money, would, he thought, be prohibitive. They had had a recent lesson of the sort in the fate of the Imperial League of Opera.

The theatre ought, from the beginning, to be a National Theatre in the fullest meaning of the word. On the other hand, he could not see any Chancellor of the Exchequer in their time putting nakedly down in his Budget a credit of a million pounds for a National Theatre. But the B.B.C. money was in a slightly different category. It was in the nature of profit earned by a corporation working under a Government monopoly. It did not come directly out of the taxpayers' pockets. Moreover, the money was earned, partly at any rate, by the exploiting of the arts of music and drama. He did not want to press this point too far, but it would be appropriate enough if money earned by the arts, instead of being returned to the Treasury as it now was, should be used for the support of the arts. Incidentally, the profit was so big that the National Theatre would only claim a small proportion of it.

B.B.C. PROFITS

For the moment, however—but he thought only for the moment—this also was not practical policy. And with national finances as they were, it would be a waste of time, and personally he thought it would be wrong, to ask or expect the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give up a single halfpenny of it. But he did not see why all three political parties might not be asked to agree upon the question in principle; that as soon as a Chancellor of the Exchequer was able to turn round and take breath, these B.B.C. net profits, which already came to nearer half a million than a quarter a year, should be earmarked for the badly needed support of the fine arts, and especially the arts that in England most needed it—those of music and the drama.

To obtain this assent in principle, it would be necessary to organize public opinion in its favour. He therefore urged those constituent societies of the British Drama League who were really interested in the subject to master the technique of it, to know roughly what the theatre and its organization meant and needed; to take and make whatever occasion was possible to spread this knowledge by meetings, debates, and journalism; and to secure the support of the public men with whom the decision in the matter would finally lie.

Up to now the National Theatre advocates had divided themselves roughly into two classes: those who believed that it could best grow from small beginnings, and those who were convinced that it must be begun on about the scale it meant to continue upon. There was, it seemed, much to be said for the idea of the theatre growing from small beginnings. It had precedent in its favour. Had not all genuine artistic enterprises so grown? But the flaw in the argument was that no account was taken of the peculiar organization of a theatre and modern conditions. What applied to Shakespeare at the Globe and Molière at the Théâtre du Marais, with their simple staging and their limited audiences, did not apply to the problem in hand.

It was decided to hold the next conference at Hull.

CONCERTS, &c.

QUEEN'S HALL
CONCERT CLUB
COURTAULD-SARGENT CONCERTS.
With London Symphony Orchestra.
THURSDAY, NOV. 6th, FRIDAY, NOV. 7th, 8.15.
Conductor MALCOLM SARGENT
Overture to "Alceste" ... Gluck
Rhapsody for Alto, Male Chorus and Orchestra ... Brahms
Soloist SIGRID ONEGIN
(of the Stadtlsacher Oper, Berlin, Royal Opera, Covent Garden, and Metropolitan Opera, New York.)
Second Viola Concerto ... Hindemith
(*First Performance in England.*)
Soloist PAUL HINDEMITH
Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen ... Gustav Mahler
Soloist SIGRID ONEGIN
"The Planets," Suite for large Orchestra ... Gustav Holst
All Reserved Seats Sold.
Orchestra seats unreserved, 3s., on sale at the Box-office, Queen's Hall.

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BRITISH WOMEN'S SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
UNDER THE GRACIOUS PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
TO-MORROW, at 8.
Overture, "Froissart" ... Elgar
Piano Concerto, No. 2, C minor ... Rachmaninoff
LAFFITTE.
Symphony No. 1 ... Sibelius
Conductor:
DR. MALCOLM SARGENT.
Blüthner Piano. 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s., and 2s. 4d.
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GROTRIAN HALL, WED. NEXT, 8.15.
MARGOT JEAN
RECITAL.
Violoncello and Songs with Harp.
MARGOT JEAN.
At the Piano—RENE COOK.
Grotrian-Steinweg Piano. 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 2s. 4d.
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GROTRIAN HALL, NOV. 14th, at 8.30.
HELEN LUARD
(Violoncello).
BROOK NORTHEY
(Piano).
Accompanist—GERALD MOORE.
Grotrian-Steinweg Piano. 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 2s. 4d.
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QUEEN'S HALL.
(Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co.)
SATURDAY, NOV. 15, at 3.
MISCHA ELMAN.
MISCHA ELMAN.
At the Piano—MARCEL VAN GOOL.
Steinway Piano. 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s., 2s. 4d.
L. G. SHARPE, 25, Haymarket, S.W.1.

QUEEN'S HALL.
(Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.)
B.B.C. SYMPHONY CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 8.
PRELUDE TO ACT 1 OF LOHENGRIN ... Wagner
VIOLIN CONCERTO IN D MAJOR ... Beethoven
A SEA SYMPHONY ... Vaughan Williams
ADOLF BUSCH.
DOROTHY SILK, ROY HENDERSON.
THE PHILHARMONIC CHOIR.
THE B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
(Leader—ARTHUR CATTERALL.)
CONDUCTOR:
ADRIAN BOULT.
Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 4s., 3s., 2s., at usual Agents, Chappell's Box-Office, Queen's Hall, and British Broadcasting Corp., Savoy-hill, W.C.2.

AUDREY CHAPMAN ORCHESTRA.
Conductor, FRANK BRIDGE.—Autumn Term commences November 6th. Weekly rehearsals Thursday mornings. People's Concert December 11th.—For particulars of membership apply Hon. Sec., 13, Campden Hill-square, W.8.

CONCERTS, &c. (continued)

WIGMORE HALL. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30.
ADOLF BUSCH.
BACH RECITAL.
RUDOLF SERKIN.
Bechstein Piano. Tickets, 12s., 5s. 9d., and 3s.
IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WIGMORE HALL. TO-MORROW, at 5.30.
RAYA GARBOUSOVA.
ONLY RECITAL THIS SEASON.
Pianoforte—LYDIA GARBOUSOVA.
Steinway Piano. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s.
IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WIGMORE HALL. TO-MORROW, at 8.30.
CARMEN REUBEN.
SONG RECITAL.
Pianoforte—GEORGE REEVES.
Bösendorfer Piano. Tickets, 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s., 2s. 4d.
IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WIGMORE HALL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING CONCERTS
Dorothy Silk, Myra Hess, Harold Samuel
Isolde Menges, Ivor James, Herbert Menges
WED. NEXT, at 8.30.
Wind Quintet in E flat major, Koechel 452 ... Mozart
Octet for Strings and Wind, Opus 166 ... Schubert
Pianoforte Quintet in F minor, Opus 34 ... Brahms
SIR HAMILTON HARTY
and PLAYERS from THE HALLE ORCHESTRA.
Steinway Piano. 10s. 6d., 5s. 9d. No free list.
IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

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Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.
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ONLY APPEARANCE IN LONDON THIS YEAR.
SAT. NEXT, at 3.
RACHMANINOFF
Programme includes:
Davidsbündler, Op. 6 ... Schumann
Five Etudes Tableaux ... Rachmaninoff
Scherzo in B minor ... Chopin
Nocturne in F major ... Chopin
Scherzo in B flat minor ... Chopin
and works by Schubert-Tausig, Liszt, &c.
NO FREE LIST.
Steinway Piano. 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s., 2s. 4d.
IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WIGMORE HALL, SAT. NEXT, at 3.
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D'ARANYI *FACHIRI*
RECITAL OF WORKS FOR TWO VIOLINS.
ADILA JELLY
FACHIRI *D'ARANYI*
Concerto in A minor ... Vivaldi, (arr. Nachez)
Sonata in C major ... Bach
Golden Sonata ... Purcell
Sonata in C major ... Pugnani
Duo for Two Violins (unaccompanied) ... Spohr
Concerto in C minor ... Bach
Pianoforte—ETHEL HOBDAY.
Blüthner Piano. Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s.
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WIGMORE HALL. MONDAY NEXT, at 8.30.
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VIOLONCELLO AND PIANOFORTE RECITAL.
KATHLEEN LONG.
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PARRY JONES.
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MOISEIWITSCH.
ODA SLOBODSKAYA.
FRANCIS RUSSELL. NORMAN ALLIN.
HALLE ORCHESTRA OF 100.
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12gns. 9gns. 6gns. 4gns. 3gns. 2gns. (Incl. tax).
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WIGMORE HALL, NOV. 15th, at 3.
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ONLY RECITAL THIS SEASON.
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SONG RECITAL.
NOV. 18, at 8.30.
Pianoforte—GEORGE REEVES.
ELISABETH SCHUMANN
Ich liebe dich; Mit einem gewalten Bande; Wenne der Weihnacht; Der Kuss ... Beethoven
Fischerweise; Die Mullers Blumen ... Schubert
An die Nachtigall ... Schubert
Du bist die Ruh; Heidenröslein ... Schubert
Malmacht; Wiegenlied ... Brahms
Es träumte mir; Meine Liebe ist grün ... Brahms
Ich hör ein Vöglein locken ... Pfitzner
Fernat; Friedel; Gretel ... Pfitzner
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ADRIAN BOULT. ARTHUR BLISS.
Tickets, 8s. 6d., 5s. 6d., Balcony (unreserved) 2s. 4d., all including tax, from the Wigmore Hall, Wigmore-street, W.1 (Welbeck 2141); Oxford University Press, Aeolian Hall, New Bond-street, W.1 (Mayfair 1442); and Appen House, Warwick-square, E.C.4 (City 2904); and usual agents.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH HALL, GUILDFORD.
Concert performance of the MUSIC DRAMA in Three Acts,
"BRONWEN."
by T. E. Ellis and Josef Holbrooke.
Tuesday, Nov. 11th, at 2.30 p.m.
May Busby, John Coates, Herbert Langley, Trefor Jones.
GUILDFORD SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Conductor: Claud Powell.
Tickets, 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d., and 1s. 9d. Programme (book of words and principal themes) ready now 1s.—Andrews and Co., 144, High-street, Guildford. Tele. 82.

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Wednesday next, the 5th, at 3 p.m.
LECTURE by Mr. HUBERT FOSS on Musical Criticism,
"THE ANALYTICAL STYLE."
At 5.30 p.m.: Students' Concert.
Admission Free.
Particulars of the Local Department, with list of Professors, Fees, Scholarships, regulations, &c., and the Syllabuses of the Diploma and Local Examinations, free on application to the undersigned.
C. N. H. RODWELL, Secretary.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

ROYAL INSTITUTION
21, ALBEMARLE-STREET, W.1.

	Lecture Hour
Nov. 3, Monday, GENERAL MEETING	5
Nov. 4, Tuesday, C. D. Ellis—ASPECTS of RADIO ACTIVITY	5.15
Nov. 6, Thursday, J. B. Haldane—PHYSIOLOGY of WATER	5.15
Nov. 8, Saturday, A. H. Smith—ARCHAEOLOGY in ITALY	3

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.
The OPENING GENERAL MEETING of the Session will be held TO-DAY (Monday), 3rd November, 1930, at 5.30 p.m., at 66, No. 9, Conduit-street, W1., when the President, Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., will deliver his Inaugural Address.
IAN MacALISTER, Secretary. R.I.B.A.

GRESHAM COLLEGE, Basinghall-street, E.C.2. FOUR LECTURES will be delivered by Mr. GEORGE GORDON, M.A., LL.D., President of Magdalen College, Oxford, on Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Fri., Nov. 3, 4, 6, and 7. Subject, "Shakespeare." The Lectures are FREE, and commence at 6 p.m.

FOYLE'S LITERARY LUNCHEON.
Speakers:—John Drinkwater, Dean Inge, Hannen Swaffer. Chair: Humbert

Imperial and Foreign News

TWO PARTIES IN TURKEY

A NEW INFLUENCE IN POLITICS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN TURKEY)

Turkish domestic politics have undergone a great change since the foundation of the Liberal Republican Party two months ago. It is true that Fethy Bey, the leader of the new Party, can muster only a dozen Deputies against the 300 of the Popular Party, but the mere existence of two parties in the Grand National Assembly, which met on Saturday, has caused a marked revival in political activities and intrigues.

The General Election of 1927 resulted in a sweeping victory for the Popular Party, and General Ismet Pasha has governed without an Opposition for three years. During that period Turkey has been struggling against adverse economic and financial conditions and discontent has been growing. The Popular Party became over-confident, committed many tactical errors and gradually lost its hold over the country. The Ghazi, who is the titular head of the Party, realized that drastic measures were necessary and decided on the formation of a new party. The idea was good but the results cannot so far be said to have been encouraging.

Turkey is not used to the two-party system and the experiment is fraught with certain dangers. The Smyrna riots in September were, it is said, instigated by Communists, and in other parts of the country Bolshevist propaganda has been sedulously spread among officers, State employees, and workmen. A stream of personal invective has been let loose in the Press, unruly elements have threatened to cause trouble in the towns, and the state of Turkish politics has become thoroughly confused. All this has caused alarm in official circles, and the newspaper which expresses the views of Ismet Pasha has hinted that Fascist methods may have to be employed if law and order are to be maintained.

THE PERSONAL ELEMENT

Turkey is a country which prefers to be governed by personalities rather than by parties. There are three or four outstanding personalities in the Republic to-day; the Ghazi, Ismet Pasha, Fevzi Pasha, the Chief of the Staff, and Fethy Bey. The Ghazi is the most powerful of the four and he retains much, if not all, of the prestige acquired during the Anatolian War. Ismet Pasha is, perhaps, the most admired, and at the same time the most hated, man in the country. Fevzi Pasha is a soldier who possesses the entire confidence of the Army, while Fethy Bey is beloved by the crowd and is regarded as the man who may be able to extricate Turkey from her difficulties.

It is only natural that there should be some legitimate jealousy between these four men, although they are all good Republicans and all have Turkey's interests at heart. Unfortunately there are certain elements who are trying to exploit and magnify the differences existing between the four protagonists. These elements have recently been active and the following instance is typical of their methods. The Constantinople newspaper *Yarin (To-morrow)*, which has waged a bitter campaign against Ismet Pasha for the past six months, suggested that the Ghazi should become Prime Minister in place of Ismet Pasha, and that Fevzi Pasha should be appointed President of the Republic. Government newspapers immediately protested against this suggestion and insisted that the Ghazi's name must not be dragged into politics.

Try as one may, it is impossible to dissociate the Ghazi's name from politics. Although he has promised to remain neutral in political affairs he is President of the Popular Party, and as such is obliged to give advice and take decisions affecting the Opposition. The new Liberal Republican Party is consequently uncertain about its future course of action. Many supporters formerly believed that the Ghazi was on their side; now they see they have been mistaken, and are disillusioned and disappointed. There are two currents among the Liberal Republicans: one favours carrying on the struggle at all costs, the other advocates the dissolution of the party.

SUPPORT FOR THE LIBERALS

During the recent municipal elections the Liberal Republicans carried on a strenuous campaign throughout the country, and gained much support from people of all classes. In spite of their efforts, the elections resulted in a victory for the Popular Party, and it was only in Samsun and one or two other Anatolian towns that Liberal Republican candidates were returned. The accusations of undue pressure, fraud, and corruption brought by the Liberal Republicans against the election authorities have, however, not been definitely refuted, and it is probable that if the elections had been held in a "free" manner the result would have been different.

It has become evident that the townspeople of Turkey are dissatisfied with the present Government and would like a change. This is partly due to the somewhat specious promises made by the Liberal Republicans. Reduction in taxation, freedom of the Press, and many other similar benefits are all very well when they are preached by a party in Opposition, but they become an entirely different proposition if, and when, that party is called on to assume power.

Meanwhile, the Liberal Republicans have identified themselves with the Minorities in Constantinople and Smyrna. Fethy Bey publicly declared that he would welcome the collaboration of the Greeks, Jews, and Armenians, and the latter consequently took a prominent part in the municipal elections. The Government Press promptly attacked the Liberal Republicans for allowing the Minorities to work in with them. The Minorities themselves also incurred severe criticism.

It will be interesting to see what reaction all these events will have on the National Assembly during its winter session. The majority of the Deputies are disinclined to criticize their chiefs, to whom they are bound by ties of interest and affection. Ismet Pasha is an energetic and forceful leader who has known how to impress his personality on Turkish politicians. He has not hesitated to disagree with the Ghazi when occasion demanded, but he has also known when to yield. This was strikingly evinced during the recent Cabinet crisis, when Ismet Pasha, in deference to the will of the Ghazi, sacrificed three of his Ministers.

The future development of Turkish politics, in any case, depends largely on the personal relations of the Ghazi and Ismet Pasha.

Air Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond, Air Officer Commanding R.A.F., India, and a party of officers and airmen left Delhi yesterday, on a flight to Bangkok and Singapore. They intended to stay the night at Allahabad.

NEW SESSION IN ANGORA

TURKISH PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 2

Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the President of the Republic, opened the final session of the Grand National Assembly in Angora yesterday. After mentioning the successful suppression of the Kurdish revolt the Ghazi Pasha referred to the world economic crisis, which was particularly acute in agricultural countries. He outlined the measures being taken by his Government to deal with it and pointed out the need for economy in public and private life.

In dealing with foreign affairs, the Ghazi Pasha referred to the satisfactory condition of Turco-Soviet relations and to the visit of M. Venizelos which, he said, would open a new era. Finally the President spoke in most guarded manner about domestic politics, insisting that the only authority competent to direct the destinies of the country was the Grand National Assembly.

M. VENIZELOS'S VISIT

M. Venizelos, the Greek Prime Minister, left Constantinople last night for Athens on board the cruiser Helle. Earlier in the day he had called on the Oecumenical Patriarch, Mgr. Photios II. Maniatis, at the Phanar. His All-Holiness blessed him and told him how deep was the emotion of the Orthodox Church to receive the visit of the head of the Hellenic Government. He described the visit of M. Venizelos to Turkey as one designed to strengthen peace and thus deserving every praise. M. Venizelos replied that at a time when religion was being forsaken Greece remained a faithful servant of the Great Church. The Patriarch then presented M. Venizelos with a beautifully carved golden cross and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Michalakopoulos, with an icon, and their wives with other precious objects. From the Phanar M. Venizelos went to the Greek Consulate.

In conversation M. Venizelos told me that he had been much gratified by his reception by the Turkish Government. The fruits of his visit, he said, might not immediately be apparent, but at least the seeds of a lasting friendship had been sown. The thing which had pleased him most was the Ghazi Pasha's attitude towards the Greek Army. The Turkish President had said to him:—"I have the greatest admiration for the Greek Army, which I came to know well during the Anatolian war." M. Venizelos further told me that one of the principal reasons why he was so optimistic about the future of Greco-Turkish relations was that the Ghazi Pasha himself was so definitely convinced of the necessity of friendship between the two nations. Replying to my question about the treatment of the Minorities in Turkey and Greece, M. Venizelos said that he believed that their position would gradually improve as political relations improved. He told me that both Great Britain and the Soviet Government had let it be known how glad they were that Greece and Turkey were forgetting the past and becoming friends.

All day long the streets of Constantinople were crowded with people waiting to catch a glimpse of M. Venizelos, and a large force of police had to be stationed round the Greek Consulate.

The Hellenic Legation in London has issued a statement explaining that the Greco-Turkish agreements signed while M. Venizelos was in Angora are not directed against any other State or destined to serve the political interests of any other country. They constitute merely a closer and friendly relationship between two neighbouring countries having many interests in common and being highly interested in the maintenance of peace and the progress of their internal development.

THE COMING ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

PROPOSALS FOR TARIFF NEGOTIATION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Nov. 2

The Economic Committee of the League of Nations ended its present session to-day with the examination and adoption of a report concerning the proposals which will be presented to the Economic Conference on November 17 as a basis for the programme of future negotiations contemplated last March.

The Committee decided to recommend that tariff negotiations for the general improvement of trade should figure on the agenda. These negotiations are based on two proposals. The first, which was formulated by the British Government and has brought several replies from other Governments, aims at the reduction of tariffs by stages and by categories. It suggests that negotiations will bear in the first place on textiles and machinery, and will later be extended to other products of industry and agriculture. The second, formulated by the Dutch Government, classifies States in two groups: those which, while maintaining up to the present tariff autonomy, pursue a liberal commercial policy; and those which, while pursuing a tariff policy based on treaties, have a Customs régime of more or less protectionist character. The States of the first group undertake to maintain a liberal régime in exchange for tariff advantages to be accorded by the second group, which would, nevertheless, be governed by the application of the most-favoured-nation clause. The Committee considers that it will be well to review both proposals, and to submit both to the conference, which might be able to co-ordinate them for the purpose of the negotiations.

The Committee decided to include in the agenda of the conference the proposal for preferential treatment for cereals of Eastern Europe. The Committee considers, however, that preferential treatment should be looked upon only as an exceptional measure, and suggests the appointment of a committee to study the improvement of the European cereal trade from the point of view of markets, as well as internal organization, standardization of products, warehousing, transport, and the development of credits.

CHEAP AEROPLANES IN GERMANY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 2

It is now stated that the light aeroplane which the German Aviation Association, a body which devotes itself to supporting aviation, is offering to supply to affiliated associations, flying clubs, and their individual members at the remarkable price of £172 10s. [the offer was reported in *The Times* of November 1] is the Klemm, a two-seater monoplane with a 20 h.p. Mercèdes engine, the list price of which has previously been £375. The list prices of other German light aeroplanes range from £400 to £1,275, and of British light aeroplanes from £400 to £1,000.

ATTACK ON FORMOSAN REBELS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, Nov. 1

A Japanese expeditionary force of 1,300 men has attacked the rebel aborigines entrenched in the mountains of Formosa with machine-guns and light artillery, but has only been partly successful. Scout and bombing aeroplanes assisted in the attack. No estimate of the aborigines' casualties is available, but the Japanese have lost one dead and one seriously wounded.

ITALIANS ARRESTED IN PARIS

ALLEGED ANTI-FASCIST PLOT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 2

In consequence of discoveries at the villa at Sartrouville, where an attempt was made on the life of an Italian named Carti last Thursday, and the recent arrest of two Italians, who are alleged to have confessed their intention of blowing up the headquarters of the Paris Fascio, the police last night raided a number of bars and restaurants, frequented by Italians, and made 120 arrests.

Carti is believed to have been engaged in anti-Fascist activities, and it is thought that the attempt upon his life was made by some of his fellow-conspirators who suspected him of treachery.

The police investigations are made more difficult by the fact that Carti, who is in hospital undergoing treatment for the wound which he received, refuses, whether from fear of reprisals or because he is too deeply involved in illegal activities, to answer any questions. The occupants of the villa, who have disappeared, succeeded in destroying or carrying away a large number of documents before the arrival of the police, but those that they left behind leave little doubt of the existence of a political organization of revolutionary tendencies with headquarters at Sartrouville.

It will not be possible to estimate the importance of the organization until the seized documents, which are in various languages, have been translated and studied. It is stated that the initials and code addresses of people living in Italy, Belgium, Luxemboarg, and Soviet Russia, who are believed to have been in correspondence with the Sartrouville centre, have also been discovered. A grave, supposed to have been intended for Carti, was found to have been dug in the cellar, and beside it were several sacks of quicklime. The police are digging in other parts of the cellar and in the garden of the villa for possible traces of other crimes.

BULGARIAN ROYAL WEDDING

THE QUEEN'S NAME DAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, Nov. 2

The last two days have been entirely given up to festivities in celebration of the royal wedding. Yesterday, the Feast of St. John of Rilo, the patron of Bulgarian scholastic culture, was also the name day of Queen Ioanna. In the morning Mgr. Neophyte, the Archbishop of Vidin, President of the Holy Synod, and three other Archbishops officiated at a solemn *Te Deum* in the cathedral square in the presence of the King and Queen, the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, and large crowds.

In the afternoon, while King Boris was calling upon M. Liaptcheff, his Prime Minister, to thank him for the magnificent reception everywhere accorded to the Queen and to discuss State affairs, crowds gathered outside the house. When the King appeared he was surrounded by wildly enthusiastic students, who chaired his Majesty and bore him along for a great distance, calling upon the police to withdraw as their Sovereign had no need of a special guard in his own country, where everybody was ready to defend him.

This demonstration was a reply to the rumours spread on the previous day that an outrage had been committed while the Royal train was passing through the station of Manole, near Plovdiv. The "incident" amounted to nothing more than the negligence of a gendarme who had left the station and, hearing the train approaching, hurried back to his post, dropping his rifle, which went off. In the Royal train nothing was known of the matter, and the first news of it was learned from the Sofia newspapers.

To-day a great national procession of some 200,000 people marched past the King and Queen for the space of six hours. It was headed by the Cabinet and other members of the Sobranye; then came officers and non-commissioned officers of the Reserve, professional and athletic associations, war widows, orphans, and invalids, refugees from the Dobruja, Eastern Thrace, and Macedonia, and crowds of townsfolk and peasants. There was a steady roar of cheering as it passed, and many people offered simple presents, embroideries and the like. One man brought a freshly killed rabbit; and old women, weeping with joy, called down blessings on the Queen as they passed.

Her Majesty, who stood on a balcony throughout the passage of the procession, was much touched by the innumerable marks of public affection.

In the afternoon their Majesties entertained the Cabinet at a belated luncheon, and left in the evening for a 10-days' holiday at Euxinograd.

A GERMAN CONSTITUTION STOLEN

ROBBERY IN BERLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 2

The historic German Constitution of 1849, drawn up by the self-appointed National Assembly which met in the Pauluskirche at Frankfurt on May 18, 1848, has been stolen from a safe in a store-room used by the librarian of the Reichstag. An illustrated history of the Reichstag is being prepared and it was desired to photograph the document. It was found that the safe had been opened with a duplicate or a skeleton key, the document, which had not been referred to by the officials for a year, removed, and the safe relocked.

The document bore the signatures, appended on March 28, 1849, of all the Deputies who attended the Frankfurt Parliament, and was the result of their efforts to build a united German Empire on a basis of peaceful discussion. It was wrecked by the refusal of Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, who, after the March riots of 1848, had honoured the "glorious German Revolution" by appearing wrapped in the German tricolour in the streets of Berlin, to receive the Imperial crown from the hands of the people, but the ideas it embodied endured and bore fruit in a later generation.

MICHIGAN-ONTARIO TUNNEL OPENED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINDSOR, ONT., Nov. 1

The tunnel between Windsor, Ontario, and Detroit, Michigan, was officially opened here to-day. Speeches were made to a large gathering by the United States Minister to Canada, Colonel Hanford Macnider, Mr. Henry, acting Premier of Ontario, and others. A button pressed in Washington by President Hoover sounded gongs beside the speakers' platforms, marking the official opening of the tunnel.

The tunnel, which goes under the Detroit River, is the first vehicular tunnel across the Canadian-American boundary. It was two years in construction and cost approximately $25,000,000 [£5,000,000].

THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

NAWAB OF BHOPAL'S STATEMENT

The Indian States Delegation to the Round-Table Conference met at St. James's Palace yesterday, when the only absentees were the Maharajah of Patiala, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, and the Maharajah Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, both of whom are ill. The Maharajahs of Jhalawar, Bhavanagar, and Porbandar were present by invitation.

The Maharajah of Kashmir, the Pro-Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, suggested that in view of his great experience and position the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda should be asked to preside, and the proposal was carried. The principal business was the appointment of a committee of seven States Ministers to examine the implications, from the point of view of the States, of various proposals which have been put forward for the solution of the Indian constitutional problem. The committee sat in the afternoon, when another member was co-opted. The next meeting of the Delegation as a whole has been fixed for November 10.

The British Indian delegates will meet informally this morning.

With the arrival in London on Saturday of the Nawab of Bhopal, the Indian States Delegation is complete, except for the Maharajah of Patiala, who is under treatment on the Continent. The Nawab, who was accompanied by the Begum and their three daughters, and whose staff included Mr. Haidar Abbasi, one of the official advisers to the Delegation, was received at Victoria by Colonel Stewart Patterson, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India, and a number of personal friends were also on the platform to welcome him.

LOYALTY TO THE CROWN

In a statement to *The Times* the Nawab of Bhopal said:—

We are assembling to discuss questions which are of vital importance to the Empire and concern the future well-being and progress of millions of his Majesty's subjects, who, along with the subjects of the States in close treaty relations with the Crown, cherish the deepest feelings of affection and respect for the Crown and the person of the King-Emperor. The deep concern which his Majesty has for the good of his people in India is evidenced by the fact that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to declare his intention to inaugurate the Conference himself.

There is no right-thinking man who does not deplore the present state of affairs in India. At the same time we should remember that it arises out of a genuine desire on the part of the people for equality of status within the Empire. The spirit of freedom is the very breath of the people of Great Britain, and India is looking to them to secure for their fellow-subjects in the Empire the freedom which the British people are enjoying. We are in London to deliberate and, after full and free discussion with the representatives of this country, to arrive at satisfactory conclusions and to settle how freedom can be obtained within the Empire consistently with peaceful and orderly progress and due safeguards for all the interests concerned.

The complexity of the problem cannot be denied, but, given the determination and will to succeed, the difficulties will not be found insurmountable. In the discussions which will be held to determine the future Constitution for India I hope that the broad-minded liberalism of British statesmanship will rise to the occasion and enable the representatives of India to take back with them the assurance of peace, prosperity, and contentment, and thereby establish that good will, friendship, and unity of interest between the peoples of India and England which is so essential for the strength and solidarity of the Empire and the peace of the world.

The representatives of the Indian States are here to help, not to create difficulties. They will pull their weight, and do their best to assist materially in finding a solution of the problem that has been causing so much anxiety and concern to all those who love India and the Empire and wish to see England and India happily united in an abiding union.

BRITISH INDIAN DELEGATES

The third and last large body of delegates and advisers from British India also arrived in England on Saturday. They were met at Folkestone by Mr. P. K. Dutt, joint social secretary, and at Victoria by Mr. D. T. Monteath, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India; Sir Findlater Stewart, Permanent Under-Secretary; and Mr. R. H. A. Carter, secretary-general of the Conference. The party consisted of:—

Sir Malcolm Hailey, who has temporarily resigned the Governorship of the United Provinces to be an adviser to the Conference, and who was accompanied by Lady Hailey; Sir A. C. McWatters, Finance Secretary to the Government of India, who is to advise on financial matters; the Maharajah of Durbhanga, a representative of the large zemindari interests; Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, and Mr. H. P. Mody, all of whom belong to the Liberal wing of Indian politics; Srijut Chandradhar Barooah, a representative of Assam; and Colonel H. A. Gidney, the spokesman of the Anglo-Indian community.

The Secretary of State for India and Mrs. Benn again attended at the centre for the delegates, 8, Chesterfield-gardens, last evening to meet informally the new arrivals.

Mr. H. E. Molson, barrister-at-law, has been appointed secretary of the non-official European group of delegates from India at the Round-Table Conference. The group is under the leadership of Sir Hubert Carr.

A SISTER'S £20,000,000 INHERITANCE

NEW YORK SURPRISE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Oct. 31

At Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street in New York there is a brown-stone house, the only reminder that what is now a street of fashionable shops, from Washington Square to Central Park, was once a street of fashionable residences. For many years the house has seemed to be deserted and only a few people in the city knew that living there behind shuttered windows, where they had lived since 1856, were two aged women, Mrs. Rebecca Wendel Swope and her sister, Miss Ella V. Wendel. They were reputed to be immensely wealthy, so that it was no surprise to find, when Mrs. Swope died last year, that she had left an estate of approximately $100,000,000 [£20,000,000]. All the money was left to charity—to 14 churches and benevolent organizations.

The settlement of the estate was complicated by the fact that nearly all the property was in real estate, with a complexity of leases, both sisters and their brother, John, who died a quarter of a century ago, having adhered rigidly to the rule laid down by their father to invest their money only in choice real estate and never to sell any of it. The charities had a long wait for their money, and, at the end, a bitter disappointment; for only yesterday it was discovered that, by a clause in Mrs. Swope's will hitherto overlooked, all her interest in the property which the sisters owned jointly—and nearly all of it was so owned—was bequeathed to Miss Wendel.

Instead of millions, charity will get only a few thousands, and all the rest will go to Miss Wendel, who, at 80, and the sole survivor of her family, still lives in the shuttered house on Fifth Avenue.

MAYOR OF CHICAGO'S ILLNESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 2

Mr. William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, who underwent an emergency operation for acute appendicitis on Friday afternoon, is still in a critical condition at Passavant Memorial Hospital, Chicago. The operation disclosed peritonitis, and the physicians said that if the inflammation spread the Mayor's recovery would be doubtful. He is 61, and for a long time has been in extremely bad health and has not taken any effective part in the government of the city.

THE NAVAL TREATY

FRANCE PREPARING TO RATIFY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 2

The announcement is made unofficially that the French Government has in preparation a Bill to ratify Parts 1, 2, 4, and 5 of the London Naval Treaty, in accordance with Clause 3 of Article 24 of the Treaty. Part 3 of the Treaty has reference to the naval disarmament agreement arrived at between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, and does not immediately apply to France and Italy. At present there does not appear to be any intention of proceeding with the proposal by which France should give a conditional adherence to the entire treaty subject to a "safeguarding clause" similar to that adopted by the other three Powers towards France and Italy. The *Petit Parisien* reports that the ratification Bill will be introduced into the Chamber by the Government at an early date.

Ratification on these limited lines, without the separate adhesion of Italy, is hardly sufficient reward for the careful diplomatic action taken during the last week by Great Britain, the United States and Japan, the purpose of which was to induce Italy to waive the question of parity with France during the life of the treaty, and so pave the way for complete ratification. It is, however, a gain in two respects. It is a demonstration of good will on the part of France in respect of the coming meeting of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference. It also helps to a definite contribution to smoothing the path of the Commission in its task of preparing the draft convention that is to form the basis of the general disarmament conference.

The note sent out by M. Loudon summoning the Preparatory Commission mentions in particular in its enumeration of the subjects to be settled the examination of the question of naval armaments on the basis of the London Treaty. The four parts of the treaty enumerated above contain the material for drafting a convention, while leaving the actual figures blank. They also define the status of submarines as ships of war and supply agreed definitions as to other vessels. The disagreement between France and Italy on naval parity is bound to be a source of embarrassment for the Commission, but the full adhesion of France to its general provisions will help to smooth matters.

Reports have lately been current that France contemplated a very large increase in her naval strength, such as must inevitably have brought into play the "safeguarding clause." I understand that, while this impression had a great deal to do with prompting the recent *démarches* in Paris and Rome, there never was any foundation for it in fact. The French naval estimates have not yet been discussed, but there are no grounds for believing that the construction proposed in them departs in any way from the programme already laid down and its successive *tranches*.

MR. GIBSON'S MISSION

ITALIAN POSITION UNCHANGED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Nov. 2

An impression which I have good reason to believe well-founded has been formed here that, in so far as Mr. Gibson had any mission from President Hoover to reconcile the Franco-Italian differences in naval problems, he has failed to make any substantial headway.

The utmost reserve is being observed as to the tenor and outcome of Mr. Gibson's conversations with Signor Mussolini, Signor Grandi, Signor Rosso, and General de Marinis, and some astonishment is expressed at the apparently optimistic views put forward in certain American circles in Washington. No reasons for any such optimism can be adduced from what is known of the position here.

Last night's *Tribuna*, in fact, insisted that any resumption of the interrupted negotiations must start on the basis of naval parity between France and Italy, and declared that such a principle could not even be discussed, since Article 8 of the Covenant justified Italy, given her geographical position and special conditions, in demanding more than this. Hence, it was argued, it was incumbent upon France to show her good will in collaborating with other Powers for a reduction in armaments by making acceptable proposals to Italy. The writer expressed indifference to the reported intention of France to make a conditional adherence to the London Naval Treaty, and declared that Italy to-day, as in the days of the Dukes of Savoy, did not fear isolation.

At the same time such an intention was regarded by him as unlikely. If the Italian naval construction hypothetically envisaged were to be undertaken, then the other four Powers would enter the "safeguarding clause" of the London Treaty, so that the treaty would in effect sanction naval construction by the leading naval Powers, and "for this there is no need to conclude any treaty." Thus the reported French proposal would actually lead to an armaments race contradictory to the terms and objects of the London Naval Treaty.

No other Roman newspaper takes up so decided an attitude. But it is obvious that, at the moment at any rate, there is little optimism.

SOVIET DISAGREEMENTS

MORE EXPULSIONS FROM COMMUNIST PARTY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Nov. 2

Disagreements within the Communist Party are reaching an acute stage. They are more and more turning into a revolt against Stalin's arbitrary claim to dictate the party's policy. The disciplinary organs are unusually active, and are apparently completely under Stalin's direction. Expulsions from the party take place daily and on an increasing scale.

Yesterday Comrade Maretsky, a member of the Academy of Sciences of Leningrad, was expelled for defending Bukharin at a meeting of Communist members of the academy. Maretsky also protested against the recent expulsion of Professor Slepkoff from the party for taking the part of Bukharin against Stalin's interpretation of Communism. He is reported to have expressed the opinion that Bukharin should be placed higher than Marx and Lenin as a theoretical exponent of proletarian dictatorship. Party organizations in the chief centres are now passing resolutions describing as counter-revolutionaries all Communists who overtly or covertly criticize any part of the present policy or urge a revision of the Five-Year Plan.

Stalinist organizations in Moscow have decided also that it is an act of counter-revolution to petition the authorities on behalf of persons suspected of sabotage or disloyalty.

DEATH OF A SURVIVOR OF NEUFCHATEL ACCIDENT

BOULOGNE, Nov. 2.—Mr. Harry Bolsover, of Henshaw-street, Stretford, Manchester, one of the injured in the wreck of the British aeroplane at Neufchâtel, near here, on October 30, has died of his injuries. This morning he was able to talk a little, but later relapsed into a state of coma. He died from acute meningitis, caused by the severe injuries to his head.—*Reuter.*

"MUTILATED" EASTERN GERMANY

HERR TREVIRANUS'S SPEECH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 2

Herr Treviranus, who was until recently Minister for the Occupied Territories, and, since the abolition of that Ministry, has been Minister without portfolio especially charged to supervise the execution of the Government's relief schemes in the Eastern Provinces, in a speech at Hanover to-day made characteristically vigorous references to the German-Polish frontier as it was delimited after the War. His earlier references to this subject in August caused some comment abroad.

The Minister, referring to the Government's financial schemes for agriculture and industry in the Eastern Frontier Provinces (which entail expenditure or commitments amounting to about £80,000,000 in five years), said the power of the State was limited by an empty treasury, a declining economic situation, and oppressive Reparation obligations. The success of any kind of relief measures was dependent on the reform of the public finances and especially on the cancellation of the new frontier, which the whole world knew that the German people would not put up with for ever. Measures of relief would have to be continued until these exceptional circumstances—the severance of East Prussia, the mutilation of the Frontier Provinces, and the repression of Silesia—were removed. The Minister closed his speech with the words: "This land was German; this land stays German."

ALL SAINTS' DAY IN FRANCE

PILGRIMAGES TO WAR MEMORIALS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 2

In celebration of All Saints' Day yesterday the custom of laying wreaths on the monuments to those who fell in the War was observed throughout France.

Under the auspices of the Association France-Grande Bretagne, the usual pilgrimage of British residents in Paris was made to the cemetery at Pantin, where many of the British soldiers who died here during the War are buried. The pilgrimage took the form of a procession with standards. It was led by Colonel Needham, the British Military Attaché, and General Count Bellaigne de Bughas, and a service was held beside the British graves by the Rev. J. B. Gower-Jones, of the Embassy Church. Other visits were paid to the cemeteries of Levallois and Neuilly, where there are a number of British War graves. At Beauvais and Allonne wreaths and flowers were laid at the foot of the War memorials on behalf of the relatives of those who lost their lives in the disaster to the R 101.

The French ceremonies were more numerous and more impressive than on former occasions. President Doumergue visited the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Arc de Triomphe, where he was received by General Gouraud. He placed flowers on the tomb and remained for some time beneath the arch. Later he was followed by the Ministers of War, Marine, and Air, the president of the Municipal Council of Paris, and many delegations from the associations of ex-soldiers and the patriotic societies. The members of the London Association Football team also visited the tomb during the morning and placed a wreath of flowers beside it.

Fifteen Bengalis are being tried to-day by a special Court at Alipore on charges arising out of the recent attempt to bomb Sir Charles Tegart, Commissioner of Police in Calcutta.

Telegrams in Brief

The Bishop of Gibraltar, who is in Bucharest, has been received by the Patriarch of Rumania.

Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, has given a dinner in honour of the British Economic Mission to the Far East.

Three men, the crew of the motor-ship Jupio of St. George, Bermuda, which had been disabled off the Novian Scotian coast, have been rescued by a Norwegian steamer. They had been adrift for seven days without food.—*Exchange.*

Mr. William Kingsford Smith, father of Wing Commander Kingsford Smith, has died in Sydney. He requested that his ashes should be scattered on the waters of the Pacific Ocean, and this ceremony will probably be performed to-morrow by his son.—*Reuter.*

The National-Socialist Party in the Coburg Town Council, where they are in an absolute majority, have brought forward a motion to reduce local unemployment by prohibiting all employees and officials of the Coburg municipality from following any supplementary or occasional occupation besides their official duties.

It is reported from Copenhagen that a slight earthquake shock lasting two seconds was felt in that city and its surroundings about 12.13 on Sunday morning. On account of its rarity the occurrence caused much excitement. The shock, the epicentre of which was in the Oere Sund south of Copenhagen, was most pronounced in south-eastern Zealand.

Herr Richard Strauss, who had not been in Brussels since the War, conducted yesterday at the Brussels Palais des Beaux Arts a performance of three of his symphonic poems and the closing scene of *Der Rosenkavalier*, and had an enthusiastic reception. M. Hymans, the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, was present at the concert and at the reception which followed.

M. Gustave Maco, Assistant Director of the Condé Museum at the Castle of Chantilly, died suddenly from heart failure upon the platform of the Invalides station in Paris yesterday morning. M. Maco, who was 65 years of age, was for many years secretary to the Duc d'Aumale. He was the author of several works on the Condé family, of which the most notable are "Chantilly et le Musée Condé" and "Les Arts dans la Maison de Condé."

THE NEW REGIME IN BRAZIL

The following official information has been received from Rio de Janeiro by the Brazilian Embassy in London:—

Entire agreement exists among all the members of the revolution. Dr. Getulio Vargas will take charge of the Government on November 3 [to-day] as chief of the victorious revolution.

The whole country is in complete peace. The new situation is absolutely consolidated for the immediate beginning of the great work of national reconstruction by purifying political customs and establishing a practical Government administration.

The new Government has already been recognized by the Peruvian Government.

Lloyd's report that the London Chamber of Shipping is advised that all Brazilian ports are now open, and that the British steamer Bibury, which was unable to leave Rio Grande do Sul, has now left.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Nov. 2

During his tour of the earthquake area yesterday, Signor di Crollalanza assured the population that the Government will deal with the situation promptly and thoroughly.

Already at Senigallia food and shelter are being regularly provided, and technical investigations in preparation for rebuilding or repairing are about to begin. It is stated to-day that in Senigallia alone several thousands are homeless and many houses in ruins or otherwise uninhabitable.

The number of dead has been definitely fixed at 21, while about 200 persons have been injured.

Other Foreign News on following page

THOUSANDS of GAS FIRES are used in HOSPITALS

because the gas fire is the only open fire that provides, as it warms, a perfect system of ventilation without draughts;

because the gas fire, like the sun, warms by means of radiant heat;

because the gas fire instantly provides and constantly maintains a bright, friendly fire;

because the gas fire, being entirely smokeless and sootless, means clearer skies, cleaner air, healthier towns and cities.

Order your gas fires now. The only modern fires that properly ventilate.

THE FUEL OF THE PRESENT,

GAS

THE FUEL OF THE FUTURE

THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL GAS ASSOCIATION
28, GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1

M.G.7

EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA

THE CORONATION CEREMONY

SCENES AT ADDIS ABABA

A STATUE OF MENELEK

The coronation of the Emperor of Ethiopia took place yesterday in Addis Ababa. The Emperor, formerly known as Ras Tafari, was crowned as Haila Silassie ("Power of the Trinity"), the first King of Kings of Ethiopia to take that title. He succeeded to the throne last April on the death of the Empress Zauditu, having acted as Regent during the reign of the Empress. Reuter's correspondent at Addis Ababa says that the coronation took place at 7.30 in the morning in the specially built church within the grounds of the Cathedral of St. George.

The church was packed, while outside was a still bigger throng that was enabled to watch the ceremony from over the walls of the church, which had intentionally been made low so that an uninterrupted view might be given.

Among the heads of delegations from foreign countries present was the Duke of Gloucester, who represented King George.

Half an hour before the ceremony, the Emperor drove from his palace in the coronation coach (formerly the property of the Emperor William) drawn by six Austrian cream horses to the church. The church was adorned with draperies, and the priests wore gorgeous velvet robes surmounted by capes of heavy gold embroidery. The Emperor wore a robe of crimson velvet trimmed with gold embroidery.

The coronation ceremony was brief. After the recital of prayers the Abuna placed the crown, richly jewelled, on the Emperor's head. The coronation ceremony was followed at 9 o'clock by a ceremony within the cathedral itself, and at its close the Emperor drove back to the palace, where at noon he received the congratulations of the heads of the foreign missions and delegations.

THE STATUE TO MENELEK

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 2

The Prince of Udine, the representative of the King of Italy at the coronation, arrived here yesterday morning with the Governor of Eritrea and his suite. His reception was similar to that given the Duke of Gloucester. The Prince's arrival completed the official delegations. The distinguished visitors here besides those already reported include Mr. Murray Jacoby (the United States), Count Metaxas (Greece), Baron von Valdahaysen (Germany), Mr. Elzabouro (Japan), the Coptic Archimandrite, and Rear-Admiral Fullerton, R.N.

The presentations to the Emperor from the delegations include an aeroplane and an embroidered shawl from the Italians, a modern bronze statue from the Greeks, a bed-room suite from the Egyptians, a signed photograph of President von Hindenburg and 800 bottles of vintage hock from the Germans.

At 11 o'clock in the morning the official celebrations were inaugurated with the unveiling of a statue of the Emperor Menelek by the Emperor. Half an hour before the arrival of the delegations men were still at work planting shrubs and flowers round the statue, which was covered by the Abyssinian colours. The statue is placed in a square specially built before the Cathedral—it used to be the place of execution. Surrounding the statue is a circular plot sown with grass, the first shoots of which are appearing. Around the plot is a stone balustrade. The police were largely successful in their efforts to keep a space clear for the ceremony. The Royal Guard, under Belgian officers, lined the square keeping back the irregular troops of retainers of the various chiefs. The chiefs wore lions' skins over their shoulders and rode richly harnessed mules. Later the marine band of H.M.S. Effingham arrived on the invitation of the Emperor, but owing to a misunderstanding the commander of the Guard had received no instructions. Consequently the band did not gain admission to the square.

UNITING THE EMPIRE

The first of the delegations then arrived in motor-cars and took up a position on the north side of the square, under large umbrellas. Next appeared a body of servants running on foot and carrying gilt chairs. Then came the heads of more delegations, including the Duke of Gloucester, the Legation staffs, Abyssinian officials, and more chairs.

Next came the Crown Prince with four of the chief Rases of the Empire, representatives of the Patriarch of Alexandria, and a few other guests, and finally the Emperor himself. The Emperor made a speech in which he recalled the great benefits they owed to Menelek II., who had united the Ethiopian Empire which for centuries had been divided by the quarrels between the various kings which followed the Moslem invasion under Mohamed Gran.

When unity had been re-established and confirmed Menelek had seen clearly the necessity for Ethiopia to enter into cordial relations with foreign nations and place herself on the road of modern progress. They had today the great good fortune of seeing around this monument the illustrious representatives of the nations which, thanks to the far-seeing initiative of Menelek, were united to them by treaties and by sincere friendships.

At a sign from the Emperor the Ethiopian Hymn was played and after the flag which covered the monument had been broken the equestrian statue was revealed. It is in gilded bronze, made from the design of the European architect of the Imperial Court.

The Emperor then descended from his throne and advanced to the pedestal with his chiefs and the heads of the European delegations, and after having stood for a few moments motionless in the act of salute he left, followed by all the foreign representatives.

JAPANESE STEAMER IN DISTRESS

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The Dollar Steamship Company's wireless station at Mussel Rock reports that the Japanese freighter Seiyo Maru (6,550 tons) sent out an S.O.S. message. The President Grant picked up the message, which said:—"Have 16deg. list, rudder lost, drifting helplessly." The ss. California is going to the rescue of the sinking ship.—*Reuter.*

SEARCH FOR A LOST OASIS

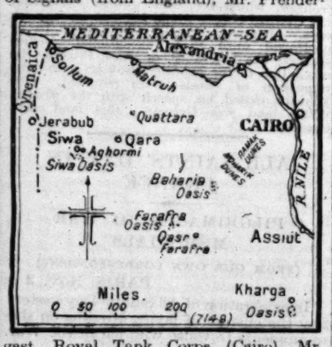
NEW CROSSING OF LIBYAN DESERT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, Nov. 2

Major Ralph Bagnold, Royal Corps of Signals, from India, has taken an expedition westwards from the Nile across the Libyan Desert by a route which is not known to have been traversed for over 100 years. Previously there had existed a caravan route direct from Kufra to the Nile. Major Bagnold started in search of the "lost oasis" of Zerzura, which is supposed to lie in the area beyond the great belt of sand dunes which run south from Siwa to Pottery Hill. It is the growth of these dunes that blocked the old route between Egypt and Kufra.

The expedition was composed of three Ford touring cars with special truck bodies manned by Captain Holland, Royal Corps of Signals (from England), Mr. Prendergast, Royal Tank Corps (Cairo), Mr. Dwyer, Royal Corps of Signals (Cairo), with two geologists, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Newbould, of the Sudan Civil Service. Herodotus, in his history of Egypt, mentioned seven oases west of the Nile Valley. Of these five are well known, while the sixth, Owenat, was discovered by Hassanein Bey in 1923 in his journey across the desert from north to south. The seventh oasis, Zerzura, remained undiscovered.



During the past 100 years two or three expeditions have sought in vain for this half-legendary oasis, whose existence is based upon Arab rumours and statements and upon strange spoor of jackal and fox found in a desert so lifeless that not a blade of vegetation exists on it. One expedition found pintail duck where no ducks should have been alive, while Rohlfs, when in the Libyan Desert in 1873-74 at the head of an expedition undertaken on behalf of the Khedive Ismail, found a live and well-fed snake at the foot of Ammonite Hill (a hill at the base of which lie a mass of neolithic and paleolithic flints).

About 50 or 60 years ago wild cattle came through to Dakhla oasis, appearing from the south-west, and inhabitants of Dakhla have a tale that a man lost in the desert saved his life by stumbling upon Zerzura. The people in Dakhla believe it to be a lake with a hidden town on its edge, a town with a closed gate, peopled by blacks.

Major Bagnold made an attempt last year to find Zerzura, but was not successful. This year, using motor-cars instead of camels, he started from Cairo on October 13. News has now been received of his progress by a camel caravan which took out petrol to Bir ed Daila, in the Farafra oasis. The caravan reports that the expedition had explored the country southwards to Ammonite Hill and had crossed a camel track, three weeks old, from Kufra to Farafra oasis, and the two geologists state in a letter that the nature of the country was such that there was unlikely to be any oasis in that district. They also stated that the expedition had returned to Bir ed Daila, whence it was going southwards to Owenat and thence eastwards to Wadi Selime and to the Nile Valley at Wadi Halfa.

LABOUR SPLIT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

FINANCIAL POLICY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, Nov. 2

The determination of Mr. Hill, the Premier, to adhere to the Niemeyer financial agreement (Premiers' agreement) and to balance the Budget has now caused a definite split in the South Australian Labour Party.

The Trades and Labour Council, which represents all the trade unions in the State, and so the industrial wing of the Labour Party, has passed a resolution congratulating Mr. Lang on his victory in New South Wales, and denouncing Mr. Hill for supporting the Niemeyer agreement. It was resolved, further, to notify Mr. Lang that Mr. Hill had lost the confidence of the workers, and to urge Mr. Lang to ignore any requests to support the Niemeyer agreement at the forthcoming meeting of the Loan Council, "as such was not in the best interests of Australia." Another resolution stated that the Council "viewed with disgust the Government's action in assisting the employing classes to reduce the workers' standard of living, and noted with contempt Mr. Hill's readiness to obey instructions from Conservative interests and to support schemes enabling bankers and investors to take tremendous rake-offs at the expense of the Australian workers."

Mr. Howard, secretary of the Council, stated to-day that Mr. Hill's proposal that the Loan Council should be summoned to carry out the Premiers' agreement would be resisted to the utmost. He added that New South Wales had definitely repudiated the agreement at the recent elections, and that Mr. Hill and his colleagues "must be disciplined."

Mr. Hill said, in reply, that the Government's critics entirely overlooked the financial position, and were apparently aiming at the destruction rather than the protection of the country. The Council's resolution was vague, but contemptible, and more of a personal attack on him because of his attitude towards Communists and to certain persons who had been expelled from the Labour Party for doubtful practices. Australia wanted wise leadership at present instead of carping critics. The plain truth was that some of the Government's critics were repudiationists, but were afraid to admit it. He was going to the Loan Council meeting determined to show the importance of carrying out an agreement in which the financial future of Australia was wrapped up.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE CIVIL SERVICE

Meetings of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service for the hearing of evidence will be held in the House of Lords, Committee Room No. 4, on November 10, 12, 13 and 14, at 10.30 a.m., and on November 11, at 11.30 a.m.

Evidence will be heard from the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, the Association of Scientific Workers, the Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Medical Staff Association of the Ministry of Health, the Civil Service Legal Society, and from the Permanent Secretary to the Admiralty. If time permits, evidence will also be heard on one of the days from the Association of H.M. Inspectors of Taxes.

DORNIER FLYING-SHIP

THE TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT

READY TO LEAVE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 2

The flying-ship Do X (or D.1929, to give her the official German registration number which she has now received) on Friday made her last trial flight before leaving Lake Constance, for the first time, to visit other European countries, and, if all goes well, to cross the Atlantic. Bad weather delayed departure to-day from Altenrhein on the Swiss shore of the lake, and a start will be made to-morrow or as soon as the weather allows. Do X will follow the Rhine to Amsterdam, her first port of call, and later cross the water to the Calshot seaplane station near Southampton. After that visits have been promised to Le Havre or St. Nazaire; to Corunna, where the King of Spain has expressed a particular wish to see the flying-ship; and, lastly, to Lisbon, where she should arrive during the second week in November and start her Transatlantic flight, if the weather is favourable.

The voyage is unique in the history of aviation. Do X really is a flying ship, with rows of port holes, three decks, a captain who is as much aloof from the actual labour of steering and engine supervision as the captain of a steamship, officers, and a numerous crew. The voyage, if it is carried through, will be a rigorous test of seaworthiness, for it is apparently proposed to alight and refuel in mid-Atlantic—a daring conception in trans-oceanic flight. At any rate, the reports from Altenrhein state that Do X is to alight not only at the Azores and the Bermudas, but also between these two groups of islands, as the distance separating them is too great to be covered in unbroken flight. A tank steamer is therefore to be sent ahead to keep a rendezvous in mid-ocean. Apart from this the flying-ship's all-weather qualities would be severely tested, for she would on her voyage seldom find a shed big enough to shelter her, and for the next six months or so—if she spent the winter in America—she would be continually exposed to rain, wind, and wave.

Such a voyage would be attended by great nautical as well as great aerial difficulties. In Captain Christiansen, who commands Do X, the Dornier Company have chosen a man who is both seaman and airman and particularly well qualified for his post. He is 49, was born on one of the scattered islands lying off the Schleswig coast, and was a ship's captain before the War. During the War he was a naval airman stationed at Zeebrugge, and is said to have destroyed a British airship and so to have damaged a British submarine that it sank in the Thames while making for home. For these exploits he received the highest German decoration for valour, the Order Pour le Mérite. After the War he returned to the sea, and for some years commanded the motor-ship Rio Pravo on the Atlantic service between Germany and Mexico, until he was called to Altenrhein to take over his new command.

SHIP'S CONTROL

Captain Christiansen, his officers and crew, who all wear a special uniform with appropriate badges of rank, have now put their ship to every possible test of air-and sea-worthiness during more than 120 flight hrs. Twelve 600 h.p. Curtiss Conqueror engines have taken the place of the 525 h.p. German-built Jupiters, giving Do X an extra 900 horse-power. On the uppermost of the three decks Captain Christiansen, with his navigation and wireless officers, has his navigation room, which gives on to the control station forward and on to the engine-room aft. Here the captain of the flying-ship is on his bridge.

The control station, with its ample field of view, contains the two pilots' seats with duplicate instrument boards. Here the first pilot, Herr Merz, of the Lufthansa, who also has naval service and has made experimental flights to the Azores, will alternate at the controls with Mr. Schildhauer, a German-American pilot from the Dornier Corporation of America, a daughter concern. Behind the captain's room is the engine room, where Mr. Brewton, from the Curtiss Company, and a German engineer, Herr Eitel, with seven mechanics, control and supervise the 12 engines; gangways with rails lead off into the port and starboard wings, and the mechanics, lying flat on trolleys, can propel themselves to any of the six pairs of engines which it may be desired to inspect.

The middle deck has already been described in *The Times*; with its successive compartments, bar, and smoking room, it resembles a generously planned railway saloon coach. It has carried 170 passengers, and now contains seats for 72, which can be adjusted to make sleeping berths. The lower deck contains the fuel tanks, with a maximum capacity of 24,600 litres for petrol and 1,900 for oil, and holds for freight, luggage, and stores.

Such is the craft which has been thoroughly tested since her launch in the summer of 1929 and which the outer world is at length to see. Do X has a beauty of her own. A slender silver argosy of the air, she has lines that disguise her bulk, and with the screws of her 12 engines spinning glistening halos above her she offers a fascinating spectacle to the onlooker who sees her as she rises from the water or turns into the sun.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM SING SING

ARMED CONVICTS SHOT DOWN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 2

One convict was shot dead and two others wounded by rifle and revolver fire from a platoon of keepers in the yard of Sing Sing Prison last night when five men tried to escape.

In some way not yet discovered the five provided themselves with revolvers and ammunition. At 7.30 they attacked a keeper outside their cells and forced him to open the doors and hand over the keys. All five ran down into the yard, but before they reached it the alarm was given. A moment later the yard was flooded with the glare of the big searchlights, guards with rifles and machine-guns ringed the walls and others advanced across the yard towards the five men, who had already started across when the lights went on. One guard was slightly wounded in the head by the leader of the convicts. The guard returned the fire and shot a convict through the head. As two others fell wounded the two remaining convicts threw away their weapons and ran for cover. Extra guards were placed round the prison while those inside ransacked the place for the missing two, who are believed not to have escaped but to be hiding somewhere on the prison premises.

REPORT OF WAILING WALL COMMISSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 1

The Wailing Wall Commission, of which Judge Löfgren is chairman, concluded its deliberations to-day. Unless something unforeseen occurs, a copy of its report will be sent to the British Government in the course of this month.

HOWDEN AIRSHIP WORKS TO BE CLOSED

The airship works at Howden, Yorks, of the Airship Guarantee Company, which built R 100, are to be closed down at the end of this month. In the absence of orders for other airships after the completion of R 100 and her taking over by the Air Ministry at the end of her flight to Canada the employees were given provisional notice. Doubt as to the future airship policy of the Government, consequent on the accident to R 101, has led to the decision to make the notices final and to close the works.

GOVERNMENT'S RECORD

TO-DAY'S DEBATE

THE CONSERVATIVE INDICTMENT

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The Government will be called upon to face its first real trial of strength of the Session to-day, when the debate on the Conservative amendment to the Address will be opened by Mr. Chamberlain. The Conservative amendment asks the House to express its regret at

the failure of your Majesty's Government to propose any measures adequate to deal with the crisis in the industrial, agricultural, and commercial situation or to check the continued growth of unemployment.

There is no doubt that if every member of the House of Commons endorsed by his vote in the division lobby the opinions which he has expressed in private conversation since Parliament reassembled the Government would be in a considerable minority when the debate ends to-morrow night. But nobody seriously expects a Government defeat, for the reason that it would provoke an immediate political crisis of the first magnitude, and a crisis on the eve of the Round-Table Conference on India is not to be contemplated. Even the most loyal of the Government's supporters do not profess to be satisfied with the record of the Ministry in its efforts to deal with unemployment, and a considerable part of the criticism in the House of Commons last week came from Labour members.

The Independent Labour Party group has already challenged the Government on this issue and has put 13 members into the division lobby against the official party Whips. They may consider that this is a sufficient protest for the moment and rally to the support of the Government against the Conservative amendment. If they should decide to abstain from voting the Government's position would be awkward; if they decided to vote for the amendment the position would become critical. The indications are that they will not allow the Government to be defeated and that they will continue in the role of the captious critic for some time longer.

The position of the Liberals again becomes one of great interest and of real difficulty. Mr. Lloyd George has decided to issue to-morrow the plans which he laid before the Government as the Liberal Party's contribution towards the task of conquering unemployment in order that the public at large may know the extent to which the proposals it contained were either endorsed or rejected by the Cabinet. The Liberals in the House of Commons are profoundly dissatisfied with the present position, and they have made it clear during the last few days that there is no bargain of any kind to keep the Labour Government in office. Many of the Liberals feel that it is useless to continue to support the Government unless it shows more driving power in dealing with unemployment than it has yet displayed. A special meeting of the party has been called for to-day to decide the policy to be pursued during the debate on the Conservative amendment. A number of Mr. Lloyd George's supporters would like to cut the knot forthwith by voting with the Conservatives, but a strong plea will be made to them to-day not to pursue that course but to give the Government a few more months' grace.

SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE

It is expected that the Address will be voted to-morrow night, and Wednesday is set apart for the discussion of motions by private members who have been successful in the ballot. In the afternoon Major Thomas, a Conservative member, will call attention to the position of the steel industry, and at night Mr. E. T. Palmer, a Labour member, will raise the question of rationalization. On Thursday Sir Charles Trevelyan will move the second reading of the Education Bill, which raises the school-leaving age from 14 to 15 and grants a maintenance allowance to parents, subject to a means test. The Conservatives will move the rejection of the Bill on the ground that the country cannot afford in present conditions to face the heavy new burden which the maintenance grants will impose upon the national and local exchequers. The Liberals have not yet defined their attitude, but they will probably support the second reading, while reserving the right to move amendments at a later stage. Last Session the back bench Labour members were strongly opposed to any suggestion of a means test, but their attitude may be modified this Session by the knowledge that Mr. Snowden insists that the means test must remain, and by the fact that the conditions of application for it have been modified since the earlier Bills were introduced. The Government is anxious to secure the passage of the Bill before Christmas, as the change in the school-leaving age will become operative in April.

The Friday sittings in the early part of the Session are devoted to the second reading of Bills introduced by private members. The first Bill of this kind to come before the House will be Mr. Hanbury's measure to "make provision for the prevention of damage by rabbits," and if time permits Colonel Moore will move the second reading of the Bill for the registration of architects.

The House of Lords will resume its sittings on Wednesday, when Lord Strickland will call attention to the political conditions of Malta. His question on the subject fills 35 lines of the Order Paper. On Thursday Lord Cranworth will call attention to "the present disastrous condition of agriculture" and ask the Government what immediate measures of relief are proposed.

The meeting between Mr. Lansbury, the First Commissioner of Works, and members of the two Houses and others who have interested themselves in the preservation of Hadrian's Wall will be held in the House of Commons at 5.30 this evening. It is hoped that Mr. Lansbury will also discuss the Bill which he proposes to introduce this Session to strengthen the Ancient Monuments Act.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT AND STRIKES

The new Government of Argentina, through the National Labour Bureau, has distributed to employers and workers a circular explaining its labour policy. In the course of its circular the Government said:—

The Provisional Government respects the workers' right to meet, to associate, and to strike, always provided those rights are exercised within the limits of the law. At the same time, it will not accept the use of the boycott or acts of sabotage to win strikes, and will suppress activities of this character with a firm hand. Law and order will be maintained whatever the cost. Those who consider that their interests will be affected by this Governmental policy are duly warned that the gateways of Argentina are open in readiness for their voluntary or forced departure.

ELECTIONS IN U.S.A.

POLLING TO-MORROW

DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN PROSPECT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2

The electoral campaign of 1930 has ended in the usual fog of claim and counterclaim, surmise and speculation, which will clear only when the votes have been cast on Tuesday. The entire House of Representatives of 435 members must be chosen; 33 Senators are to be elected for the full six-year term, besides short-term Senators in a few States; in 29 States the governorship is at stake, and the name of lesser candidates for State and municipal offices is legion. The situation as it stands may be reasonably described as follows:—

It is certain that the total vote cast will be much smaller than in 1928, and that the share of the Democrats will be larger;

It is probable that Democratic gains in the next House of Representatives will be sufficient at least to give legislative control in that Chamber to the sort of coalition of Democrats and Progressive Republicans which already dominates the Senate;

It is possible that the Democrats may secure a full working majority in the new House of Representatives;

It is possible, though much less likely, that the Democrats may secure a small majority in the new Senate.

THE PRESS AS AN ALLY

Unless all the present signs are misleading, therefore, responsible control of the next Congress will either belong to no party or be secured by the Democrats—and this while the executive power of Government remains in the hands of President Hoover and a Republican Administration for another two years. Here, once again, is an illustration of the difficulties inherent in the two-year and four-year periodicity of the American election system, with its interim certainty of tenure. When the executive and legislative powers completely "check" and "balance" each other, the result may be, not action, but deadlock—and it would be if the Press were less powerful than it is. President Hoover, with a hostile Congress on his hands, can, nevertheless, call the newspapers to his aid, can defeat a purely partisan opposition to his policies and proposals by an appeal through the Press to public opinion, and can drive these policies home if they are generally acceptable. The next two years must show whether he has the courage and ability to do this.

In any case the President need not see this new and possibly hostile Congress for many months. Unless he should call them into Special Session, the Senators and Representatives of the Seventy-second Congress elected on November 4, 1930, will not assemble until December, 1931. The present, or Seventy-first, Congress will meet again in December of this year and will sit until the March 4 following, when it will die unwept by President Hoover, unhonoured by the country, and unsung by anybody with even a rudimentary knowledge of music. It engendered a tariff which is execrated abroad and disliked at home, and a farm relief policy which has not worked; and for these things it will be remembered when it is remembered at all.

"THE CHRISTIAN YEAR"

A NEW VOLUME FROM "THE TIMES"

A new selection has been made of the religious articles from the Saturday issues of *The Times* and is published this week under the title of "The Christian Year in *The Times*."

The "Saturday sermon," as it has been popularly called, appears every week in *The Times*. It is many years now since it established itself among the most eagerly looked-for and most widely read features of the paper. It has been read in pulpits, preserved with scissors and paste, or regularly sent by readers to friends all over the world. Its audience, as an ample correspondence has testified, knows no distinction of class or denomination. Undoubtedly the secret of the appeal of these articles is that, in spite of their popular appellation, they "are neither essays nor tracts, nor are they sermons; but frank though brief discussions by a writer who is aware of the difficulties of faith and feels much of their force." As such they have proved themselves valued and sympathetic interpreters of the problems of daily experience in the light of Christian revelation and teaching. A carefully chosen series of these Saturday contributions now presents in permanent form an ordered annotation of the Christian year.

The selection has been arranged in the chronological sequence of the Christian calendar. The volume, of 304 pages, is bound in blue cloth, bevelled boards, with gilt top, and its size is 7¼in. by 5in. The price is 7s. 6d. net; post free inland or abroad, 8s. Copies may be obtained by order from booksellers, bookstalls, and newsagents, or direct from the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

TURKEY AND HER DEBT OBLIGATIONS

REPORTED DECISION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 2

I understand that the Government has decided to deal in the same manner with all debts, irrespective of whether they were incurred during the time of the Ottoman Empire or of the Turkish Republic.

The result of this will be, presumably, that if the Government pays only a half or a third of its present obligations towards the Ottoman Debt it will also pay only a half or a third of what it owes to foreign groups for railway construction in Anatolia. This will affect the Germans and Swedes, who at present are building railways in various parts of Asia Minor.

GERMAN LOCOMOTIVES FOR EGYPT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, Nov. 2

According to a report in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the Egyptian State Railways have given an order for 20 large locomotives to the value of £100,000 to the Berlin firm of Borsig, which had submitted the lowest tender. This is said to be the first time that the Egyptian State Railways have not placed such an order with a British firm.

SUDDEN GALE

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING IN CHANNEL

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

The weather during the week-end was stormy and wet owing to the advance of a depression from the Atlantic towards our north-west coasts on Friday night, and the development of an intense secondary depression over England yesterday. The wedge of relatively high pressure that gave a fine interval on Friday had passed away to the Continent by an early hour on Saturday and rain soon extended from the west to all parts of England. The heaviest falls were in the south and west, where in many instances some three-quarters to an inch of rain had fallen by 5 p.m. The weather was not very windy during most of Saturday, but the development of the intense secondary depression caused gales to set in over Southern Ireland and Southern England by night. In the Channel the gale increased until it reached an average speed of about 50 miles an hour.

As this secondary depression moved north-east and with a veer of the wind to a more westerly point and the arrival of a cooler air current, thunderstorms broke out yesterday over a wide area. Few districts in the south-east half of England appear to have escaped the storms which yielded further heavy falls of rain locally, especially around London, Kent, and Essex. At Deal nearly an inch was measured.

Strong northerly winds or gales were last night beginning to spread in from the Atlantic behind the retreating depression. This may bring brighter weather for a time, but there are indications of the approach of new depressions, and these are expected to renew generally wet weather in a day or two.

GUSTS OF OVER 60 M.P.H.

A sudden gale sprang up in the Channel early yesterday, and, after causing heavy rain for about a quarter of an hour at 1 o'clock, almost as suddenly subsided. Gusts of well over 60 miles an hour blew from the south-west, and high seas were running in the Channel. The gale was one of the worst of the autumn, and many vessels were in distress. The passenger boats between England and France had to fight their way against huge waves.

The steamship Maid of Orleans, which left Boulogne about a quarter to 12, was struck by a wave of exceptional size. Two of the large plate-glass windows in the side of the cabin deck were broken and the sea poured in. For a short time consternation was caused among the passengers, who, in that part of the vessel, were thrown heavily from their seats on to the deck. Some of them were injured and had to receive first-aid treatment on board. A small boy was wounded on his head. Mrs. Walker, of Johannesburg, had her wrist fractured, and Miss Joosle, her sister, had both wrists sprained and a large swelling on her forehead where she struck the deck. Mr. W. C. Cunninghon, an accountant in the Westminster Bank at Manchester, had his left hand cut. For a few minutes passengers were mixed up on the floor of the deck, and when the windows, which were of ¼in. plate-glass, broke splinters were flung in all directions. One piece hit a mirror eight yards away and cracked it.

The steamer, Isle of Thanet, on the morning service from Folkestone to Boulogne, yesterday suffered damage during the crossing, and two of the crew, both Dover men, received slight injuries from a big wave which struck the vessel when near the Varne lightship.

The 4,000-ton British ship Goodleigh in an uncontrollable condition anchored just a little to the head of the South Goodwin lightship, off Deal. So close was the steamer that it was feared she might at any time drive on to the lightship.

Thrilling rescues and salvage work were performed by a number of motor lifeboats yesterday. The Deal boat, Lady Beatty, went out to the two London barges, Servic and Success, which, battered and crippled, were being driven towards Deal. Both had their masts broken and sails blown away. The Lady Beatty found the Success water-logged and all awash, and with her crew knee deep in water. The Lady Beatty's crew had great difficulty in boarding her, handicapped as they were by blinding hail and rain. Late yesterday afternoon they managed to navigate the barge into Ramsgate Harbour.

KILLED BY MAST

Frederick James Wellard, aged 19, of Sittingbourne, was killed in the barge Our Boys yesterday by the mast, which fell during a very heavy squall.

The motor-ketch Alpha, of Bideford (Captain W. Cox, of Appledore), bound from Swansea to Bude with 100 tons of coal, sprang a leak while coming down the Bristol Channel on Sunday night and sank. The crew of three fought for three hours to save their ship, until, when off Clovelly, the pumps choked. The crew took to their boat and landed in the early hours of the morning at Clovelly.

A waiter at the Wimbledon Park Golf Club, who was laying tables for lunch and carrying some cutlery, was struck by lightning and somewhat shaken. At Thetford, Norfolk, William Noah Hewitt, who was acting as a caddy on Thetford Golf Links, was killed by lightning. Police-constable Eric Hall, who was on duty in Organ-lane, Chingford, Essex, was also struck by lightning, and is suffering from shock.

An Imperial Airways air liner, which left Croydon on Saturday afternoon for Paris, landed at Lympne Aerodrome owing to heavy mist making visibility difficult. The twelve passengers were conveyed to Folkestone by road, and crossed to Boulogne by the 4 p.m. boat.

Our Correspondent in Paris reports that owing to the storm the noon air services to London were cancelled at a few minutes' notice and that the Boulogne fishing fleet could not put to sea. In Paris boardings and chimney-pots were blown down, and in some places traffic on roads and railways was interrupted by fallen trees.

THE BRUNSWICK VERMEER

SALE FORBIDDEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 2

Vermeer's "Girl with Wineglass," which Sir Joseph Duveen had agreed to buy from the Brunswick Museum foundation for £135,000, is to remain in the Duke Anton Ulrich Museum at Brunswick. The Brunswick State Ministry has rejected the request of the Museum foundation to obtain the approval of the Diet for the sale, and as a clause in the agreement made the transaction dependent on the Diet's sanction, the sale cannot take place.

RECRUITING OF NAVAL OFFICERS

AN INQUIRY

The following official statement was issued by the Admiralty on Saturday:—

The Admiralty have been giving consideration to the present methods of recruiting officers for the Royal Navy. While they are fully satisfied with the standard of the present candidates, they consider that the existing methods of entry may unduly restrict the field from which candidates are drawn. They are anxious that candidates of the standard necessary for the Naval Service should have a fair opportunity of being considered on their merits for entry as cadets from whatever schools and from whatever classes of the community they are drawn. They have, therefore, appointed a committee to examine the question. This will be constituted as follows:—

Captain Sir Ernest N. Bennett, J.P., M.P. (Chairman); Admiral of the Fleet Sir O. de B. Brock, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.C.L.; Rear-Admiral the Hon. R. A. R. Plunkett-Ernle-Erle-Drax, C.B., D.S.O.; Sir Edmund Phipps, C.B.; Mr. F. R. Dale, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., Headmaster of the City of London School, with Mr. H. V. Markham, M.C., Secretary's Department, Admiralty, as Secretary.

MUNICIPAL POLLS

A SET-BACK TO SOCIALISM

FIRST REVERSE FOR MANY YEARS

For the first time in recent years Socialism on Saturday suffered a serious set-back in the November municipal elections. They lost control of the councils in Leeds, Hull, Swansea, Barnsley, and Blackburn; a Socialist majority of 30 in Sheffield was reduced to 18; and the anti-Socialist minorities were substantially strengthened in Derby, Birkenhead, and Mansfield.

Conservatives gained six seats in both Birmingham and Liverpool, five in Manchester and Plymouth, four in Salford and Bolton, and three in Leicester. Returns so far received from about 80 cities and towns show the following gains and losses:—

—	Gain	Loss	Change
Conservatives ..	79	10	+ 69
Liberals	9	17	— 8
Socialists ..	27	92	— 65
Independents ..	24	20	+ 4

Communist intervention in the elections was completely ineffective. Among the Communist polls was one of 68 in Bury, one of 77 in Burnley, and one of 93 in Birmingham.

The present Socialist loss of 65 seats is in marked contrast to an unbroken run of successes since 1923. Socialist gains over a period of seven years were as follows:—

1923, 69; 1924, 53; 1925, 75; 1926, 148; 1927, 114; 1928, 127; 1929, 149.

These figures are exclusive of London elections, which are held triennially. In October last year the Labour Government still retained the popularity which brought it into office at the Parliamentary General Election, and the local Socialist parties faced the municipal polls in a strong position. Since then the Labour tide has been receding nationally and the result of the elections on Saturday shows that the party has also lost prestige in local administration.

RATEPAYERS' ANXIETY

There was some doubt during the October campaigns whether the Socialist bid to extend the party's control of municipal administration could be checked, as the local government vote does not always follow that given in respect of national government; and there was some apprehension that Socialist distribution of Poor Law relief through the Public Assistance Committees, and other forms of exploitation of the municipal machine, would secure support for Socialist candidates. A measure of Socialist apathy, together with the growth of anxiety on the part of ratepayers at the rapid increase in the expenditure of councils with Socialist majorities, has, however, led to heavy Socialist reverses. There are indications that in many towns the polls were higher than they had been in the last few years.

The check still leaves Socialism in control of Sheffield, Rotherham, Derby, Stoke, Barrow, Merthyr Tydfil, Wigan, Nelson, Birkenhead, Smethwick, St. Helens, West Ham, East Ham, Walthamstow, and Mansfield; and there were a number of towns where the party increased its membership of the local authority by one or two seats. The most significant feature of the Socialist defeats is that they occurred chiefly in the industrial centres.

Among the more interesting results was that at Leeds, where, owing to a redistribution of wards, an entirely new council had to be elected. Before Saturday the Socialists had a small majority, but on the new council the Conservatives have 46 members, the Liberals five, and the Socialists 27. Twenty-six aldermen have now to be elected, and by arrangement between the parties the seats will be allotted in proportion to the number of councillors returned. This presumably will give the Conservatives 15 aldermen, the Liberals two, and the Socialists nine. In Bradford, where before the election Socialists and anti-Socialist representation was equally divided, there was no change in party strengths. Five of the seats won from Socialism in Sheffield went to candidates of the new Municipal Progressive Party, which combines two anti-Socialist parties which last year divided their fighting strength. The new council will consist of 57 Socialists, 30 Municipal Progressives, six Conservatives, one Liberal, and two Independents.

In the elections at Barnsley and Mansfield Socialist Mayors-elect were defeated at the polls.

Fuller results appear on page 17.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

THEATRES		
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED	8.30
Apollo	THE OUTSIDER	8.30
Cambridge	CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE	8.35
Comedy	LUCKY DIP	8.30
Criterion	THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD	8.40
Daly's	ELDORADO	8.15
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.40
Lyric, Hammersmith	MARRIAGE A LA MODE	8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	8.15
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE LYONS MAIL	8.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	8.30
The Old Vic	THE JEALOUS WIFE	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	2.45 & 8.45
Victoria Palace	VICTORIA VANITIES	8.15
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	2.30 & 8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	8.10

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Strong north-westerly to northerly winds, stronger at times, backing later and remaining strong; bright periods, showers with local sleet, at first, cloudy later with perhaps some rain; rather cold.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The polling in the municipal elections in England and Wales on Saturday has resulted in a substantial reverse to the Labour Party, which had for several years been steadily gaining ground. The party has now lost control of the councils in Leeds, Hull, Barnsley, and Blackburn. (pp. 12 and 17)

Considerable damage was done to Channel shipping by a gale early yesterday. (p. 12)

A naval display was given by the Atlantic Fleet off Portland on Saturday for the Dominion delegates to the Imperial Conference and the representatives of India. (p. 9)

The annual report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health is published to-day. (p. 14)

The Admiralty have appointed a committee to examine the methods of recruiting officers for the Royal Navy. (p. 12)

An appeal is made for contributions to a testimonial fund for Sir William Watson, the poet. (p. 9)

The Liverpool Deputy Stipendiary Magistrate on Saturday dismissed summonses under the Vagrancy Act, 1873, against the manager of the Stanley Greyhound Racing Track and his staff with respect to the use of the Totalisator at the track. (p. 20)

The diminution in crop and animal production in this country is discussed by our Agricultural Correspondent. (p. 18)

A number of degrees were conferred at Cambridge on Saturday. (p. 9)

For demanding money with menaces from the Rev. H. E. Dunn, rector of Ruan-Lanihorne, Cornwall, James Coffey, 38, a clerk, was sentenced at the Bodmin Assizes on Saturday to seven years' penal servitude. (p. 20)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Chamberlain will open the debate on the Conservative amendment to the Address, which regrets the failure of the Government to check the continued growth of unemployment. (p. 12)

Mr. Lockwood, the Conservative candidate in the Shipley by-election, on Saturday received a letter from Mr. Baldwin, in which Mr. Baldwin stated that the contest was being fought on an issue which would dominate the General Election. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The coronation of the Emperor of Ethiopia took place yesterday at Addis Ababa. On Saturday the Emperor unveiled a statue to Menelek II., the maker of modern Abyssinia. (p. 12)

The industrial wing of the South Australian Labour Party has now openly opposed itself to the Government's intention to adhere to the Premiers' financial agreement. (p. 12)

The German flying-ship Do X will leave Lake Constance to-day if the weather permits on the first stage of her proposed flight across the Atlantic. She is expected to alight at Calshot on her way to Lisbon. (p. 12)

Our Washington Correspondent, reviewing the prospects of parties in to-morrow's elections in the United States, says responsible control of the new Congress will either belong to no party or be secured by the Democrats. (p. 12)

The Nawab of Bhopal, a member of the Indian States Delegation to the Round-Table Conference, who arrived in London on Saturday, said that, while every right-thinking man deplored the present state of affairs in India, it should be remembered that it arose out of a genuine desire of the people for equality of status within the Empire. (p. 11)

In consequence of discoveries of alleged anti-Fascist activities, the Paris police on Saturday night raided quarters frequented by Italians and made 120 arrests. (p. 11)

SPORT

Major Dixon's Ardglass won the London Autumn Cup at Alexandra Park on Saturday. (p. 4)

Bristol beat the Harlequins in a Rugby football match at Twickenham on Saturday by 12 points to five; Oxford University beat Richmond at Richmond by 16 points to none; Cambridge University beat London Scottish at Cambridge by 39 points to five; and Old Alleynians beat Blackheath at Blackheath by 18 points to three. (p. 5)

West Ham United beat Sheffield United in an association match at Upton Park on Saturday by four goals to one; Chelsea beat Blackpool at Stamford Bridge by three goals to none; the Corinthians beat Oxford University by three goals to one; and Cambridge University beat Eastbourne at Eastbourne by two goals to none. (p. 6)

Stoke Poges beat Oxford University in a golf match at Stoke Poges on Saturday; Cambridge halved with Worplesdon. (p. 7)

The Old Wykehamists beat the Old Wellingtonians in the final of the Public Schools Old Boys' Tennis Tournament at Queen's Club by two matches to one. (p. 4)

Spencer beat Purley in a hockey match on Saturday by 10 goals to one; Wimbledon and Tulse Hill drew at Wimbledon at one goal all. (p. 6)

Oxford University gained an overwhelming victory over Thames Hare and Hounds in a cross-country match over the Shotover course on Saturday. (p. 7)

University College won the Coxswainless Fours at Oxford on Saturday; Third Trinity won the Light Fours at Cambridge. (p. 6)

Many Hunts held their opening meets on Saturday. (p. 4)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Australian Finance; October's Capital Issues; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank's Report; a New Book on Reparations; Paint Company's Accounts; Home Fire Losses in October; and Improved Rates of Annuities. (p. 21)

In Lombard Street on Saturday money was plentiful though usable. Discount rates were unchanged. Among the Foreign Exchanges the French rate continued to move against sterling, closing at 123.78f. Spanish currency showed appreciation, while there was a further improvement in the Argentine dollar. Gold and Silver were unchanged in price. (p. 21)

M. VENIZELOS AT ANGORA

Three years ago a political prophet would have needed an exceptionally robust faith to predict that one day M. VENIZELOS would visit Angora as the guest of the Turkish Government and would there champion the cause of Turco-Greek cooperation in the Levant. The GREEK PRIME MINISTER has done these things and more. He has held friendly converse with GHAZI MUSTAFA KEMAL; he has exchanged complimentary speeches with ISMET PASHA, his old opponent at Lausanne; he and his Foreign Minister, M. MICHALAKOPOULOS, who accompanies him, have signed two important agreements with Turkey. One is a Convention dealing with commerce, navigation, and Consular representation, important matters to States which are neighbours in Thrace and are linked as much as they are divided by the narrow waters of the Aegean. Even more important is the Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration which provides for the neutrality of either of the contracting parties in the event of the other being attacked by a third Power. For to this Pact is attached a Protocol providing for the maintenance of the present naval equilibrium between the two States, and requiring each party to give the other six months' warning of its intention to construct any new warship. The details of the agreement will be the subject of further negotiation between naval experts, who may be expected to remember that their respective countries cannot afford a costly naval rivalry. The decision of the two Governments to arrive at a regional agreement for the restriction of naval armaments accords with their own interests and will be welcomed by all who have at heart the promotion of peace and international understanding in the Nearer East. It has not, of course, commended itself to the supporters of GENERAL PANGALOS, who have been detected in a conspiracy to overthrow the Greek Government before the Treaty could be signed, or to that eccentric ex-Dictator himself, whose occupation, like Othello's, would be gone if Greece and Turkey were to live in amity. But men of good will can only applaud a great step towards a reconciliation between two former enemies.

The credit for the initiative in the improvement of Greco-Turkish relations must go to M. VENIZELOS, who had been invited to Angora by ISMET PASHA in 1928 and made it clear to his followers last November that he was not prepared to sanction any extensive programme of military and naval expenditure and that he desired to establish more than correct relations with Turkey. The Turkish Government generously realized the importance of this and other declarations on the part of their former enemy; the apparently interminable negotiations, covering a multitude of claims and disputes arising out of the Anatolian war of 1920-1922, suddenly began to make rapid progress; and it should be said in this connexion that, whatever they may think of SIGNOR MUSSOLINI'S recent speeches, both Greek and Turkish Ministers have publicly recognized his assistance in promoting agreement between their Governments. The appearance of the Turkish Minister at Athens at the celebration of the centenary of the recognition of Greek independence marked a great change in the relations of the two peoples, and, when the claims arising from the exchange of populations and the last Greco-Turkish war were finally settled, the road to a better understanding was cleared at last. It would be too much to expect Greeks and Turks to become effusively friendly at once: both have bitter memories which are not rapidly forgotten and many chapters of the history of the Near East during the last century are devoted to their wars and their disputes. But the cruel surgery of the Treaty of Lausanne has eradicated the chief causes of strife. The former East-Roman Empire has been divided between the two chief rivals to the succession of the Caesars—the Greeks who claimed by right of inheritance and tradition, and the Turks whose claim was based upon occupation and conquest: and the division corresponds with the facts of population and with the resources of the claimants to the heritage of Byzance. M. VENIZELOS has learnt the lesson of the Anatolian disaster of 1922; no sane Turk dreams of the recovery of Western Thrace and the Greek islands, and the maritime interests of Greece in the Levant and the Black Sea basin appear to be identical with those of the Turkish Republic. No Greek who has ever looked longingly towards Constantinople but would infinitely prefer to see the Star and Crescent flying over the dome of Santa Sophia rather than the Cross of St. Andrew—or the Sickle and Hammer.

The only question left to cause friction between Turks and Greeks is that of the minorities, Turks in Western Thrace, Greeks in Constantinople, and in the now unimportant islands of Imbros and Tenedos. The Thracian Turks may still have a few grievances: the Greek minority in Constantinople have complained that attempts have been made to exclude them from the professions and even from employment as labourers; and it must be admitted that the attitude of a section of the Turkish Press, the policy of local officials, and the unseemly language used by ISMET PASHA'S former Minister of Education—of all persons—have shown that there is foundation for their complaints. But, just as it may be argued that the Turks, for all their new Code and their new customs, could not be expected to take a Greek minority to their bosoms so soon after the Anatolian war, so it may be hoped that the improvement of the relations between Greece and Turkey will put an end to the suspicion which prompted petty persecution in recent years. A friendly Greece deprives even ultra-Nationalist Turks of any rational motive for differentiating between one category of citizens and another, and the GHAZI and ISMET PASHA are broad-minded enough to realize that Turkey can only gain by a return to the tolerance of the earliest Ottoman Sultans. On the Greek side M. VENIZELOS, as he showed in his recent address to the representatives of the Balkan Press at Athens, is fully alive to the importance of the fair treatment of minorities, and both the Turks of Western Thrace and the Bulgars of Western Macedonia are likely to benefit by his courageous declaration. His obvious desire to improve Greco-Bulgarian relations, as he has improved those between Turkey and Greece, will be welcomed in this country, and, as SIR EDWARD BOYLE has pointed out in a letter to this journal, deserves a cordial response at Sofia. Nor will a *rapprochement* between Greeks and Bulgars be regarded with any hostility at Angora. Turkey and Bulgaria have been good neighbours for the last eight years; Greek, Turkish, and Bulgarian interests coincide at many points; and the success which has attended the efforts of M. VENIZELOS and of ISMET PASHA to further a Greco-Turkish understanding encourages hopes of closer cooperation between peoples who have fought bitterly in the past but nevertheless understand one another far better than Western Europeans suppose.

A Check to Socialism

The results of the municipal elections already published show that the Socialist attempt to capture local administration has experienced its first set-back since the campaign was seriously begun in 1923. Up to that year the persistence on a large scale of a coalition between the anti-Socialist parties prevented the Socialists from measuring their strength with their opponents in local politics in the same way as in national politics. Since that year the Socialist gains have been consistently heavy, rising to the peak of 149 gains in 1929. This year the returns so far available show that they have lost sixty-five seats on balance, and that these losses have deprived them of the control of five out of the twenty-five municipalities in which they were formerly in a majority. It is remarkable that their losses were heaviest in large industrial centres, and that even where the results have produced no change in the politics of a majority of the Council, the Socialist position has been seriously weakened. Leeds, Hull, Barnsley, Swansea, and Blackburn are the municipalities in which the Socialists have definitely lost control; and in Sheffield, Derby, Birkenhead, and Mansfield their majority has been much reduced. The swing of opinion has been neither towards Communism nor towards Liberalism. The Communist polls were small and in most cases negligible, and the Liberals lost more seats than they gained. The Conservatives with a net gain of sixty-nine seats are the only party which can congratulate itself on the results.

The reasons for their advance are not hard to find. The percentage of electors recording their votes has been much more satisfactory in some at least of the seats where a Socialist majority existed or was possible. There are certainly signs, even though they are still all too faint, that the indifference among anti-Socialist electors which has so largely contributed to Socialist successes in the past is beginning to disappear. There can be little doubt that the ratepayers, now that the Rating and Valuation Act of 1925 has modernized assessments, and now that the industrial depression has curtailed their resources, are awakening to the fact that Socialist disregard of their burdens is a serious threat to their standard of living. Secondly, it is clear that the deliberate Socialist policy of bribing the more unfortunate of the electors by promises of a lavish distribution of poor relief has proved much less effective. This may be a sign that the electorate is becoming better educated, or it may reflect the fact that large numbers previously on poor relief are now, thanks to Socialist legislation, drawing so-called unemployment benefit at fixed rates. Thirdly, in some cases, and notably in Sheffield, the losses of the Socialists are due to the wisdom of the other parties in combining to fight them instead of fighting each other. But no doubt the main and more general reason is the collapse of the prestige of Socialism owing to the record of the Socialist Government. It cannot be too widely realized that the issues at local elections are very different from the issues at Parliamentary elections, and that the results of the one are a most unsafe indication of the probable results of the other. Nevertheless the local and national efforts of the Socialists are such closely connected parts of the same ambition and strategy that, when their advance is checked in those areas where Socialism would be expected to appeal most, the check may well have some wider significance. It would be easy to exaggerate the magnitude of the Socialist reverse. It is considerable; but the threat to the prestige of local government will only be averted by the continued efforts of those who understand the true canons of local administration and are prepared to consolidate and extend the gains made on Saturday.

Coal for Scandinavia

The British Coal Delegation to Scandinavia has presented a concise report full of instruction and warning. Perhaps the Delegation itself, considered as a method of commercial enterprise, is as significant as its report. Coalmining is one of our depressed exporting industries. Unlike the others it sends abroad a raw material, not manufactures. Skill and quality of design and workmanship can do nothing to increase the saleability of the commodity produced. Coal possesses natural qualities which, so long as it remains a raw material, cannot be increased; and—these qualities being known—the chief considerations in the purchasing market are supply and cost. Nevertheless, as the Delegation to Scandinavia has found, even in the case of a standard commodity like coal the purchaser has desires worth studying and the competitor may have devices worth knowing. Moreover if the quality of the article may not be increased it can be preserved against deterioration and offered to the customer in the state and with the guarantees that he desires. The Delegation has set out the criticisms that Scandinavian customers have made with the frankness that business interests require. In sum the criticism is that "until the price of "British coal is competitive and shipping con-"ditions as good as at competing ports there "is little likelihood of increased imports for "British coal." To set right the defects that have given rise to complaints as to grading and cleaning and excess of moisture in washed coal must clearly be good business, and it is necessary to have regard to the customer's desire to buy coal on a guaranteed analysis. The promptest measures should also be taken to improve the loading equipment at our ports, wherever it is not up-to-date, and to prevent delays in loading. To fall behind in these respects is to be self-handicapped.

More serious, because more intractable, is the problem of costs of production. Before the War Great Britain had a virtual monopoly of the coal trade in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark; but last year this country supplied less than half of Sweden's coal requirements, not much more than half of Denmark's, and about three-fifths of Norway's. Poland, exporting from the Upper Silesian coalfield, is the competitor that has done our trade this damage. The natural market for the Polish section of the Upper Silesian coalfield has been cut off since 1925 by the tariff war with Germany and in 1926 the lamentable stoppage from May to December of the coal industry of this country gave Poland free and uncontested access to the Scandinavian markets. A long price is being paid for misguided policies here four years ago. Polish competition in any case would have increased, but the events of 1926 gave Poland an established place in the Scandinavian markets at our expense. Since then there has been a protracted price-cutting war. Costs of production are between 4s. and 5s. a ton less in Poland than in this country, and the long railway haul of 380 miles to the seaboard from Upper Silesia costs less than a haul of forty miles in this country. If it is to regain any of its former hold on the Scandinavian markets British coal must be offered at a competitive price. What then is to be done? The key to the suggestion of the Delegation is the knowledge that Poland is not selling at an economic price. Producers are losing; foreign purchasers are gaining. The Delegation therefore suggests that before a more intensive competition is begun the possibilities of an arrangement should be explored. If this suggestion finds favour the new Central Council for the British coalmining industry would serve as the negotiating authority for this country. That is the gist of the report. The Delegation consisted of representatives of the Mines Department and of leading coalowners and leading exporters. They were principals, not agents, gaining information of the conditions of a foreign market. Their example of first-hand inquiry is to be commended.

On Taking Pains

It is not easy at this time of day to say anything new about the Carlylean dictum that genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains. SIR JAMES BARRIE, if anyone, might be expected to achieve the next to impossible. He is handicapped in the attempt. A natural modesty forbids him to say outright whether it is true or not. But he has contrived, in a recent address, to give a sideways twist to the trite saying by declaring that the entrancing life is an infinite love of taking pains. Perhaps that is not so different as it sounds. For any exercise of an infinite capacity must surely result in an entrancing life. That at least would be the judgment of the plain man, who is not conscious of possessing either. Even he now recognizes that the spectacular victories of a NAPOLEON do not spring from the waving of a magic wand, or from a bolt of intuition out of the blue, but from an intense and unceasing concentration upon recruitment, maps, transport, and commissariat. If as fierce a light could be turned upon the doings of others whom the world calls great, there would no doubt be revealed countless other instances of the subliminal preparation of the apparently spontaneous and immediate flowering of genius. That is true, for example, of much eloquence, both Parliamentary and postprandial, which is supposed to be extempore. Happy is the orator who has the faculty of reproducing his carefully memorized brilliances as if, even while he speaks, they were springing full-fledged from his glowing heart, instead of having to expose his interior mechanism by keeping his eyes glued to sheets of paper. Even a late Prime Minister, famous in his day for the fluent delivery of complicated financial speeches without ever a note, had to subject himself to hours of intense, if uninscribed, meditation beforehand. It would be interesting to know, though it would make no difference to the result, whether even SIR JAMES BARRIE'S pleasing discourses, with all their virginal freshness, owe nothing to the preliminary lamp and file.

But, when all is said and done, the ordinary man obstinately refuses to believe that there is nothing more in genius than an infinite capacity for taking pains. He knows so many people who can, and do, go on grubbing away at detail with the utmost conscientiousness for a lifetime, and yet remain dull dogs to the very end. It may be true that genius needs pains and particulars for its material. But something more is wanted; some quality which suddenly applies a divine spark to the dull heap of detail and sends it aloft in a glorious blaze. The great financier may not know the actual figures any better than his secretary, but it is his kindling imagination that fires the train and transforms the humdrum ciphers into world-wide combinations. The picture which is hailed as a masterpiece can be analysed into a multiplicity of easy and ordinary brush-strokes which only the painter's inspiration has built into a glorious whole. The moral life, however, does seem to admit of exception to this commonplace of intellectual and aesthetic experience. The spiritual genius is by no means always the man who has, like SAUL of TARSUS, seen a great light once and for all. There is room also for the right-minded man who, quietly, unassumingly, and unselfconsciously, adds thought to thought, and act to act, and would be greatly surprised to find that his string of trifles has, in the eyes of his fellow-men, issued in a life and character from which

"A supplementary reflux of light
"Illustrates all the inferior grades, explains
"Each back step in the circle."

And if to the average man that seems too good to be true, the answer is, in SIR JAMES BARRIE'S own words, "You try it."

TRUST INCOMES FROM RENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Now that there appears to be some likelihood of the provisions of the Rent Restrictions Act being amended in order to remove some of the many injustices which at present exist, may I suggest that properties forming parts of legitimate trustee investments should be decontrolled without further delay?

I am the acting trustee for a family trust, consisting largely of house property, from which 13 old and helpless relatives are entitled to small annuities; but owing to restrictions as to rents and the costs of repairs, increased assessments, taxes, &c., these annuities have been so seriously reduced that most of the annuitants have barely enough to live on. The properties are all "trustee securities" within the meaning of the Act, and yet there is no protection or hope of improved conditions for the annuitants while the present provisions of the Rent Restrictions Act remain in force. It has been a long and hopeless struggle, and we earnestly crave some consideration and relief after so many years of anxiety and unhappiness.

Yours obediently,
A TRUSTEE.

October 29.

LONGER AT SCHOOL

THE NEW EDUCATION BILL

QUESTIONS FOR ITS AUTHORS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As one who for many years has been interested in educational progress, perhaps I may be permitted to send you a few criticisms on the new Education Bill.

(1) Is the raising of the compulsory age for school attendance all over the country really desired by the people generally? At present any Local Education Authority can by by-law raise the age to 15, with power to grant exemptions in individual cases. This seems to most of us a sensible and elastic system, and I doubt if there is any widespread demand on *educational* grounds (except perhaps among the elementary school teachers) for an Act over-ruling the discretion of the Local Authorities. It is to be remembered that we have now a large number of free places in every public secondary school, which enable the brighter children to prolong their education up to at least 16 years of age.

(2) From the *industrial* point of view, are we sure that such a measure will provide us with more skilled workmen and artisans? Agriculture certainly stands to lose, as there an early familiarity with work on the land seems essential. If the old system of apprenticeship is dead, ought we not to replace it by strengthening our continuation schools and technical institutes, rather than by prolonging whole-time instruction in (so-called) elementary schools?

(3) These considerations seem to raise a larger and difficult question—namely, what are to be the future relations between elementary and secondary schools? Have the authors of the new Bill considered what will be the effect of erecting in every district costly and well-equipped "central" elementary schools, giving free education with large allowances up to 15 years of age, side by side with the existing smaller secondary schools, charging a substantial fee, and, in many parts of the country, not keeping many of their children beyond 16? I am aware that most of the new "central" schools are the outcome of the Hadow reorganization policy, but the difficulties will be much increased by raising the school age. In short, where is the line to be drawn in future between elementary and secondary education, or are we to have free secondary education for all? If so, the cost will be tremendous.

(4) Anyhow, it does not seem wise to hurry on the date for the Bill coming into operation. It will take several years before many of the Local Authorities have buildings ready to receive the children and a sufficient supply of properly trained teachers to instruct them. What is the good of compelling the children to come to school before the schools are ready for them?

(5) Finally, the new Bill strikes many of us as involving a reckless expenditure of public money at a time when national economy was never more needed. The Financial Memorandum prefixed to the Bill estimates the cost, irrespective of new buildings, at 2½ millions a year. To this must be added the estimate for maintenance allowances, a sum rising from 3½ millions to 5½ millions a year.

So I end by asking two questions:—Is the reform desirable? and Can we afford such a large expenditure at the present time?

Yours truly,
HENRY HOBHOUSE.

1, Airlie-gardens, W.8, Nov. 1.

A FINE OCTOBER IN HERTFORDSHIRE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The past month has been unusually mild and dry with a liberal allowance of sunshine. From records kept at this station since 1853, October, with an average rainfall of 3.114in., ranks as the wettest month of the year; no other month shows an average of over 3in. This year the total amount of October rain measured 1.244in., and only once did the daily fall exceed a quarter of an inch (0.264in. on the 22nd in 5.3 hours). The duration of measurable rain for the month was 22.4 hours, and the amount of drainage water that percolated through 60in. of uncropped soil was 0.206in., just over 16 per cent. of the month's rain.

There were 134.9 hours of sunshine recorded at Rothamsted, where the average October value for 37 years is 108.9 hours. This year there were 9.9 more hours of sun in last month than in September. On five days the sun shone for over eight hours; on Sunday the 26th 8.9 hours were recorded, practically the full day's allowance if a deduction is made at sunrise and sunset for weak rays; three days were sunless. The sunniest Octobers in our chronicles were 1917 with 155.3 hours, and 1921, 154.2 hours; and at the other extreme stands October, 1910, with the meagre total of 62.6 hours.

Minimum temperatures stood high at the end of the month, and there is a general evenness of all the thermometer readings on the 29th and 30th: the latter figures are set out:—

Dry bulb 9 a.m.	Wet bulb 9 a.m.	Max. on screen	Min. on screen	Grass Min.	1 foot below surface, 9a.m.
57·9	55·9	58·3	53·1	53·2	51·1

On six days during the month the maximum thermometer marked over 60 degrees, the highest level, 65.2, being reached on the 17th. On the preceding night the temperature did not fall below 56·6 degrees. The monthly mean, 50·7 degrees, was 2·1 degrees above October's average. There were five ground frosts during the month, the first for the autumn being recorded in the early hours of the 10th, when the thermometer on grass fell to 28·0 degrees. The lowest reading was 24·3 degrees on the 27th.

Figures showing the mildness of the closing days of the month and the fluctuations in soil temperature are given below: 9 a.m. readings:—

Depth	Grass (Lowest)			Bare soil (Lowest)		
	Sept. 30	Oct. 27	Oct. 31	Sept. 30	Oct. 27	Oct. 31
4 inches	53·9	42·0	51·0	53·0	37·3	49·9
8 inches	53·9	43·3	51·1	52·9	41·0	50·5
12 inches	54·0	45·2	51·6	53·4	42·5	51·0

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. D. CHRISTMAS.

Rothamsted Experimental Station, Records Department, Nov. 1.

THE GEORGIANS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Is it not time that certain of the Victorians stood aside for a little while and stopped finding fault with the present generation? We can hardly pick up a paper nowadays without reading the lamentation of the pessimists over England's wretched state. A few days ago, someone writing to *The Times* quoted a "middle-aged masseur" who considered there was no one left in the country to be trusted. Now another has been bewailing our vanished dignity and the golden days that will never return. Well, were they so very golden? For the comfortable classes in their great houses, yes; but what of the Crimean heroes who walked the streets and lanes destitute and hopeless, and the great gulf fixed between rich and poor; the derelicts for whom there was nothing save haphazard charity between starvation and the workhouse; and the jerry-built homes that directly caused the slum problem of to-day?

It is true that the young are not easily discouraged. But it is scarcely helpful to be constantly reminding them that the country is completely decayed, and that they can never hope to do as well as those who have gone before them. When a great life is closed the usual wail is raised about "the last of his kind" and "a torch gone out in the dark," and so forth. It is not true. Let our pessimists stop their croaking and watch the glorious achievements of this generation: things unheard of, undreamt of, in their day.

Yours obediently,
SYBIL CUST.

The Cloisters, Eton College, Windsor, Nov. 1.

A TOAST

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—How would this old toast suit the Baldwin-Beaverbrook controversy, the South Paddington election, and the Brazilian situation?

"God bless the King! God bless the Faith's Defender;
God bless—no harm in blessing—the Pretender!
But which Pretender is, and which is King—
God bless us all! that's quite another thing."

Your obedient servant,
R. P. NEWHOUSE.

24, Staverton-road, Oxford, Oct. 31.

ST. GEORGE'S, WINDSOR

A TIMELY WORK OF RESCUE

SKILL AND COURAGE

(By A. C. Deane, Canon of Windsor)

Superbly they schemed, the men who designed churches in the last years of English Gothic—but the risks they took when they transmuted vision into stone! All inherited rules they flouted, the care for "safety first," the strong solidity prized by their forerunners. The slenderest of shafts they must have, and widespread arches, and an almost continuous wall of stained glass in huge clerestory windows. These achieved, they tossed into the air a stone vault, thin, nearly flat, most intricately ribbed; trustful that somehow it would lodge securely and remain secure.

And it did, against all reasonable calculation, it did. The margin of safety might be small; at certain points in St. George's it was, to be precise, one inch. Such was the amount of bearing on their springing stones allowed to some main ribs of the high vaults. Yet, seemingly by a miracle, the work endured. It is not surprising that St. George's has had to be repaired, that this was a 10 years' job, that it cost £200,000. What is amazing, what to architects, when at last staging gave them a near view, seemed incredible, is that the main vaults had not long since crashed to the ground. There was little enough reason why they should keep in place when first they were put up. There was still less in later years, considering not merely the weakening force of time but the casual methods of those whose business it was to make good what was patently amiss. They accounted damage repaired when once it had been concealed. "Is there an ugly opening in pier or wall?" said these cheerful eighteenth-century repairers; "very well, let us fill it loosely with rubble, with small stones tied together with string"—yes, actually and literally they did that. "Are the buttresses crumbling? We will patch them with cement; they will look quite tidy again then. An ominous fissure in the vault, did you say? It shall be seen to at once. We will plaster it over, and you'll no longer be annoyed by that disfigurement."

Simple and agreeably cheap, that method, but its ultimate result—well, the ultimate result was a letter in 1920 to the Dean and Canons of Windsor from Mr. Harold Brakspear, their architect. "I solemnly warn you," he wrote, "that there is very grave danger of collapse." Beside these words I may set, without breach of confidence, the last sentence of his final report to us—dated October 15, 1930: "It is no exaggeration to say that at no time in its history has the structure of St. George's Chapel been so secure as at the present." The difference between these sentences is the measure of what has been achieved. No wonder that the walls of St. George's will resound to-morrow with high thanksgiving!

HIGH-SPRUNG VAULTS

Now for some details, with the least possible use of technical words. From the first there had been a Chapel within the walls of Windsor Castle. Built by Henry III. in 1240 it was adopted as Garter Chapel at the foundation of the Order by Edward III. in 1348. Much of its outer walls still case the so different Albert Memorial Chapel, and its west door is the present east door of St. George's. The building of this present Chapel was begun in 1477. It was still far from complete when, six years afterwards, Edward IV. was buried within its walls. In particular, a part of the aisles only had been vaulted. The high walls of the quire, and later of the nave, were covered by a wooden roof. No doubt from the first the intention was to vault the whole building later on; possibly the wooden roof was meant to serve as no more than a temporary covering. But by the time that the high vaults were built—the latest, that of the crossing, in 1528—the new and daring fashion had come in of making your high vaults almost flat, to accord with the earlier innovation of flattened aisle roofs.

At St. George's, therefore, they inserted the stone vault under the wooden roof, which was retained. That was well enough: the great oak tie-beams above would help to hold the walls together and to resist the outward thrust of the vault. But other points were far from well. Every one will understand that the lower the point from which your vault begins to spring from the side wall the stronger the vault is, but the darker and less pleasing is its effect. It was beauty that the St. George's people cared for, so they sprang their vaults from practically the highest possible point—two-thirds of the way up the clerestory. To take the outward push of the vault they supplied slender flying buttresses, lightened by pierced spandrels, and these abutted on slender pinnacles, both buttresses and pinnacles being made of a very friable stone.

Now consider again the vaults themselves—the main vaults, I mean, of quire and nave. Visitors are apt to belaud their "fan tracery," of which they have none. Each consists of two sections of lierne vaulting with a segmental barrel-vault between. Now it will be plain that, besides the outward thrust of this great vault, there will be a tendency to sag at its central and least supported portion. The first safeguard against this is to make sure that the vault is firmly bonded with the side walls. But this was not done. Not at a single point, in quire or nave, was it done. The vault was just put in and left, so to speak, to take its chance. As if to give a finishing touch to this recklessness, the original builders, while carrying the aisle wall on the north down to the chalk rock, had not troubled to do this on the other side. They based their foundations there on a bed of clay some two feet above the rock. Only in the course of this recent restoration was the fact discovered, when Mr. Brakspear noticed that settlement was worse on the south side than the north, and dug down to find the cause.

WREN CALLED IN

There were many other points of weakness, many other parts of the building where constructional boldness had fallen little short of impudence. I must not delay to describe these. But it will be readily believed that in course of time things, calamitous things, began to happen. In 1681 Sir Christopher Wren was asked to advise. He knew the building well, for his father had been Dean of Windsor. "Bold to ostentation" was his apt description of the vaulting, though he was not unaccustomed to taking risks himself. In his careful report he paid special attention to the timber roof, the strengthening of which would lessen the thrust of the vault beneath it. "The later history of the Chapel," to quote St. John Hope's "History of Windsor Castle," "consists of a constant series of repairs." Sometimes they were well done, like those recommended by Wren, and sometimes quite shockingly, like those of the eighteenth century to which reference has been made already.

In recent times the Chapter did what it could with lamentably insufficient funds. Some work upon the nave timber roofs and vaults was carried out in 1883. In 1913 the buttresses on the south side of the nave were taken in hand. But all this piecemeal work could not keep pace with the progress of decay. By 1920 the quire vault had pushed the walls on each side out of the perpendicular, had dropped 6in. at its centre, and, where the lierne joined the barrel portion, was split from end to end. At any moment it might crash. Danger was imminent

also at the crossing and in the transepts; the north transept wall was 6in. out of the perpendicular. Buttresses and pinnacles, vainly patched with cement, were crumbling; there was evident decay in window jambs and mullions. In short, the structural position was desperate. And the financial position seemed desperate also.

Luckily, the Chapter decided that somehow or other the work must be done. With a splendid energy, for which all lovers of St. George's can never be too grateful, the Dean (Dr. Albert Baillie) set himself to raise, without public appeal, the vast sum of money that was needed. With the utmost readiness Canon Dalton, who had been appointed to his stall in 1885, used his unrivalled experience to supervise the ways in which the money should be spent. No tribute to the skill of Mr. Harold Brakspear can be too high, and at any critical point he was able to reinforce his judgment by turning to Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, whom the Royal Academy had nominated as honorary consulting architect. Most real gratitude is due also to Messrs. Thompson, of Peterborough, the contractors, to Mr. Hopkins, their foreman in charge throughout the 10 years, and to Mr. R. B. Robertson, the Chapter surveyor, who acted as clerk of the works.

If I am asked to state concisely what was done in these 10 years, the answer can be given in one word—everything. From pinnacle to foundation, eastern ambulatory to western stairway, not one point of weakness, actual or potential, was neglected, not one faulty stone or timber was not either mended or replaced. Under Dr. Baillie's leadership, the Chapter decided that, cost what it might, the job must be done thoroughly. "Yes, this is decaying, but probably it will hold out for several more years yet, so we can leave it till next time"—no talk of that kind was permitted at Windsor. I wish I had space to describe even briefly some of the work—how, bay by bay and stone by stone, the vaults were re-set; how two oak timbers, each 41ft. in length, were hoisted into place and anchored securely to replace tie-beams irreparably damaged by beetle; how—perhaps of all feats most skilful—the piers at the crossing and the organ loft were made strong. That is impossible. I can only say once more that, so far as the best skill can discern, the work of repair is complete.

LOOKING FORWARD

With that work of repair, almost all of which must be undiscerned by the average visitor, was joined the more evident work of restoration. And of that the fruits are pleasantly visible. After an interval of 250 years, the "King's Beasts" again crown (and, incidentally, fortify) the pinnacles. To-day there are again cupolas over the western chapels, as there were until the eighteenth century. The beautiful screen of the Urswick Chapel, erected in 1507 and moved to the south quire aisle in 1824, has been put back in its rightful place. The chapels and very numerous vault-bosses again glow with colour. Two splendid bronze candle-holders, 9ft. high, copied from those (now in Ghent) which were designed to stand by Wolsey's tomb, were given to St. George's last year by their Majesties the King and Queen, and now are within the altar rail. The superb ancient glass of the west window, with its 75 lights, has been re-leaded and re-arranged. One very striking alteration in the Chapel is the rebuilding of the organ on the north and south sides of the loft, instead of across it, making the great stretch of high vaulting visible from one end of the Chapel to the other. The instrument has been much enlarged—not that it may make more noise (though that it can do, with its tuba *mirum spargens sonum*) but more variety of entrancing soft noises. There are now some 60 stops; about 40 by Messrs. Walker; about 20, and the whole of the action with its intriguing "labour-saving devices," by Messrs. Rothwell. Two consoles have been provided. It should be added that some beautiful flue-work made by Green in 1799 has been carefully preserved in the organ. For the moment the central pipes look like the penny-whistles of a nightmare. They will be painted to match the rest when funds allow.

For that, like a good many other needs, remains. The existing altar-rail, to name but one more, is most unworthy of its place. But, above all, we of the Chapter want a fabric fund. Thanks to the fine energy of the Dean, thanks to the suspension of one canonry and the diversion of its income (detestable expedient!), thanks to the splendid generosity of certain donors, and thanks, not least, to the unfailing interest and support of the King and Queen, the whole £200,000 needed for repair and restoration has been given without public appeal. But we have to look forwards with anxiety as well as backwards with gratitude. St. George's has been repaired; it must be kept in repair. The policy of allowing things to drift until decay threatens downfall must be shunned. And it is not for the Chapel alone that we are responsible, but for 24 ancient houses and the cloisters which, within the Castle though they stand, are the freehold of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. We hope to be helped by "Friends of St. George's" as other capitular bodies have been by similar bodies.

And, as for St. George's itself, not for its beauty, or architectural interest, or its historic ties with the Crown and the Order of the Garter—not for these alone, not for these chiefly, the work done, the money spent, were worth while! St. George's has been restored as a building that it may be restored, and more than restored, as a spiritual centre, where men and women may rise from fair things seen to the nobler unseen, where visitors coming to inspect may remain to pray. We hope, though this needs more sacristans than as yet we have been able to afford, to keep the doors wide open through much longer hours. A part is to be secluded for private prayer. We want to increase the influence of its altar, its preaching, its tradition of great music. Due thanksgiving will fill its high spaces to-morrow and through the succeeding days. But dedication will blend with thanksgiving, a rededication of St. George's Chapel to that service of God which is also the service of our fellow-men, His children.

THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE

The following elections were made at last week's council meeting of the Chartered Insurance Institute:—

FELLOWS.—R. A. Basford, Prudential, Manchester; H. W. Bruce, Norwich Union Fire, Leicester; J. W. Budgen, Phœnix, London; E. G. Dodd, Royal, Liverpool; L. C. Down, Road Transport and General, London; J. Gray, Royal, Cardiff; W. J. Henville, Prudential, London; J. Kemister, Legal and General, Southampton; W. E. Langton, British Law, Yorkshire; T. E. Lean, Liverpool and London and Globe, Manchester; W. J. McLellan, Scottish Union and National, Manchester; G. Murray, Royal, Glasgow; J. H. Rose, London and Lancashire, London; J. Thomas, Phœnix, London.

ASSOCIATES.—T. Baillie, John Cruickshank and Co., Edinburgh; N. Beaumont, Sun Fire, Huddersfield; R. E. Caset, Guarantee Society, London; T. L. Cochrane, Royal, Glasgow; L. F. Collison, Commercial Union, London; J. C. Corrin, Eagle, Birmingham; D. E. Court, Guardian, London; P. J. M. Duffy, Britannic, Birmingham; P. F. Gluwalla, Manchester; L. W. Golton, Lloyd's, London; R. E. Harris, Sun Fire, London; F. S. Larminie, Hibernian, Ireland; B. Lilly, Scottish Widows' Fund, Liverpool; A. T. Mitchell, Caledonian, London; T. A. F. L. Moir, Northern, Aberdeen; E. Noel, Railway Passengers, London; H. F. G. Noad, Pearl, Southampton; W. R. Plant, Alliance, Birmingham; T. A. Salter, Royal, London; R. A. Sandrs, Scottish Union and National, Belfast; R. M. Sheppard, Eagle, London; G. F. Sweetenham, Thames and Mersey, Liverpool; R. G. Valmsley, London and Scottish, London; C. O. J. Tarring, Alliance, London; W. C. Taylor, Sun Life of Canada, London; C. M. Turkentine, Legal and General, London; F. C. Turner, Commercial Union, London; J. B. Webber, Sun Life, London; F. L. Wilkinson, Sun Fire, Liverpool; C. Wineon, Norwich Union Fire, Southampton; A. C. Woodman, Liverpool and London and Globe, Bristol; J. C. Young, Royal, Sheffield.

PUBLIC HEALTH

SIR G. NEWMAN'S REPORT

NEW LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT

(BY OUR MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT)

The Annual Report for 1929 of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, "On the State of the Public Health," is issued to-day.

Sir George Newman, in his introduction, calls attention again to the falling birth rate. The natural increase of the population—by births over deaths—he points out, is now less than half what it was in the period 1921-1925, and very slightly more than one-third of the figure for 1916-1920. The principal causes of death were:—Diseases of the heart and circulation, 225 per 1,000 deaths; bronchitis, pneumonia, and other respiratory diseases, 157 per 1,000 deaths; cancer, 107 per 1,000 deaths; diseases of the nervous system, 82 per 1,000 deaths; tuberculosis, 71 per 1,000 deaths.

The following table shows approximately the sums expended in sickness and disablement benefits by approved societies in England and Wales in the year 1929, and the estimated total number of weeks' sickness represented by the payments.

	Amount		Estimated number of weeks' sickness	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	£	£		
Sickness benefit	7,874,000	3,986,000	9,250,000	6,750,000
Disablement benefit	3,419,000	2,294,000	7,750,000	5,750,000

These figures indicate that in England and Wales there was lost to the nation in the year, among the insured population only, and excluding loss due to sickness for which sickness or disablement benefit is not payable, a total of 29½ million weeks' work (567,308 years) or the equivalent of 12 months' work of about 567,000 persons. Moreover, it must be remembered that it is not only the working equivalent of 567,000 persons that was involved, but also the labour and expense entailed in their care during the period of incapacity.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

A large section of the report is devoted to maternal mortality. It is pointed out that in London the maternal death-rate is lower than in any other part of the country, both for puerperal fever and for other causes. The rates tend to be high in the industrial North and in Wales. "Where the maternal mortality rate is consistently high," Sir George writes, "the infant mortality rate also tends to be excessive." There is, it is suggested, an absolute need for effective ante-natal supervision in every case of pregnancy. Further, a "relative need" exists for improved obstetric practice and for the completion of local organization to provide facilities.

Several pages are devoted to "birth control." Sir George states that:—

"On general grounds it is clear that organized instruction in contraceptive methods is foreign to the purpose of a maternity and child welfare centre established by a local authority for nursing and expectant mothers, would militate against the object of its establishment, and might well be alien to its clients." But he adds that "in exceptional cases, where avoidance of pregnancy seems desirable on medical grounds, the mother attending a maternity and infant welfare centre should be referred for particular advice as to birth restriction to a private practitioner attached to or recommended by the centre, or to a suitable hospital or clinic where her condition can receive adequate treatment."

The following table gives the number of references of patients of panel doctors to the Regional Medical Officers during a series of years:—

Year	Total references
1921	69,543
1922	114,938
1923	140,183
1924	186,116
1925	204,088
1926	380,487*
1927	314,140
1928	402,692
1929	446,977

* The large increase in 1926 was due chiefly to the coal stoppage.

Sir George Newman discusses the complaints that certificates of incapacity are given too easily and for too long periods. Investigation showed that "the proportion of persons who, on reference, ceased to draw benefit was highest among the married women of 45 and under, the single women coming next highest, and both these being much higher than the men or the married women of 46 and over. The proportion of women who ceased to draw benefit was much higher among those certified as incapacitated by results of confinement (71.5 per cent.) than among those certified as incapable of work during pregnancy (40.0 per cent.).

Dealing with cases of short illness, the Chief Medical Officer states:—

"It is difficult to resist the conclusion that in many of these cases a final certificate ought to have been issued (by the panel doctor) at an earlier date, and that the societies may be compelled, for the protection of their funds, to refer cases of these types to the Regional Medical Staff at a much earlier stage of illness than has hitherto been the practice of most societies."

FUTURE OF PUBLIC SERVICES

The position of the medical officer of health under the new Local Government Act is discussed. "The Act," Sir George says, "sets up a new standard of achievement. In prescribing the conditions under which the Minister of Health may reduce the amount of the Exchequer grants, Section 104 of the Act lays down two new principles which have not hitherto appeared in public health statutes, failure to comply with which may lead to reduction of Exchequer grant. First, the authority is called upon to achieve and maintain 'a reasonable standard of efficiency and progress in the discharge of their functions relating to public health services.' Such standard is to be adjudged on a comparative basis in relation to other similar areas, both as to financial resource and other relevant circumstances. Secondly, regard must now be paid to the question whether the health or welfare of the inhabitants of the area, or some of them, has not been and is not likely to be endangered by the action or inaction of the authority. Here are three perfectly clear standards to work towards. Is there efficiency? Is there progress? Is the health or welfare of any persons in the area being endangered? And in judging of these matters it is not too much to say that a reasonable anticipation would be that the best county or county borough will lead the nation."

It is further laid down that:—"The Medical Officer of Health and his medical staff must, in fact, be the normal, responsible and primary advisers of the local authority, and they should be so qualified and experienced, and in such close touch with the medical practitioners of the area, as to ensure that their advice is safe, sound, and competent. This does not necessarily make advisory medical committees redundant or useless, though the authority are entitled to look in the first instance to their own medical staff for counsel and guidance as well as execution. A medical advisory committee chosen by the medical profession cannot in any case take the place of a permanent medical staff. Nor is there now the same need as formerly for such supplementary bodies, for the simple reason that the institutional and outdoor medical staff of the local authority includes both competent and special clinicians and many medical officers in general practice.

"These are the circumstances which make it more than ever necessary that the selection of medical staff should receive the most careful consideration of the medical officer of health, in order that his advice to the authority may be not only wise and competent in itself, but fairly and properly representative of the enlightened views of the medical profession. The appointment of local medical practitioners, or specialists, for out-door or institutional service, the question of 'paying wards,' the provision of facilities for medical education in institutions, the extension of restriction of the medical services of the authority—all these are issues in which the medical officer of health should take such counsel as will the better qualify him to offer timely and competent advice to his authority, and he should do this whether or not there be a local medical advisory committee. In areas in which there are situated medical schools or other university and hospital centres, the medical officer should advise his authority to establish means for close and friendly cooperation. In such districts full advantage should be taken by the authority of the special skill and experience in medicine and surgery thus available."

SOCIALIST MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

A new organization, the Socialist Medical Association, was constituted at a meeting of Socialist doctors in London yesterday. Dr. Somerville Hastings, M.P., was elected president, and Labour M.P.s of medical and allied services were appointed honorary vice-presidents. The committee appointed included Dr. Forgan, M.P., Dr. Salter, M.P., and Dr. Esther Rickard, of the L.C.C. The Association intends to apply for affiliation to the National Labour Party. Among the objects of the organization is to work for a Socialist medical service, both preventive and curative, free and open to all.

CHESS

UNIVERSITY AND COUNTY MATCHES

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

Oxford University's second team played Swindon on Thursday at Oxford, and won with the following score:—

H. V. Dacombe 0, W. L. Page 1; M. J. Albery 1, H. Russell 0; J. Montgomerie 1, V. E. Stoker 0; A. G. Palmer 0, A. E. Stainer 1; G. E. Lewin 1, S. Walters 0; C. S. Brown 1, H. L. Love 0; T. H. Silcock 1, A. G. Stainer 0; P. W. Barker 0, T. W. Hatherall 1. TOTAL, Oxford University II. 5, Swindon 3.

On Saturday afternoon Oxford University had a visit from the Lud-Eagle team, the honours in this case going to the visitors, who won with the following score:—

H. S. Barnes ½, H. T. Reeve ½; H. H. Cole ½, W. P. Wallace ½; G. E. Wood ½, Rupert Cross ½; M. A. Sutherland 1, C. Beach Thomas 0; H. J. Snowden ½, E. S. Bensinger ½; E. T. Marshall 1, E. Wax 0; A. E. Burke ½, M. Marshall ½; Carus Colliver 0, H. V. Dacombe 1; H. O. Boger ½, G. I. Miller ½; E. D. Megan 1, J. Montgomerie 0. TOTAL, Lud-Eagle 6, Oxford University 4.

The adjourned game from the match between Oxford University and London University has been adjudicated a win for Oxford University, making the final score: London University seven, Oxford University six.

Cambridge University had no fixture on Saturday. Mr. C. H. O'D. Alexander informs me that the two unfinished games from their match with the United Banks have been drawn, making the result a win for Cambridge University by seven games to six.

The Surrey team went to Brighton on Saturday to meet Sussex, the 50 boards played counting for the Amboyna Shield Division of the Metropolitan Counties' Championship. Sussex won by 28½ games to 18½, with three games for adjudication. On the first 16 boards, counting for the Southern Union Championship, the score at the call of time was 6½ games all, the three games for adjudication being all in this section. So far as I can judge from the positions on these boards, Sussex should just win this section. The following is the score, with the Sussex names first:—

G. M. Norman 1, R. P. Michell 0; Miss Menchik —, H. C. Griffiths —; E. M. Jackson 1, F. F. L. Alexander 0; E. Macdonald ½, H. G. Felce ½; J. L. Prewitt 0, E. G. Cordlister 1; C. Atkins 0, J. Wernick 1; J. J. Storr Best 0, G. Tregaskis 1; G. V. Butler ½, G. A. Shoobridge ½; Jc H. Jones 1, G. A. Felce 0; J. A. Watt 0, E. H. Newman 1; C. H. Stacey 1, C. Russ 0; Dr. W. M. Varley ½, H. Golombek ½; W. W. Brougham 1, Dr. F. St. J. Steadman 0; A. T. Watson, — A. P. Battersby —, C. F. Chapman —, A. D. Barlow —; A. Mortlock 0, G. T. Womack 1. TOTAL—Sussex, 6½; Surrey, 6½. (—) For adjudication.

In another match in the Southern Union Championship, counting also for the Montague Jones Cup, Hampshire won against Dorset after adjudication by a substantial margin. The following is the full score, with the Hampshire names first:—

J. H. Blake, ½, D. H. Napper, ½; F. J. Elwell, ½, E. L. Raymond, ½; R. Wee, ½, B. W. Wood, ½; W. J. Fry, 1, W. H. Curtis, 0; A. B. Coe, ½, A. F. Thomas, ½; C. T. Bennett, 1, G. H. Smith, 0; the Rev. H. F. Hawkes, ½, W. L. Long, ½; P. Joyce, 1, Captain P. H. di Marco, 0; H. Streeter, ½, P. Ward, ½; A. S. Dance, 1, F. Kitchener, 0; G. P. Britton, ½, Dr. C. E. Seudamore, ½; R. L. Gardiner, 1, the Rev. W. S. Clarke, 0; S. L. Russell, 0, A. Gray-Wallis, 1; R. Drake, 1, W. T. Wilkinson, 0; H. M. Southon, 1, C. W. Bullows, 0; J. W. Webster, 1, G. Barnby, 0; F. J. Tinkler, ½, Mrs. C. W. Bullows, ½; G. T. Lloyd, 1, R. Coxon 0. TOTAL (for the Montague Jones Cup), Hampshire, 13, Dorset 5. Four other boards were played, and here Hampshire scored three more points, making the score for the Southern Union Championship, Hamoshire, 16, Dorset, 6.

IMPORTS OF RUSSIAN TIMBER

TWO LARGE ORDERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, Nov. 2

I learn to-night that an agreement was signed in Moscow on October 24 between the Soviet Government and a syndicate of British wood importers whereby the latter have undertaken to accept delivery of half a million standards of Russian timber this year and 600,000 standards next year. I am also informed that on the same date a deal was completed whereby the Morgan Trading Company, of London, acting in conjunction with Arcos, Limited, will import 50,000 ready-made Russian doors this year, delivery to be completed by next February, and that the entire output of the Russian door factories will be taken next year, totalling approximately 700,000 doors. It is stated that the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers will raise no objection to the importation of these doors.

RAILWAYMEN'S WAGES

MR. BROMLEY ON END OF "TRUCE"

At a meeting in London last night of members of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Mr. J. Bromley, M.P., the general secretary, announced that in the negotiations with the railway companies on the termination of the wages "truce" the society would make the four following simple demands:—

(1) That the shilling a day reduction should be given back in the wages of drivers confined to shunting engines. (2) That the full guaranteed day on Sunday should be restored. (3) Abolition of the nine hours roster of a day's duty and a return to eight hours. (4) That cleaners after seven years' service should receive the minimum firemen's rate.

"I am not now talking about a strike," Mr. Bromley said. "We shall join battle with the companies first in negotiations and arguments. If the time comes we shall fight with our strong right hand. When the companies come to us and try to smash our present conditions we shall reply with determination, 'There is nothing doing.'" He added that unless he were misinformed the companies would attack the guaranteed day and the guaranteed week. Having detailed the alterations in the working conditions of railway enginemen since 1922, he said that during the past 2½ years the receipts of the companies had increased by over 4½ million pounds. The expenditure of the railways in 1927, according to official figures, was £160,589,822, but in 1929 it was only £151,319,964, while the net receipts had increased from £41,825,946 to £44,089,559. If anyone had suffered from depression in the railway industry it was the men. With larger engines they had been earning more per man for the companies, and owing to the larger engines and trade depression there were some 10,000 fewer drivers, motormen, firemen, and cleaners to-day than there were in 1921.

FEMINA VIE HEUREUSE AND NORTHCLIFFE PRIZES

The *Femina Vie Heureuse* and Northcliffe Prizes Committee met on Friday last at the Institut Français, at the invitation of Mme. Norman Bohn, to begin their autumn work by the election of a president and vice-president for next year. The outgoing president and vice-president are Mrs. Robert Lynd and Miss Ella Hepworth Dixon. Their successors elected were, president, Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith, and vice-president, Miss G. B. Stern. The committee will meet again to-day to choose three English books for recommendation to the Paris committee. From these will be chosen the one which will receive the 1930-31 *Femina Vie Heureuse* Prize.

MEMORIAL TO A HARROW MASTER

A memorial to the late Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Cruikshank was dedicated at Christ Church, Woking, on Saturday, by the Bishop of Southampton. The service was conducted by the vicar of the parish, the Rev. J. Clifford Banham, and the clergy present included Canon Norman Pares, the Rev. R. T. Jourdain, the Rev. W. F. T. Hamilton, and Prebendary Carlile. The Rev. J. A. Cruikshank was for 25 years a master at Harrow, and he had given much of his time and service in the interests of Christ Church, Woking, after he had resigned the vicariate of Sandridge, Herts, in 1899. The memorial took the form of a prayer desk and sanctuary chair, bearing the coats of arms of Harrow, Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Diocese of Guildford.

NEW SHAFTESBURY HOME AT ESHER

Princess Helena Victoria opened a new Shaftesbury Home at Esher Place, Surrey, on Saturday. The house, which until recently was the residence of Lord D'Abernon, was blessed by the Bishop of Guildford. It accommodates 170 girls, who have been transferred from homes at Sudbury and Ealing, which have been closed. Esher Place dates from 1749, and the grounds cover nearly 11 acres.

MINERS' HOURS

The Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Association at Bolton on Saturday discussed the question of the spread-over of working hours and decided that the miners' representatives should submit counter-proposals for the adoption of the seven and a half hours' day, with the necessary adjustment of the rates of piece workers in order to prevent a reduction of their earnings.

Mr. Jack Willson, claims manager of the Transport and General Workers' Union, has died. He was responsible for the initiation of the annual demonstrations of London carmen, which used to take place at Peckham Rye.

Obituary

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR E. C. BETHUNE

PERSONALITY AND SERVICE

Lieutenant-General Sir E. C. Bethune, who died yesterday morning at his residence in London at the age of 75, was in his day a sociable and popular soldier who seemed to belong essentially to the late Victorian era. Full of energy and ambition, ever on the look-out for a witty anecdote or telling repartee, he was also shrewd and far-seeing, so that he could hold his own with the more academically minded of his colleagues. Nevertheless, there was always a touch of the *beau sabreur* of a past age about him and his work, which often was not only attractive but also bore good fruit, as when, in South Africa, he raised the corps of Irregular Horse which bore his name.

Edward Cecil, second son of Admiral Charles Bethune, C.B., of Balfour, Fife, was born on June 23, 1855. From Woolwich he was gazetted to the Royal Artillery, but some months later was transferred to The Gordon Highlanders, in June, 1875. Going to India with the 92nd, he was shortly engaged, during the Second Afghan War, in the siege of Sherpur and the operations round Kabul. From India the 92nd went to South Africa in 1881, and was at Majuba Hill. In The Gordons were serving at that time a number of young officers, among them the future General Sir Ian Hamilton, with whom Bethune established a lasting friendship. He served with The Gordons until the end of 1884, when, soon after being promoted captain, he passed into the Staff College and there spent the years 1885-86.

Soon after leaving Camberley, Bethune exchanged into the 6th Dragoon Guards, then serving in India, and was appointed Garrison Instructor at Madras, and held the post for seven years. In October, 1894, he rejoined his regiment, and scarcely a year later was promoted to a majority in the 16th Lancers. At the beginning of 1898 he returned to the Staff, again at Madras, this time as D.A.A.G. It was at this time that an accident happened to Bethune. He was as fond of theatricals as he was of all forms of social amusement. During a performance of *The Sorcerer*, in which he was playing a leading part, he placed too large a quantity of explosive in the magic teapot, which thereupon blew up, inflicting such injuries on his right hand that it was amputated at the wrist. The manner in which he overcame this loss was remarkable. He soon learnt to write left-handed, and to be independent of nearly every form of assistance. He still rode uncommonly well.

The outbreak of the South African War brought him to Natal with the Indian contingent. There he was soon entrusted with the task of raising a regiment of irregular horse, which made a name for itself as Bethune's Horse. With that corps he took part in the relief of Kimberley and in the operations of the mounted troops that culminated in the fall of Pretoria. The ceremonial entry of the troops into Kimberley was marked by an incident essentially typical of the man, which he himself would relate with gusto. Ransacking the resources of the place, he found means to extemporize a full-dress outfit of a colonel on the Staff. So it was with an aged cocked hat, moth-eaten tunic, and Wellington boots with flapping soles that he rode into Kimberley, to the boundless merriment of the mining population. In 1900 he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 16th Lancers, and soon after brevet-colonel for his services in the campaign. He served for a time as Colonel on the Staff and also commanded temporarily a Cavalry Brigade. In 1901 he was given the command of a mobile force of all arms down to the close of the campaign. He then reverted to the command of the 16th Lancers.

On the expiry of his command he was placed on half-pay. In July, 1905, he became Brigadier-General, General Staff, Southern Command on the Headquarters Staff of his friend of younger days, Sir Ian Hamilton. His brevet rank was also made substantive. In 1908 he was promoted major-general, and was also appointed Colonel of the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards. Six months later he received the command of the West Lancashire Territorial Division. At Liverpool he proved a great success, and his easy, friendly manner endeared him to his citizen soldiers as it had to his African Irregulars. As a reward for his good work he was appointed Director-General of the Territorial Force at the War Office in June, 1912, and was promoted lieutenant-general in 1913.

In the Great War the superintendence of the expansion of the Territorial Force grew into an onerous duty, and Bethune had to remain at the War Office. In February, 1917, he resigned his appointment, and was not re-employed. He retired in February, 1920, and betook himself to various civil interests, including greyhound racing, but in 1928 he resigned his position as one of the Stewards of the National Greyhound Racing Club. For four years, until the beginning of this year, when his health broke down, he was chairman of the Metropolitan Area Council of the British Legion.

As Grand Master of the Order of Crusaders, Sir Edward Bethune possessed the loyalty and affection of many men in all walks of life. He was an active member of the Order from its foundation shortly after the War. At first as Grand Seneschal, and later as Pro Grand Master of the English Jurisdiction, he was mainly responsible for guiding the Order through the difficulties which beset its early years. He was himself a shining example of the principles of service and brotherhood on which the Order is founded, and he was naturally called upon, at the death of the first Grand Master (Colonel Walter Faber) to succeed him. The news of his death was communicated to Crusaders attending the annual service of the Order, held at the Temple Church yesterday afternoon.

Sir Edward Bethune, after being made C.B. in 1905 and C.V.O. in 1909, was created K.C.B. in 1915. He married Mary Lilian, second daughter of Colonel Eliott-Lockhart, R.A., and had one daughter.

COMMANDER F. P. O. BRIDGEMAN, R.N.

Commander Francis Paul Orlando Bridgeman, R.N., retired, who died on October 30 as the result of an accident, was the second son of the late Brigadier-General the Hon. Francis Bridgeman, who was M.P. for Bolton in 1885-95, and a grandson of the third Earl of Bradford. He entered the Britannia as a cadet in 1903, and two years later went to sea as midshipman of the Victorious, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne in the Atlantic Fleet. Later he was in the King Edward VII. when flagship of the late Lord Beresford in the Channel. He became a sub-lieutenant in 1908, and in the following year joined the cruiser Bedford, which was wrecked during full-speed trials by grounding off the Island of Quelpart, at the entrance to the Straits of Korea, in August, 1910. Later in that year, having been promoted to lieutenant, he was appointed to the Hermes, flagship at the Cape.

Qualifying in signal duties, he was appointed in September, 1913, as Flag Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral E. C. T. Troubridge, Commanding the First Cruiser Squadron in the Mediterranean, and was thus employed when the War broke out. In December, 1914, he was appointed signal officer on the staff of Admiral Sir Cecil Burney, Second-in-Command, Grand Fleet, on board the Marlborough, and from February, 1917, he held a similar post with Admiral Sir Charles Madden, Admiral Burney's successor, on board the Revenge. He left the Revenge in March, 1918, to join the staff at the Signal School, Portsmouth. He retired in 1919, and on June 25, 1928, on attaining the age of 40, was promoted to commander on the retired list. He was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in recognition of service during the War.

Commander Bridgeman married, in 1922, Alice Dorothy, daughter of Mr. Herman G. Kleinwort, and leaves two daughters.

SIR JOHN APSEY

Sir John Apsey, who died after a long illness yesterday at his home at Hayling Island at the age of 71, was a well-known member of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors.

The son of Mr. John Apsey, of Sheerness, he was born on March 18, 1859, and was educated at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. In 1902 he was appointed Chief Constructor at Malta Dockyard, and in 1907 manager of the Constructive Department of Portsmouth Dockyard. He superintended the building of the super-Dreadnoughts, Bellerophon, St. Vincent, Neptune, Orion, King George V., Iron Duke, Queen Elizabeth, and Royal Sovereign. He was made C.B.E. in 1918, retired in 1919, and was promoted to K.B.E. in 1920. Sir John was twice married, and leaves a son and a daughter.

Our Nice Correspondent telegraphs that Captain Basil Egerton Leigh, a retired Army officer, was killed in a motor accident near Mandelieu on Saturday night.

MR. T. N. LONGMAN

A FAMOUS PUBLISHING HOUSE

Mr. Thomas Norton Longman, who died on Saturday at his residence, Shendish Park, King's Langley, Hertfordshire, at the age of 81, was for long, until his retirement some years ago, the head of the publishing firm of Longmans, Green and Co. He was the fifth Thomas Longman in succession since the founder of the firm, Thomas Longman I., in 1724, bought the business of William Taylor, the first publisher of "Robinson Crusoe," whose address was at the signs of the Ship and the Black Swan, on the site of the present home in Paternoster-row of the oldest publishing house in the trade.

The elder son of Thomas Longman IV., Mr. T. N. Longman was born on June 15, 1849, and was educated at Harrow and in Paris. In 1889 he joined the firm, which still bears as its emblem the signs of the Ship and the Black Swan, and succeeded his father in 1879. The founder was one of the group of publishers with whom Dr. Johnson agreed to compile his Dictionary for £1,575. Later there were memorable associations with Coleridge, Wordsworth, Southey, Thomas Moore, Scott, and many other noted authors, the establishment of the *Edinburgh Review* in 1802, and the publication of Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome" and of his "History of England." The bicentenary of the firm was celebrated six years ago.

Throughout his business career Mr. T. N. Longman proved worthy of these high traditions of his house. He was in touch with many of the leading authors and politicians of his time, with not a few of whom he was on terms of personal friendship. He was proud of being the publisher of such authors as Lord Beaconsfield, Sir George Trevelyan, and Mr. Lecky, and his reign included undertakings like the Badminton Library, which was a great success from the start, the "Political History of England," the "Silver Library," the *English Historical Review*, founded in 1886, the Andrew Lang Fairy Book series, William Morris's collected works, the acquisition of Rivingtons' old business—older even than Longmans by a dozen years or so—and whole libraries of educational and scientific works which were accepted as standard authorities. Since taking over Messrs. Rivingtons' business in 1890, Mr. Longman devoted himself especially to theological works.

In 1908 he succeeded his cousin in the Shendish estate. He married in 1874 Florence Ann, daughter of Mr. Frederick Pratt Barlow, a partner in the firm of Dickinson and Co., paper makers. He had no son, but four daughters.

The funeral will be at Apsley Church on Wednesday.

MR. D. H. CORSELLIS.

Mr. Douglas Henry Corsellis, who was killed in an aeroplane crash on Saturday, was a member of the Inner and Middle Temples and was called in 1922. He was a pupil in the chambers of Sir Courtney Terrell, now Chief Justice at Patna, with whom he re-wrote "Terrell on Patents." He was known among his colleagues as a remarkably able young man, and gave promise of going far in his profession. He had acquired a leading junior practice in patent cases. When Sir Courtney Terrell went out to India, in 1928, Mr. Corsellis took over the whole of his practice. He was greatly interested in aviation, and spent most of his spare time flying. A man of great courtesy and personal charm, his loss will be regretted by many colleagues at the Bar.

Mr. John Stevenson writes:—So Douglas Corsellis's name must now be added to the lengthening list of those, in this present year, cut off untimely just as they were catching up with the front ranks. He had the rare gift of diffusing a graceful, charming personality among all with whom he came in contact. Sixteen years ago, when we were subalterns together in the Norfolks, he showed the promise, soon transformed into performance, of doing big things, and he was deservedly popular, without trying to be. Later he lost part of an arm in the War, though this neither checked nor embittered him. There is little doubt that he would have risen very high indeed at the Patent Bar, or elsewhere in the profession, had he lived.

Mr. John Edward Purvis, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, died in a nursing home at Cambridge on Saturday. He was an alderman of the borough of Cambridge, representing the University, and was mayor in 1928-29, being deputy-mayor during the present year. He has been University Lecturer in Chemistry since 1909, and was an authority on public health.

LONDON TRAFFIC

MR. MORRISON'S "SOCIALISTIC SCHEME"

At a Labour Party conference at Northampton yesterday, Mr. HERBERT MORRISON, Minister of Transport, said that he was at work on the problem of London traffic and was going ahead with a scheme which was the greatest Socialistic transport scheme which had ever been before the country. He was convinced that he would be backed by the majority in the Houses of Parliament and would have the support of the majority of people throughout the country.

In a speech to the local Brotherhood Movement earlier in the day, he held out high hopes of the beneficial results of the Road Traffic Act and made a plea for the spirit of brotherhood among users of the highway.

INVALIDS

The condition of Sir Maurice Anderson was stated last night to be about the same. He was going on as well as could be expected.

The Dean of Chester (the Very Rev. F. S. M. Bennett), who was taken suddenly ill on Friday, underwent an operation on Saturday evening at Chester for appendicitis. His condition was later stated to be satisfactory.

Lord Glenarthur was reported last night to be still improving.

There was no change last evening in the condition of the Hon. Diana Skeffington.

Dr. Drummond Shiels, M.P., was reported to be quite comfortable last night.

Mr. H. Morrison, M.P., left the nursing home yesterday.

Sir John Milbanke is lying ill at his London home in Talbot-square, Hyde Park, W. Last week he was involved in a taxicab accident in Paris, in which his head was cut. He was taken to hospital and given an anti-tetanus injection, and shortly after his return to England developed a feverish condition. On Saturday he was stated to be much better.

SPEECH DAY AT FRAMLINGHAM

At Framlingham College speech day on Saturday, LORD CRANWORTH, one of the governors, recommended that public school boys should consider careers in the Dominions. He said that pre-War emigration from Britain to other parts of the Empire of 160,000 a year had stopped, because unemployment insurance was afforded in Britain and not in the Dominions. There was no doubt, whatever, that our country was getting over-populated and that difficulties were bound to increase; but the question of the dole did not affect public school boys. If they took courage and went to one of the Colonies, he thought it extremely unlikely that they would ever regret it. The Headmaster, Mr. W. H. A. WHITWORTH, said that he was sorry that in these times of financial stress parents were having to take boys from public schools before their last two years, when, as prefects, they had more responsibility than in their next 20 years.

LOST RADIUM NEEDLES FOUND

Four platinum needles containing radium, belonging to the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, which had been lost for four days, have been found by means of an ionometer. As soon as the loss was discovered the hospital obtained the assistance of Professor Newman, of the University College of the South-West, who investigated with the ionometer, which is an instrument like a camera, with an electrical fitting, which acts when radium is present. He found the needles among some clinkers in the boiler house. The needles had become mixed accidentally with other material for consignment to the boiler house for incineration and had been through the fire. The radium, which was valued at £240, was part of a supply obtained for the hospital by the Devon and Exeter Cancer Fund, valued altogether at £4,000.

SHIPLEY BY-ELECTION

MR. BALDWIN'S MESSAGE TO MR. LOCKWOOD

Mr. Lockwood, the Conservative candidate in the Shipley by-election, on Saturday received a letter from Mr. Baldwin, in which Mr. Baldwin stated that the contest was being fought on an issue which would dominate the General Election, and continued:—

"I have often heard it asked why, if we really believed in safeguarding, we did not grant it freely while we were in office from 1924 to 1929. The answer is simple. Anyone who looks at our General Election programme of 1924 will find that we pledged ourselves not to introduce a general measure of protection.

"All we asked was the limited privilege of safeguarding certain industries which satisfied a number of conditions. We kept that pledge, both in the letter and in the spirit. Moreover, it was the remarkable success of the safeguarding duties imposed in 1925 which made a profound impression upon public opinion, and led to an increased demand for safeguarding all round.

"When next we come into office we

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VERE-STREET AND OXFORD-STREET
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THE UBIQUITOUS TWO-PIÈCE

The ever-increasing demand for Two-Pieces has led to a minor revolution in the dress world—the ousting of the frock from favour. Like all good shops we seek to serve our customers—to supply demand. Behold, then, suits for the morning, elegantly tailored, highly popular, and at a price you will not, could not, grudge, **6 guineas.**

TWO-PIECE in fine woollen material; princess dress, trimmed fine tucking; well-tailored coat, lined throughout, also finished with fine tucking. Red, green, blue, brown, and black. Stocked in two sizes.
Price complete **6 gns.**
Larger sizes 21/- extra.

British Made Washing Satin suitable for Evening Gowns or Lingerie. Specially woven and dyed for Marshall & Snelgrove, it can be recommended for its wearing qualities. In all Lingerie shades and black. 42 ins. wide.
PER YARD **14/9**
Write for patterns.

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IRISH TWEED TWO-PIECE; man-tailored coat, lined throughout; skirt with pleats; attractive tuck-in blouse of beige woollen material trimmed tweed to match. Brown, blue, green, and wine mixtures. Stock and small sizes.
Price complete **6 gns.**
Larger sizes 21/- extra.
Inexpensive Gown Dept., First Floor.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Nov. 1

The Earl of Cromer (Lord Chamberlain) was received in audience by The King this morning, and presented an Address from the House of Lords, to which His Majesty was graciously pleased to make reply.

The Queen, attended by the Lady Victoria Forester and the Hon. Gerald Chichester, visited the Loan Exhibition of Miniature Period Models, in aid of the Central and London Clubs of the Young Women's Christian Association, at Dudley House this afternoon.

Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Seymour and Major the Hon. Alexander Hardinge have succeeded Colonel Sir Clive Wigram and Lieut.-Colonel the Lord Alastair Innes-Ker as Equerries in Waiting to The King.

The Dowager Countess of Minto has succeeded the Lady Desborough as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

NOVEMBER 2

The King and Queen, with the Ladies and Gentlemen in attendance, were present at Divine Service in the Private Chapel this morning.

The Service was conducted by the Revd. Prebendary L. J. Percival (Precentor of His Majesty's Chapels Royal and Domestic Chaplain to The King), and the Bishop of Manchester preached the Sermon.

King Manoel and Queen Augusta Victoria visited Their Majesties and remained to Luncheon.

The Duke and Duchess of York attended the performance at the London Pavilion on Saturday evening.

The Queen of Spain attended the performance of *Cynara* at the Playhouse Theatre on Saturday evening.

The Marquess of Bute left London on Friday for Cardiff Castle.

Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill will arrive at Southampton on Wednesday in the Berengaria from New York.

The Earl of Inchcape left London yesterday for Paris to attend the monthly Suez Canal meeting and will return to-day.

The Earl and Countess of Dalhousie will return to 82, Eaton-square at the end of this week from Brechin Castle.

The Countess of Cavan has left London for Paris.

The Archbishop of Wales was 82 yesterday.

Lady Northcote will return to 25, St. James's-place at the end of the month from Compton Place, Eastbourne.

Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Norman will return to The Corner House, Cowley-street, to-day from Ramster, Chiddingfold, Surrey.

Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., and Lady Wood will celebrate their silver wedding on November 13.

Major and the Hon. Mrs. George Tryon will return to 19, Eaton-square on November 11 from Brighton.

Air Marshal Sir John and Lady Higgins will leave London towards the end of this month for Lymington.

Lieutenant-General Sir Aylmer and Lady Hunter-Weston will return to London on Wednesday from Hunterston, West Kilbride, Ayrshire.

Sir Courtenay and Lady Leucha Warner will leave 34, Grosvenor-gardens about the middle of this month for Brettenham Park, Ipswich.

Lady Williams-Taylor will leave Southampton on November 22 in the Aquitania on her way to the West Indies, where she will remain until April.

Mr. F. W. and Lady Anne Fane celebrated their golden wedding last Thursday at Wormsley, Oxon.

Mr. Reginald F. Reynolds, R.B.A., and Mrs. H. Tangye Reynolds, A.R.W.A., have returned to Cromwell Lodge, South Kensington, from Cornwall, having acquired the studio of the late Count de l'Hôpital, Sumner-place, South Kensington.

Mr. Frederick Adam and Miss Katharine Adam have arrived from Lisbon and will be at 51, Elm Park-gardens, Chelsea, S.W., for a few weeks.

Mr. Saxham Drury has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from New York.

The V.W.H. (Earl Bathurst's) Hunt ball will take place at the Bingham Hall, Cirencester, on January 9, 1931 (Pilbeam's band).

The Queen has given her patronage to a ball, which will be held at the Hyde Park Hotel on Thursday, November 6, in aid of the Ex-Services Welfare Society. The Marchioness of Londonderry is president of the ball, the Marchioness of Cholmondeley, vice-president, Viscountess Leverhulme, chairman, and Lady Bindon Blood, vice-chairman. The Clifford Essex band will play, and during the evening the hornpipe will be danced by boys of the Royal Naval School at Greenwich, pipers and dancers of the Scots Guards will perform, and the Royal Hawaiian band from Honolulu will play.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be the guest of honour at a banquet to be given by the Argentine Club on Wednesday, December 10.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, has consented to be president of the Sporting Pictures Loan Exhibition to be held at 144, Piccadilly, in February, in aid of the London Foot Hospital.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry have kindly granted the use of the ballroom at Londonderry House for a meeting on Armistice Day, by invitation, in aid of the Central Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. Victory House, Leicester-square. The principal speakers will be Mr. J. R. Clynes, Home Secretary, and Judge Holman Gregory, K.C. Mr. F. P. Whitbread, president, will be in the chair.

The Mayor and Mayoress of the City of Westminster (Captain J. P. C. and Mrs. Bennett) are holding a reception at the Park Lane Hotel to-morrow to meet the representatives of the Dominions and India at the Imperial Conference. Pikemen and musketeers of the Honourable Artillery Company will parade during the evening in the uniforms of the regiment in the year 1641, and the civic plate will be on view. Decorations will be worn.

MATINEE FOR MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL

The Queen of Spain and the Infanta Maria Christina have accepted the invitation of Prince Arthur of Connaught, chairman of the Middlesex Hospital, to be present at a special *matinée* performance of the musical play *Eldorado* to be given at Daly's Theatre on Thursday, November 6, in aid of the Hospital Reconstruction Fund. Princess Arthur of Connaught will also be present.

The *matinée* has been arranged by the management of the theatre and members of the cast of *Eldorado* as a mark of gratitude to the Middlesex Hospital for its great services to the theatrical profession. The hospital stands in the heart of the theatre quarter of London. Recently Miss Desirée Ellinger, the leading lady of *Eldorado*, was a patient of the hospital as the result of a motor-car accident. Seats are to be at the ordinary theatre prices, and the whole of the proceeds will be given to Middlesex Hospital, the cast of *Eldorado* having offered their services free. Tickets may be had from Middlesex Hospital, the theatre box-office, and the usual agencies.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. DE P. KINGSMILL AND MRS. H. FLEMMING

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew de Portal Kingsmill, D.S.O., M.C., late Grenadier Guards, of Sydmonton Court, Newbury, and Olga, widow of Captain Herbert Flemming and youngest daughter of Mr. W. H. Bankier, of 38, Canfield-gardens, Hampstead.

CAPTAIN J. F. D. STEEDMAN AND MISS O. U. BESANT

The engagement is announced between Captain J. F. D. Steedman, M.B.E., M.C., R.E., elder son of the late Mr. J. F. Steedman, F.R.C.S., and Mrs. Steedman, of Camberley, and Olive Ursula Besant, of Cliff Court, Jersey, younger daughter of Mrs. Besant, of London.

MR. I. D. MAC INNES AND MISS FLETCHER

The engagement is announced between Ian Dashwood Mac Innes, Royal Scots Fusiliers, (attached Sudan Defence Force), eldest son of the late Rev. John Mac Innes and Mrs. Mac Innes, Gardners Farm, Epping, and Nancy, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Fletcher, Eden Brows, Armathwaite, Cumberland, formerly of The Hollins, Bolton.

MR. J. R. ROBINSON AND MISS WADDY

An engagement is announced between Mr. John Reginald Robinson, of Blundellsands, Liverpool, and Miss Cynthia Mary Waddy, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Waddy, of Yapton, Sussex, and granddaughter of the late Judge Waddy, K.C.

MR. L. J. WALKER AND MISS J. ROBERTSON

The engagement is announced between Leonard Joseph Walker, of Llanfairpwll, Anglesey, and Janet, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Robertson, of Middle Claydon, Buckinghamshire.

MR. W. F. CLEEVE AND MISS RAFF

The marriage arranged between William F. Cleeve, of Oaklands, Clonmel, and Elizabeth Rafi will take place in Bombay on December 11, 1930.

MR. I. E. K. GILES AND MISS G. ELY

The engagement is announced between Ivan Giles, only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Giles, of Capetown, and Gwynneth Ely, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Ely, of Sutton, Surrey.

MR. R. J. MIDDLEMAS AND MISS E. M. CRANE

The engagement is announced between Robert James, only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Middlemas, Barndale, Alnwick, and Eleanor Mary, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Crane, Oxton, Birkenhead, and granddaughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Main, Thornbrae, Alnwick.

MARRIAGES

SIR BRADFORD LESLIE AND MRS. LUDLAM OAKES

The marriage took place at St. Thomas's Church, New York, on October 31, of Sir Bradford Leslie and Mrs. Ludlam Oakes, says a Reuter message from New York.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER R. A. CASSIDI, R.N., AND MISS OLDFIELD

The marriage of Lieutenant-Commander R. A. Cassidi, R.N., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Cassidi, of Glenbrook, Co. Derry, to Miss Anne Oldfield, only daughter of Captain and Mrs. J. E. R. Oldfield, of Coul House, Strathpeffer, took place on Thursday at St. Anne's Church, Strathpeffer.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long gown of cream panne velvet, with a train of old Honiton lace. The lace was covered by a long tulle veil, which fell from a halo of pearls and orange-blossom. She carried a bouquet of yellow Ophelia roses, and was attended by one small page, Master Jock Stirling, who wore a picture suit of pale blue satin. Lieutenant-Commander Phavre, R.N., was best man. As the bride and bridegroom left the church they were met by pipers, who also played at the reception held at Coul House. Among the guests were:—

Mr. F. Cassidi, Mr. P. Oldfield, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. Elphinston, Mr. A. Elphinston, Mrs. C. H. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Czarnikow, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Haig, Captain and Mrs. Wadham, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. F. Allhusen, Mrs. Hugh Arbuthnot, Mrs. Astell, Miss Clogstone, Colonel J. E. Baillie and Baroness Burton, Admiral and Mrs. Bruce, Colonel and Mrs. Duncan Baillie, Mrs. Baillie of Lockier, Captain and Mrs. Bell of Corriemoillie, Mr. and Mrs. Bankes of Kalecoule, Lady Bignold, Mrs. Beckett of Culachy, Major Sir Robert and Lady Brooke, Mr. and Miss Biscoe of Newton, Miss Brereton, Mrs. and Miss Blackwood, Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Mrs. Allan Cameron of Lochiel, Dr. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Congreve, Mrs. Gordon Cumming, Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt and the Countess of Cromartie, Sir Robert and Lady Cockburn, Mrs. and Miss Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cameron, Miss Frances Cameron, Mrs. de Calvz, Mrs. and Miss Sorel Cameron, Mrs. Davidson of Tulloch, Captain and Mrs. Duncan Davidson, Miss Dodgson, Miss Douglas, Colonel and Mrs. Alexis Elphinston, Mr. C. A. Elphinston, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes of Culloden and the Misses Forbes, Major and Mrs. Munro Ferguson, Miss Forbes, Mrs. C. H. Forbes, Major and Mrs. Fraser of Lochgmelm, Mr. Simon Fraser of Lochmelm, Mr. R. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Ian Fraser of Reelig, Miss Fraser, Mrs. and the Misses Gascoigne, Mrs. Alland Gilmour, Miss Grant of Kincorth, Captain and Mrs. Grant, Colonel and Mrs. Grant of Coulmore, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Grant of Knockie, Mrs. Mackenzie Gillanders, Colonel and Mrs. Grant of Kerrow, Colonel and Mrs. Ian Grant of Rothiemurchus, the Hon. Huntly and Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. and Miss Douglas Hamilton, the Marquis de Torrehermoso, Mrs. Haldane, Miss Ethel Hill, Colonel and Mrs. Horace Kemble, Mr. and Mrs. Balfour Kinnear, Colonel and Mrs. Loch, Colonel and Mrs. Laughton, Mrs. David Logan, Sir George and Lady Lindsay, the Rev. and Mrs. W. V. C. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Laidlay, Sir Digby and Lady Lawson, Mrs. Macandrew, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Macfarlane, Mrs. Frank Mackenzie, Miss Mackenzie of Gairloch, Prevost and Mrs. Mackenzie, Major and Mrs. Mackenzie of Farr, Mrs. Burton Mackenzie of Kilcoy, Captain Burton Mackenzie, Colonel and Mrs. Mackenzie of Ord, Major and Mrs. Mackenzie of Allangrange, the Misses Mackintosh of Raigmore, Mr. Neill Mackintosh of Raigmore, Mr. W. Mackintosh of Raigmore, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Mackintosh, Major and Mrs. David Mackintosh, Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh of Kyllachy, Mr. and Mrs. A. Macrintosh, Miss Macgregor, Lady Isobel Blunt-Mackenzie, the Bishop of Moray, Ross and Caithness and Mrs. Madean, Major and Mrs. Colin Madean, the Rev. A. and Mrs. Madean, Mr. and Mrs. William Martineau of Kincraig, Mr. Peter Martineau, Captain Roy and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Martineau, Captain and Mrs. Markwick, the Hon. Bernard and Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Matheson of Little Sentwell, Major and Mrs. Methven, Mrs. Munro of Poyntsfield, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Murray of Lochcarron, Mr. Colin Munro of Poyntsfield, Colonel Sir Hector and Lady Munro, Major and Mrs. Munro of Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Somerled Macdonald, Mr. and Miss Munde'l, Mr. and Mrs. Miling, the Rev. K. and Mrs. Madean, Dr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Macleod, Miss Menzies, Mr. and Mrs. Noble, Colonel and Mrs. Grant Peterkin, Lady Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Provan, Mrs. and the Misses Robertson, Mrs. Lang Rose, Mr. and Mrs. John Lang Rose, Colonel and Mrs. Rose of Kilravock, Captain H. Rose, Miss Rose, Mr. J. M. Ryrie, Captain George Rawstone, the Misses Shaw Stewart, Colonel and Mrs. Frank Sapper, Major and Mrs. Stirling of Fairburn, Major and Mrs. Stirling of Strathgarve, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Fraser Tytler of Aldourie, Captain and Mrs. Tindall Tindall, Mr. Urquhart, Miss Warrand, Captain and Mrs. Edward Wadham, Colonel and Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. and the Misses Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wallace of Corriemonie, Mrs. Mackintosh Walker of Geddes, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Wilson, Mrs. Whitelaw, and Miss Wishart.

MR. H. M. ANDREWS AND MISS C. I. FAIRFIELD

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Parish Church of Abinger, of Mr. Henry Maxwell Andrews, of 9, Harcourt House, Cavendish-square, son of Mrs. L. Andrews, of 94, Queen's-gate, and Miss Cicily Isabel Fairfield (Rebecca West), of 80, Onslow-gardens, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Fairfield, of Tralee, Co. Kerry. The Rev. Sir Henry Denny officiated.

The bride, who was given away by Dr. Fairfield, wore a dress of honey-beige velvet. Mr. Douglas Woodruff was best man. Only members of the bride and bridegroom's families and a few close friends were present. The guests were entertained afterwards by Mrs. St. Loe Strachey at her house at Newlands Corner, and then the bride and bridegroom left for the Continent.

MR. R. SIDEBOTTOM AND MRS. R. F. MANDER

The marriage has taken place of Russell Sidebottom, of 6, Little Stanhope-street, W.1, and Rosalind Florence, daughter of the late Frank Caverhill, of Montreal.

SERVICE DINNER

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE REGIMENT

The Cambridgeshire Regiment dinner was held at the Lion Hotel, Cambridge, on Saturday. Among those present were:—

Major G. B. Rowe, Mr. J. W. Bellamy, Mr. H. G. Burns, Colonel W. P. Cutlack, Lieutenant-Colonel C. V. Canning, Captain F. C. Clayton, Major F. N. D. Digby, Mr. J. R. Ennion, Mr. A. M. Fison, Captain J. E. Few, Captain H. C. Few, Major C. A. Hails, Colonel C. T. Hercock, Captain G. E. Hatherley, Mr. H. J. Unwin, Captain C. Warren, Mr. H. W. Wilkin, Captain W. F. Whitling, Captain E. Walker, Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Apthorpe-Webb, the Rev. G. A. Wilkinson, Captain J. M. Wrigon, Mr. L. E. Jackson, Brigadier P. M. Lockcock, Captain E. L. V. Maney, Mr. J. H. Laxton, Captain J. W. A. Ollard, Captain B. Pooley, Major O. Papworth, Major E. S. Peck, Brigadier-General E. P. Riddell, Captain H. S. Bowes, Captain A. G. Rumbelow, Mr. L. J. W. Sopping, Major Sir Charles Stanley, Captain A. W. Smith, Mr. F. E. Snoer, Captain S. T. W. Smith, Mr. C. A. Sharman, Captain A. B. G. Stephen, and Lieutenant-Colonel L. Tebbutt.

THE QUEEN

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, visited on Saturday the Loan Exhibition of Period Models, which opens to-day at Dudley House, in aid of the Y.W.C.A. The Queen, who was wearing a long coat of black velvet trimmed with fur, and a mauve toque, was received by Lady Ampthill, chairman of the exhibition, Countess Bathurst, the Marchioness of Sligo, and other members of the committee. Her Majesty spent over two hours looking at the exhibits, among which are 11 pieces that she has lent.

HUNT AND COUNTY BALLS

THE SEASON'S LIST

We publish below a list of forthcoming Hunt, County, and Service balls. The list will be revised and repeated every Monday until further notice.

NOVEMBER 7.—The Suffolk Hunt Ball, the Athenæum, Bury St. Edmunds (Embassy band).
The South Berks Hunt ball, the Calcot Golf Club, near Reading.
NOVEMBER 28.—35th (East Anglian) Field Brigade, R.A. (T.A.), Wallsgrove House, High Beech, near Epping (by permission of Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. E. N. Buxton).
Officers' ball, 5th Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, Drill Hall, Huddersfield (Royal Corps of Signals band).
DECEMBER 5.—4th Royal Sussex Regiment annual ball, the Drill Hall, Horsham.
Middlesbrough Territorial Officers' annual ball, the Town Hall, Middlesbrough (Clifford Essex band).
Bicester and Warden Hill Hunt ball, Kirtlington Park.
DECEMBER 8.—The Black Prince ball, May Fair Hotel (Ambrose's band).
DECEMBER 10.—East Essex Hunt Club ball, the Shire Hall, Chelmsford.
DECEMBER 12.—Stow ball (Heythrop Hunt), Stow-on-the-Wold.
The Atherstone Hunt ball, Newnham Paddox, Rugby (by permission of Viscount and Viscountess Feilding) (Newman's band).
Petworth ball.
South Notts Hunt ball, Oxton Hall, Nottinghamshire (by permission of Captain and Mrs. Sherbrooke) (Conri Tait's band).
Naval and Military ball, Royal Pavilion, Brighton (Newman's band).
Regimental ball, 5th Battalion, The North Staffordshire Regiment, the King's Hall, Stoke-on-Trent.
The North Herts County ball, Hitchin.
Vine Hunt ball, Oakley Hall, near Basingstoke (by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle) (Clifford Essex band).
East Kent Hunt ball, St. Alban's Court, Nonington (by permission of Commander and Mrs. O'Brien) (Vassie's band).
Officers' ball, 6th Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, Drill Hall, Wolverhampton.
The Royal Artillery (winter) ball, R.A. Mess, Woolwich.
DECEMBER 17.—The Duke of Buccleuch's Hunt ball, Corn Exchange, Kelso.
DECEMBER 18.—The Staffordshire County Infirmary ball, the County Buildings, Stafford.
DECEMBER 19.—The Hampshire Hunt (H.H.) ball, the Guildhall, Winchester (Embassy band).
Pipewell Foot Beagles Hunt ball, the Assembly Rooms, Market Harborough.
Regimental ball, 4th Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment (T.A.), the Assembly Rooms, Lincoln.
The United Hunt's ball, Town Hall, Banbury.
Nottingham General Hospital annual ball, Greyfriars' Hall, Nottingham.
DECEMBER 22.—Linlithgow and Stirlingshire Hunt ball, the Assembly Rooms, Edinburgh (Newman's band).
DECEMBER 29.—Llangibby Hunt ball, Westgate Hotel, Newport (Newman's band).
Gloucestershire County ball, Town Hall, Cheltenham.
Stratford-upon-Avon Hospital ball, Town Hall, Stratford-upon-Avon (Southwick's band).
DECEMBER 30.—Montgomery County ball, Town Hall, Welshpool (Newman's band).
Radnorshire and West Herefordshire Hunt Club ball, Garnstone Castle (Pilbeam's band).
The Denbighshire Infirmary ball, Howell's School, Denbigh (by permission of the governors and the headmistress) (Clifford Essex band).
DECEMBER 31.—The Tiverton Hunt ball.
The Taunton Vale and West Somerset Hunt ball, Taunton (Newman's band).
Avon Vale Hunt ball, Town Hall, Trowbridge.
Cheltenham Hospitals' ball, Town Hall, Cheltenham (Marius Winter's band).
JANUARY 1.—The Kidderminster and District General Hospital ball, Town Hall, Kidderminster (Newman's band).
West Herts Hospital ball, Ashridge House, Berkhamsted (by permission of the Trustees of the Bonar Law Memorial College and of Major-General Sir Reginald and Lady Hoskins) (1st Embassy band).
Wick and District Basset Hounds, the Pump Room, Bath (Pilbeam's band).
The Bedale Hunt ball, the Officers' Club, Catterick Camp (by permission of Major-General Kirke and the officers of the garrison).
JANUARY 2.—The Beaufort Hunt ball, Westonbirt School, near Tetbury (by permission of the governors).
The Devon and Somerset Staghounds' Hunt ball, the Metropole Hotel, Minehead.
The Royal Berkshire Hospital ball (Clifford Essex band).
The Hambledon Hunt Club ball, the Guildhall, Winchester (Pilbeam's band).
The Mid-Kent Hunt ball, Corn Exchange, Maidstone.
The North Cotswold Hunt ball.
The Northamptonshire General Hospitals ball, Northampton (Clabon-West band).
The Southdown Hunt ball, Town Hall, Lewes (Marius Winter's band).
Blackmore Vale Hunt ball, Sherborne School (by permission of the Headmaster).
Royal West Sussex Hospital ball, Assembly Rooms, Chichester (Southwick's band).
The Carnarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary ball, the University College of North Wales, Bangor.
JANUARY 2.—The Isle of Wight Hunt ball, the Queen's Hall, Newport.
6th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (T.A.) annual ball, Buxton.
Regimental ball, 5th Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment, Town Hall, Cheltenham.
JANUARY 5.—The Wheatland Hunt ball, Aldenham Park, Bridgnorth (by permission of Mr. Gomer Williams) (Newman's band).
Wylye Valley hunt ball, Spa Hotel, Bath (Newman's band).
The East Sussex Hunt ball, Drill Hall, Battle, Sussex.
JANUARY 6.—The Eridge Hunt ball, the Pump Room, Tunbridge Wells.
The Middleton Hunt ball, Birdsall House, Malton (by permission of Lord and Lady Middleton).
Brecon Hunt ball, Buckland, Bwlch (by permission of Lady Buckland).
JANUARY 7.—The Berwickshire Hunt ball, Manderston (by permission of the Hon. Lady Miller).
The Devon County ball, Poltimore (by permission of the Headmistress) (Newman's band).
The Wynnstay Hunt ball, the Town Hall, Whitchurch (Vale Lane's band).
York and Ainsty Hunt ball, Askham Grange (by permission of Major and Mrs. Wailes-Fairbairn) (Keech-Rosebery dance band).
Cornwall County ball, Truro.
JANUARY 8.—Glamorgan Hunt Club ball, the Pavilion, Cowbridge (Newman's band).
The Dorset Hunt ball, the Corn Exchange, Dorchester.
The Westmorland County ball, Town Hall, Kendal (Newman's band).
The Suffolk County ball, the Athenæum, Bury St. Edmunds (Embassy band).
5th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters, annual ball, Assembly Rooms, Derby (Conri Tait's band).
JANUARY 9.—5th Battalion, The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment (T.A.) Officers' annual ball, the Drill Hall, The Lane, Ashburnham-road, Bedford.
The Hurworth Hunt ball, Rounton Grange.
County of Gloucester Territorial ball, Victoria Rooms, Clifton, Bristol (Clifford Essex band).
The Mendip Hunt ball, the Pump Room, Bath (Vassie's band).
Chester Infirmary ball, the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester (Kit-Kat Club band).
The Grove Hunt ball, Town Hall, Retford.
West Kent Hunt ball, the Wildernesse Club, Sevenoaks.
The Crawley and Horsham Hunt ball, the headquarters of the 4th Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment, Denne-road, Horsham.
The V.W.H. (Earl Bathurst's) Hunt ball, the Bingham Hall, Cirencester (Pilbeam's band).
JANUARY 12.—The Berkeley and Ledbury Hunt ball, the Guildhall, Gloucester.
JANUARY 13.—The Monmouthshire Hunt Club ball, the Rolls Hall, Monmouth (Pilbeam's band).
Craven Hunt Club, Corn Exchange, Newbury.
The Worcestershire Hunt Club annual ball, the Shirehall, Worcester.
JANUARY 14.—The Fernie Hunt ball, the Assembly Rooms, Market Harborough.

(Continued at foot of next column)

JANUARY 15.—The Holderness Hunt ball, Burton Constable (by permission of Colonel and Mrs. Chichester-Constable) (Embassy band).
The Bramham Moor Hunt ball.
JANUARY 16.—The Pytchley Hunt ball, the Town Hall, Northampton.
The Cotswold Hunt ball, the Town Hall, Cheltenham.
Grantham Hospital ball, the Guildhall, Grantham (Embassy band).
The Radcliffe Infirmary and Oxfordshire County ball, the Town Hall, Oxford (Pilbeam's band).
Brighton Foot Beagles Hunt ball, Hotel Metropole, Brighton.
Hertford County ball, Brocket Hall, Hatfield (by permission of Sir Charles Nall-Cain).
The Derking County ball, New Dorking Hall.
JANUARY 23.—County of Buckingham Territorial ball.
JANUARY 30.—Cambridge University Conservative Association ball, the University Arms.
FEBRUARY 13.—The Robin Hoods' ball, Nottingham.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER

The funeral of the Bishop of Worcester took place in Worcester Cathedral on Saturday. The Dean of Worcester officiated, assisted by the Ven. S. R. James, the Ven. J. H. F. Peile, Canon T. A. Lacey, Canon A. J. Carlyle, the Rev. H. S. Payne, the Rev. B. J. Isaac, and the Rev. C. Creighton.

The mourners included:—Miss Pearce (sister), the Bishop of Derby (brother), Mrs. E. C. Pearce (sister-in-law), the Rev. E. J. Pearce, Miss Edmonds, Mr. and Mrs. Wimperis, the Rev. and Mrs. T. A. Edmonds, Mr. Douglas Dickson (Edinburgh), Miss Anning, Miss Cronshaw, Canon and Mrs. Paterson, Dr. and Mrs. Robinson, and the household staff.

Among others present were:—

The Lord Chancellor, Viscount Cobham (Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire), the Earl and Countess of Coventry, Viscountess Deerhurst (Mayoress of Worcester), the Hon. John Coventry (Mayor of Worcester), Mr. G. Dudley Smith and Lady Barbara Smith, Lord Sandys, Lord Hampton, Sir Sydney and Lady Lea, the Bishop of Birmingham, Canon Petit, the Bishop of Bristol, Bishop Maxwell-Gumbleton, Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob, General Sir Robert Scallon, Major J. M. Reddie, the Provost of Worcester College, Oxford, the headmaster of Malvern College, the Chairman of the Worcestershire County Council, Colonel E. V. V. Wheeler, Mr. W. J. Dorrell, Mr. H. C. Gardner, and Mr. W. J. Lane (members of the County Council), the Clerk of the Peace (Mr. C. H. Bird), the Deputy Clerk of the Peace (Mr. G. L. D. Kent), the County Director of Education (Mr. A. W. Priestley), Colonel A. V. Rowe, the Mayors of Bewdley, Stourbridge, and Droitwich, Aldermen, Councillors, and Officials of the Worcester Corporation, the Town Clerk of Worcester, Major and Mrs. Davies, Dr. Maynard Smith, Dr. R. H. Murray, the Rev. W. Sneath, Colonel A. S. Fetherstonhaugh, Mr. T. R. Quarrell, Mr. A. J. V. Radford, Mr. G. McN. Rushforth, Mr. F. T. Wibberley Lewis, Mr. E. T. Moule, Captain H. F. C. Crookshank, M.P., Captain Norman (representing the National Council of the Y.M.C.A.), Mr. R. R. Fairbairn (chairman, Severn Commissioners), Colonel H. Porter, Mrs. Winsmore Hooper, Mr. Percy N. Glass (secretary, Worcester General Infirmary), Mr. John Humphreys (hon. secretary for the Bishop of Worcester's Advisory Committee for the Care of the Churches of the Diocese), Mr. A. D. Capel Loft (clerk to the Governors of Hartlebury Grammar School), Mr. James Aswin, Mr. A. W. Burder (hon. secretary of the Diocesan Conference), Canon E. W. Allen, Lieutenant-Colonel James Farquhar.

Colonel J. C. Milton, Canon and Mrs. W. J. Holden, Miss Price (representing Canon Clement Price), Canon A. E. Jerram, Canon A. H. Pheline, Mr. C. H. Baker (Festival Choral Society), Canon R. H. Edmondson, Canon W. Lea, Canon R. S. P. Cheshire, Canon G. F. Hooper, Canon C. M. Isaac, Nurse Wareham (Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Birmingham branch), Mr. A. Spencer Thursfield, Mr. W. G. R. Stone, Mr. J. Jacques, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. F. Morson (Christ's Hospital, Horsham), Mr. D. J. Shedden, Mr. A. W. N. Burder, Mr. R. J. Carter (Worcester Royal Grammar School), Miss W. Blackwell, Mr. Maurice W. Jones (diocesan surveyor), the chairman of Stourport U.D.C., Messrs. E. Lloyd Norris and R. Appleton (Malvern U.D.C.), Mr. Arthur Colville, Mrs. Sumner, Mrs. Bolland, Miss Huntington, Miss Spear, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Moore Ede, Mr. A. C. Cherry (chairman, Worcester Infirmary Governors), Lady Atkins, the Rev. M. W. Shewell (Assistant Chaplain-General, Southern Command), Colonel W. Stafford, Messrs. H. Mattock and C. E. Bush (Worcester Infirmary), Colonel H. Porter, Mr. J. W. Edmonds, Mr. Ernest Stevens, Mr. G. W. Shrewsbury Smith, Mr. George Hatton, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Fowler, Mrs. Tod Astbury, Mrs. Stephen Bagnuley, Mr. G. E. Cherrell, Mr. C. F. Lewis, Mr. W. Hodgkins, Miss Peck, Mr. J. G. Baker, Mr. Harry Attwood, Miss F. E. Holland, Mr. Bryan T. Holland, Mr. Harry Silk, Mrs. R. E. Rose, Mr. A. Chance, Mr. W. K. Horden, Miss Stocks, Mrs. H. R. Williams, Nurse Brewster, Mrs. Balmforth, Mr. R. J. Thomas, Mrs. T. Rea, Mrs. F. W. Goodwin, Mrs. P. J. Ryall, Mrs. S. F. Lloyd, Miss Danks, Miss Bennett, Mr. C. H. Cook, Mr. Arthur Gladwell and Mrs. Gladwell, Mrs. Romilly Crane, Mrs. T. R. Williams, Miss Screen, Mrs. Harry Holman, Mr. A. E. Shelton, Mrs. F. W. J. Osborne, Miss J. Lewis, and Captain Hutchinson (Chief Constable of Worcester).

A memorial service will be held at 12.30 to-day at Christ Church, Newgate-street. The Archdeacon of London will give the address; and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, and representatives of Christ's Hospital will attend.

MRS. SKENE

A memorial service for Mrs. Lorina Charlotte Skene was held on Saturday afternoon at St. Saviour's, Walton-street. The Rev. H. T. Carnegie, assisted by Prebendary Osborne, officiated. Among those present were:—

Bishop Talbot and the Hon. Mrs. Talbot, the Hon. Mrs. Feilden, Mr. R. H. D. Skene, Miss Schuster, Miss Schuch, Sir Francis Gore, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, Sir Frederick and Lady Liddell, Lady Hoskyns, Mrs. George Moncrieff, Mrs. Carnegie, Miss Worland, Miss Mary Lightfoot, Mrs. Clements, Mrs. John Shawe-Taylor, Mr. Phillip Liddell, Mrs. Lane, Miss Mowbray, Mrs. Charles Liddell, Mrs. Henry Liddell, Mrs. Charles de Roemer, Miss Bridget Liddell, Mrs. F. Byrne, Mr. Charles Maitland, Mrs. A. M. Crichton, Miss Rhoda Liddell, Mrs. R. G. Hargreaves, Captain Hargreaves, Mrs. Nowell Salmon, Miss Constance Lightfoot, Miss Sybil Lightfoot, Miss Hamilton, Miss van de Putte, Mrs. Stanley Leighton, Miss Rachel Leighton, Mrs. H. Smith, Mrs. Ogilvie, Mrs. Hassall, Lieutenant Julian Liddell, Miss Joan Liddell, and Miss Conybeare.

The funeral took place at Strathmiglo, Fife, on Saturday afternoon.

LORD DERWENT

A mural tablet in memory of Lord Derwent, the second baron, erected by his daughters, was unveiled at Hackness Church, near Scarborough, on Saturday afternoon by the Rev. H. B. Greeves. Among those present were:—

The Countess of Listowel, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Glyn, Lord Derwent, Viscount Downe, the Hon. Ruth Dawnay, Viscount Ennismore, the Hon. Gilbert Johnstone, Viscount Long, the Hon. William and Mrs. Dundas, and Mr. Harcourt Johnstone.

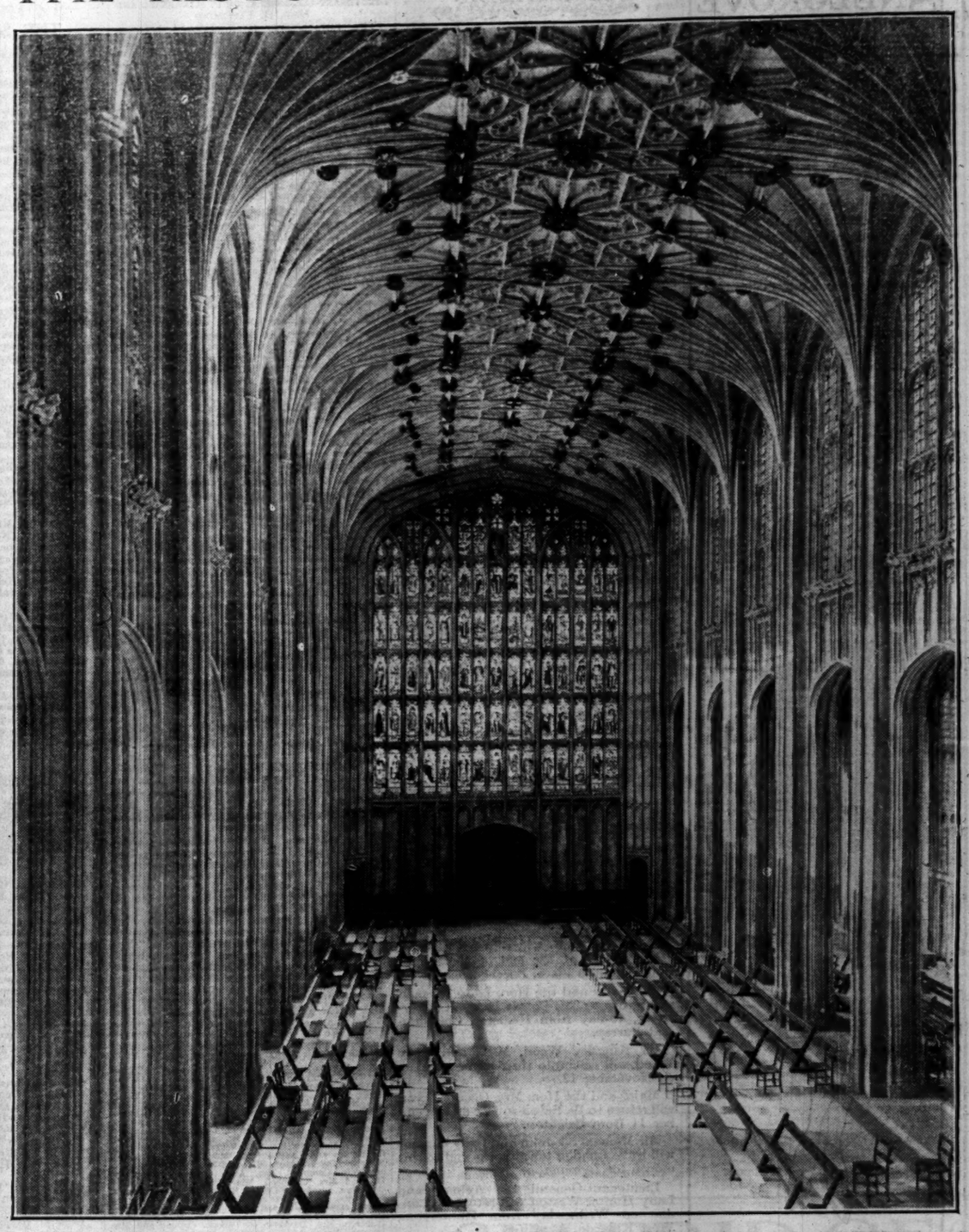
ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES SAUNDERS

A service will be held in Westminster Abbey at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the Prime Minister of Canada will pay a tribute to the memory of Admiral Sir Charles Saunders. The Abbey Choir will sing the Canadian hymn, written by Thomas Moore, "Roll, brothers, roll, the stream runs fast." The Navy will be represented by Rear-Admiral Usborne (Director of Naval Intelligence), and the Army by General Sir Walter Braithwaite (Adjutant-General).

Further information may be obtained from Sir Campbell Stuart, 39, Princes-gate, S.W.7, and not from the Abbey authorities.

THE INFAN

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR: THE RESTORATION COMPLETED

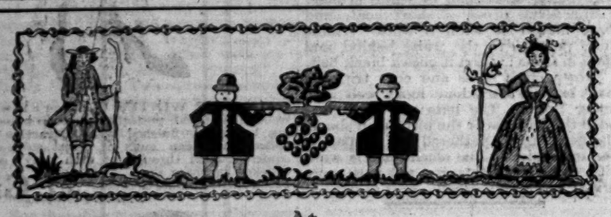


A GREAT WORK COMPLETED.—To-morrow the King and Queen, with other members of the Royal Family, will be present, together with the Knights of the Garter and State and Court officials, at a thanksgiving service for the completion of the restoration of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. The urgent necessity for the restoration and the thorough manner in which it has been undertaken are described in an article on pages 13 and 14. Our photographs show on the left the choir, and on the right the nave with the great west window after restoration.

IN SOFIA.—King Boris and Queen Ioanna of Bulgaria driving through Sofia, where their marriage received the blessing of the Orthodox Church. A telegraphed picture from Vienna.

THE GALE AT NEWHAVEN.—A huge wave breaking over the end of the breakwater at Newhaven yesterday. At the height of the storm waves dashed incessantly over the breakwater at this point.

FOR SAFE KEEPING.—Major-General N. J. G. Cameron, Colonel of The Cameron Highlanders, handing over the colour of the 9th Soudanese Regiment, which has been disbanded, to the colour-bearer of The Cameron Highlanders at Inverness.



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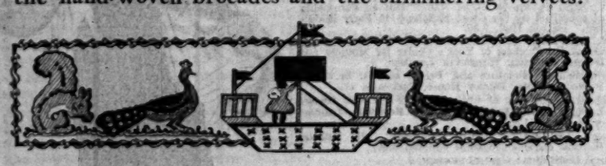

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THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

RESULTS OF THE POLLING

HEAVY LABOUR LOSSES

Polling took place on Saturday in the municipal elections in cities and boroughs in England and Wales, apart from London, where the triennial election of borough councils will take place next year. In the country one-third of the municipal councillors are elected each year.

The following are among the results :—

ACTON.—New Council.—Conservatives, 23 ; Labour, 9. No change.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 18 ; Liberals, 7 ; Labour, 12 ; Independent, 3. New Council.—Conservatives, 22 ; Liberals, 4 ; Labour, 11 ; Independent, 3. Four Conservative gains ; three from Liberals and one from Labour.

BARNSLEY.—Old Council.—Labour, 19 ; Independent, 17. New Council.—Labour, 16 ; Independents, 20. Independents gained three seats from Labour. Mr. J. Jones, Labour Mayor-elect, was defeated.

BARROW.—New Council.—Conservatives, 9 ; Labour, 22. No change.

BATH.—New Council.—Conservatives, 16 ; Liberals, 17 ; Labour, 8 ; Independent, 15. No change.

BIRKENHEAD.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 21 ; Liberals, 1 ; Labour, 36 ; Independent, 2. New Council.—Conservatives, 24 ; Liberals, 1 ; Labour, 33 ; Independent, 2. Three Conservative gains from Labour.

BIRMINGHAM.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 73 ; Liberals, 5 ; Labour, 36 ; Independents, 7. New Council.—Conservatives, 79 ; Liberals, 5 ; Labour, 31 ; Independents, 6. Conservatives gained six seats, five from Labour and one from Independents. A Communist received only 93 votes.

BLACKBURN.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 23 ; Liberals, 2 ; Labour, 27 ; Independents, 2. New Council.—Conservatives, 26 ; Liberals, 2 ; Labour, 23 ; Independents, 2. Conservatives gained four seats from Labour, returning all their 11 candidates. Labour put up 10 candidates and returned only two.

BOLTON.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 45 ; Liberals, 16 ; Labour, 35. New Council.—Conservatives, 49 ; Liberals, 15 ; Labour, 32. Conservatives gained three seats from Labour and one from Liberals.

BRADFORD.—New Council :—Conservatives, 19 ; Liberals, 25 ; Labour, 44. No change.

BRISTOL.—New Council.—Conservatives, 37 ; Liberals, 17 ; Labour, 38. No change.

BROMLEY.—Labour gained one seat.

BURNLEY.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 17 ; Liberals, 16 ; Labour, 15. New Council.—Conservatives, 18 ; Liberals, 18 ; Labour, 14. One Conservative gain from Labour. A Communist candidate received 77 votes.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—New Council.—Conservatives, 20 ; Liberals, 5 ; Labour, 3 ; Independents, 4. No change.

BURY (LANCS.).—Old Council.—Conservatives, 18 ; Liberals, 14 ; Labour, 6 ; Independents, 2. New Council.—Conservatives, 18 ; Liberals, 12 ; Labour, 8 ; Independents, 2. Labour gained two seats from Liberals. A Communist candidate polled only 88 votes.

CAMBRIDGE.—Dr. Peters, Liberal M.P. for Huntingdon, was beaten in a three-cornered contest. The Conservatives lost two seats, one to Labour and one to the Liberals.

CARDIFF.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 13 ; Liberals, 16 ; Labour, 20 ; Independent, 3. New Council.—Conservatives, 13 ; Liberals, 17 ; Labour, 16 ; Independents, 6. Three Independent gains and one Liberal gain from Labour. Mr. Freeman, M.P., was one of the defeated Labour candidates.

CARLISLE.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 6 ; Liberals, 5 ; Labour, 10 ; Independents, 19. New Council.—Conservatives, 6 ; Liberals, 5 ; Labour, 12 ; Independents, 17. Labour gained two seats from Independents.

CHESTERFIELD.—Old Council.—Labour, 12 ; Independents, 36. New Council.—Labour, 14 ; Independents, 34. Two Labour gains from Independents.

COLCHESTER.—Labour gained one seat from Liberals.

COLNE.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 6 ; Liberals, 4 ; Labour, 12 ; Independents, 2. New Council.—Conservatives, 7 ; Liberals, 4 ; Labour, 11 ; Independents, 2. One Conservative gain from Labour.

COVENTRY.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 26 ; Liberals, 18 ; Labour, 16. New Council.—Conservatives, 25 ; Liberals, 18 ; Labour, 17. Labour gained one Conservative seat.

CROYDON.—Old Council.—Ratepayers' Association, 47 ; Labour, 10. New Council.—Ratepayers' Association, 48 ; Labour, 9. Ratepayers gained one seat from Labour.

DERBY.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 15 ; Liberals, 7 ; Labour, 41 ; Independent, 1. New Council.—Conservatives, 18 ; Liberals, 7 ; Labour, 38 ; Independent, 1. Three Conservative gains from Labour.

DEWSBURY.—Old Council.—Labour, 13 ; Independents, 23. New Council.—Labour, 11 ; Independents, 25. Two Independent gains from Labour.

DONCASTER.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 17 ; Liberals, 11 ; Labour, 7 ; Independent, 1. New Council.—Conservatives, 17 ; Liberals, 11 ; Labour, 6 ; Independents, 2. One Independent gain from Labour. All five Labour candidates were defeated.

DUDLEY.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 18 ; Liberals, 7 ; Labour, 13 ; Independents, 2. New Council.—Conservatives, 21 ; Liberals, 6 ; Labour, 12 ; Independent, 1. Conservatives gained three seats, one from Liberal, one from Labour, and one from Independents.

EASTBOURNE.—Old Council.—Moderates, 32 ; Labour, 4. New Council.—Moderates, 31 ; Labour, 5. One Labour gain from Moderates. Mr. J. W. Woolnough, who as a Councillor was responsible for the Downs purchase scheme, was at the bottom of the poll, receiving 153 votes to his opponent's 853.

EAST HAM.—Old Council.—Labour, 25 ; Anti-Labour, 15. New Council.—Labour, 27 ; Anti-Labour, 13. Labour gained two seats from Anti-Labour.

EXETER.—New Council.—Conservatives, 35 ; Liberals, 22 ; Labour, 5 ; Independents, 6. No change.

GATESHEAD.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 17 ; Liberals, 5 ; Labour, 17 ; Independent, 1. New Council.—Conservatives, 17 ; Liberals, 4 ; Labour, 16 ; Independent, 1. One Labour gain from Liberals.

GILLINGHAM.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 16 ; Labour, 9 ; Independents, 3. New Council.—Conservatives, 16 ; Labour, 8 ; Independents, 4. Conservatives gained one seat from Labour, and lost one to the Independents.

GRIMSBY.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 33 ; Liberals, 7 ; Labour, 15. New Council.—Conservatives, 31 ; Liberals, 8 ; Labour, 16. Liberals and Labour each gained a seat from Conservatives.

HALIFAX.—New Council.—Conservatives, 17 ; Liberals, 26 ; Labour, 17. No change.

HORNSEY.—New Council.—Moderates, 29 ; Independents, 11. No change.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 19 ; Liberals, 36 ; Labour, 5. New Council.—Conservatives, 20 ; Liberals, 37 ; Labour, 3. Conservatives and Liberals gained one seat each from Labour. Labour had ten candidates and all failed.

HULL.—Old Council.—Labour, 34 ; Independents, 30. New Council.—Labour, 38 ; Independents, 43. The City boundaries were extended, and five new wards added. The Labour Party held a majority of four on the old Council, but on the new Council the Independents have a majority of five.

IPSWICH.—New Council.—Conservatives, 21 ; Liberals, 5 ; Labour, 10. The Conservative Party won six seats in new wards and gained one seat from the Labour Party.

KEIGHLEY.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 8 ; Liberals, 11 ; Labour, 4 ; Independent, 1. New Council.—Conservatives, 9 ; Liberals, 10 ; Labour, 4 ; Independent, 1. Labour lost one seat to Conservatives and gained one from Liberals.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—New Council.—Conservatives, 19 ; Liberals, 8 ; Labour, 1 ; Independents, 4. No change.

LEAMINGTON.—No change.

LEEDS.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 22 ; Liberals, 2 ; Labour, 27. Total 51. New Council.—Conservatives, 46 ; Liberals, 5 ; Labour, 27. Total 78. A re-arrangement of the municipal wards added 27 seats to the Council. Of these the Conservatives have gained 24, and the Liberal Party three. The Conservative Party now has control of the Council, instead of Labour. Of the candidates going to the poll 46 out of 47 Conservatives were returned, five Liberals out of 32, and 27 Labour candidates out of 69.

LEICESTER.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 15 ; Liberals, 9 ; Labour, 24. New Council.—Conservatives, 18 ; Liberals, 9 ; Labour, 21. Three Conservative gains from Labour.

LEIGH (LANCS).—New Council.—Conservatives, 8 ; Liberals, 7 ; Labour, 16 ; Independent, 1. No change.

LINCOLN.—New Council.—Conservatives, 5 ; Liberals, 3 ; Labour, 10 ; Independents, 4. No change.

LIVERPOOL.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 78 ; Liberals, 12 ; Labour, 52 ; Irish, 6 ; Independents, 4 ; Democratic Labour, 5. New Council.—Conservatives, 84 ; Liberals, 12 ; Labour, 46 ; Irish, 6 ; Protestant, 1 ; Independents, 3 ; Democratic Labour, 5. Conservatives gained six seats from Labour, and Protestants gained one seat from Independents.

MANCHESTER.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 54 ; Liberals, 30 ; Labour, 54 ; Independents, 2. New Council.—Conservatives, 59 ; Liberals, 28 ; Labour, 52 ; Independents, 1. Five Conservative gains, two from Labour, two from Liberals, and one from Independents.

MANSFIELD.—The Labour Party, who have a majority, lost all the four seats for which the Citizens' League fought them. The defeated candidates included the Mayor, Mr. Henry Garratt.

MERTHYR TYDFIL.—Old Council.—Labour, 21 ; Independents, 9. New Council.—Labour, 23 ; Independents, 7. Two Labour gains from Independents.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—New Council.—Conservatives, 10 ; Liberals, 15 ; Labour, 13 ; Independents, 6. No change.

NELSON.—New Council.—Conservatives, 3 ; Liberals, 5 ; Labour, 20 ; Independents, 2. No change.

NEWCASTLE.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 24 ; Liberals, 20 ; Labour, 30 ; Independents, 2. New Council.—Conservatives, 24 ; Liberals, 19 ; Labour, 31 ; Independents, 2. Labour gained one seat from Liberals.

NEWPORT (MON.).—Old Council.—Conservatives, 9 ; Liberals, 6 ; Labour, 15. New Council.—Conservatives, 10 ; Liberals, 7 ; Labour, 13. Conservatives and Liberals each gained one from Labour.

NORTHAMPTON.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 23 ; Liberals, 14 ; Labour, 11. New Council.—Conservatives, 22 ; Liberals, 13 ; Labour, 13. Labour gained one each from Conservatives and Liberals.

NORWICH.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 24 ; Liberals, 8 ; Labour, 31 ; Independent, 1. New Council.—Conservatives, 24 ; Liberals, 7 ; Labour, 32 ; Independent, 1. One Labour gain from Liberals.

NOTTINGHAM.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 26 ; Liberals, 10 ; Labour, 28. New Council.—Conservatives, 27 ; Liberals, 10 ; Labour, 27. One Conservative gain from Labour.

OLDHAM.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 21 ; Liberals, 10 ; Labour, 17. New Council.—Conservatives, 23 ; Liberals, 9 ; Labour, 16. Conservatives gained one seat each from Liberals and Labour.

PETERBOROUGH.—New Council.—Conservatives, 14 ; Labour, 7 ; Liberals, 6 ; Independent, 1. Conservatives gained one seat from Labour.

PLYMOUTH.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 36 ; Liberals, 14 ; Labour, 30. New Council.—Conservatives, 41 ; Liberals, 14 ; Labour, 25. Conservatives won four seats from Labour and one from Liberals, who gained one seat from Labour.

PORTSMOUTH.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 35 ; Liberals, 16 ; Labour, 6 ; Independents, 7. New Council.—Conservatives, 34 ; Liberals, 16 ; Labour, 5 ; Independents, 8 ; Ratepayers' Association, 1. Conservatives and Labour each lost a seat, and Independents and the new Ratepayers' Association gained one each.

PRESTON.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 16 ; Labour, 21 ; Independents, 11. New Council.—Conservatives, 17 ; Labour, 20 ; Independents, 11. One Conservative gain from Labour.

RAWTENSTALL.—Conservatives gained one seat from Labour. Mr. J. Barnes, an ex-mayor and chairman of the Rossendale Socialist Party, lost his seat after 20 years on the Council. The Conservatives still have a majority of one over the Liberals.

READING.—Old Council.—Anti-Labour, 35 ; Labour, 16 ; Independent, 1. New Council.—Anti-Labour, 36 ; Labour, 15 ; Independent, 1. Anti-Labour gained one seat from Labour.

RICHMOND (Surrey).—New Council.—Labour, 2 ; Independents, 38. No change. All five Labour candidates were defeated.

ROTHERHAM.—New Council.—Labour, 23 ; Independents, 13. No change.

ST. HELENS.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 8 ; Labour, 27 ; Independent, 1. New Council.—Conservatives, 9 ; Labour, 26 ; Independent, 1. One Conservative gain from Labour.

SALFORD.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 26 ; Liberals, 10 ; Labour, 24 ; Independents, 4. New Council.—Conservatives, 30 ; Liberals, 11 ; Labour, 19 ; Independents, 4. Four Conservative gains from Labour and one Liberal gain from Labour.

SHEFFIELD.—Old Council.—Labour, 63 ; Progressives, 25 ; Conservatives, 6 ; Independents, 2. New Council.—Labour, 57 ; Progressives, 30 ; Conservatives, 6 ; Liberal, 1 ; Independents, 2. Labour lose five seats to Progressives and one to a Liberal.

SHERWICK.—Old Council.—Labour, 19 ; Conservatives, 11 ; Independents, 2. New Council.—Labour, 17 ; Conservatives, 13 ; Independents, 2. Conservatives gained two seats from Labour.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Old Council.—Labour, 19 ; Independents, 49. New Council.—Labour, 20 ; Independents, 48. Labour gained one seat from Independents.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—New Council.—Labour, 3 ; Independents, 37. No change.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 22 ; Liberals, 13 ; Labour, 23 ; Independents, 2. New Council.—Conservatives, 21 ; Liberals, 13 ; Labour, 24 ; Independents, 2. Labour gained one seat from Conservatives.

STAFFORD.—Old Council.—Independents, 14 ; Labour, 8 ; Ratepayers' Association, 2. New Council.—Independents, 11 ; Labour, 10 ; Ratepayers' Association, 3. Two Labour gains from Independents, one Ratepayers' Association gain from Independents.

STOCKPORT.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 34 ; Liberals, 8 ; Labour, 19 ; Independents, 11. New Council.—Conservatives, 36 ; Liberals, 8 ; Labour, 17 ; Independents, 11. Two Conservative gains from Labour.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Old Council.—Labour, 60 ; Independents, 52. New Council.—Labour, 59 ; Independents, 53. One Independent gain from Labour.

SUNDERLAND.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 30 ; Liberals, 22 ; Labour, 20. New Council.—Conservatives, 29 ; Liberals, 22 ; Labour, 20 ; Independent, 1. Independent gained one from the Conservatives.

SWANSEA.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 6 ; Liberals, 22 ; Labour, 29. New Council.—Conservatives, 8 ; Liberals, 21 ; Labour, 23. Conservatives gained one seat from Liberals and one from Labour.

SWINDON.—Old Council.—Anti-Labour, 26 ; Labour, 22. New Council.—Anti-Labour, 27 ; Labour, 21. Labour lost one seat to Anti-Labour.

TYNEMOUTH.—New Council.—Conservatives, 14 ; Liberals, 18 ; Labour, 3 ; Independent, 1. No change.

WALLASEY.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 31 ; Liberals, 13 ; Labour, 8 ; Independents, 9. New Council.—Conservatives, 31 ; Liberals, 13 ; Labour, 9 ; Independents, 8. Labour gained one from Independents.

WALSALL.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 13 ; Liberals, 8 ; Labour, 10 ; Independent, 1. New Council.—Conservatives, 14 ; Liberals, 8 ; Labour, 9 ; Independent, 1. One Conservative gain from Labour.

WALTHAMSTOW.—Old Council.—Labour, 40 ; Anti-Socialists, 8. New Council.—Labour, 37 ; Anti-Socialists, 8 ; Conservatives, 3. Three Conservative gains from Labour.

WARRINGTON.—New Council.—Conservatives, 19 ; Liberals, 4 ; Labour, 13. No change.

WEST BROMWICH.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 12 ; Liberals, 11 ; Labour, 8 ; Independents, 2. New Council.—Conservatives, 12 ; Liberal, 12 ; Labour, 7 ; Independents, 2. Liberals gained one seat from Labour.

WEST HAM.—Old Council.—Labour, 57 ; Anti-Labour, 7. New Council.—Labour, 56 ; Anti-Labour, 8. One Anti-Labour gain from Labour.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 20 ; Liberals, 6 ; Labour, 5. Independent, 1. New Council.—Conservatives, 19 ; Liberals, 7 ; Labour, 5 ; Independent, 1. Liberals gained one seat from Conservatives.

WIGAN.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 16 ; Liberals 1 ; Labour, 39. New Council.—Conservatives, 15 ; Liberal, 1 ; Labour, 40. One Labour gain from Conservatives.

WIMBLEDON.—New Council.—Conservatives, 18 ; Liberals, 3 ; Labour, 1 ; Independent, 2. No change.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 23 ; Liberals, 10 ; Labour, 11 ; Independents, 8. New Council.—Conservatives, 23 ; Liberals, 10 ; Labour, 10 ; Independents, 9. Independents gained one seat from Labour.

WORCESTER.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 33 ; Liberals, 6 ; Labour, 6 ; Independents, 3. New Council.—Conservatives, 34 ; Liberals, 6 ; Labour, 5 ; Independents, 3. One Conservative gain from Labour.

YORK.—Old Council.—Conservatives, 24 ; Liberals, 8 ; Labour, 14 ; Independents, 2. New Council.—Conservatives, 25 ; Liberals, 9 ; Labour, 13 ; Independent, 1. Conservatives and Liberals each gained one seat ; Labour and Independent lost one each.

Mr. Charles Burrows, a Sheerness coxswain of a dockyard steam launch, was taking a party of dockyard men down the Medway late on Friday afternoon when he noticed that the lights of the barge Plantagenet were hoisted but were not burning. He went on board and in the cabin found Captain G. W. Hornsail, 34, of Coastyard-cottages, Conyer, near Faversham, lying dead on the floor, half-dressed, with a wound in the head and a gun lying by his side. Captain Hornsail was to have been married shortly.

WATERLOO BRIDGE

L.C.C. AND RECONDITIONING

At the meeting of the London County Council to-morrow the Improvements Committee will recommend that the contract with Sir William Arrol and Company, Limited, for the maintenance of the temporary Waterloo bridge and the support of the old bridge be extended for a further period of one year from January 30, 1931. The committee state that the question of dealing with Waterloo Bridge is interlocked with that of the provision of a road bridge at Charing Cross, and the submission to the Council of any further recommendations in regard to the reconditioning of Waterloo Bridge has accordingly been postponed.

The Parliamentary Committee report that they have approved the draft of a Bill to give effect to the decision of the Council that, on the understanding that the Minister of Transport will contribute 60 per cent. of the cost of the scheme, application be made to Parliament in the Session of 1930-31 for powers to carry into effect the Vauxhall Cross improvement scheme. The committee state that the Minister of Transport has not yet communicated a decision regarding the proposed contribution by the Government towards the cost of the scheme.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The Special Committee on unemployment submit figures relating to unemployment in the City of London, and in each metropolitan borough on October 13, 1930. The total number of unemployed persons on the registers in the Administrative County was 134,647, which comprised 103,935 men, 26,934 women, and 3,778 juveniles.

The following list shows the total in each area :—

City of London, 217 ; Battersea, 5,037 ; Bermondsey, 6,837 ; Bethnal Green, 4,813 ; Camberwell, 7,953 ; Chelsea, 1,450 ; Deptford, 4,937 ; Finsbury, 2,537 ; Fulham, 3,276 ; Greenwich, 2,399 ; Hackney, 5,945 ; Hammersmith, 3,830 ; Hampstead, 1,439 ; Holborn, 1,069 ; Islington, 10,552 ; Kensington, 3,696 ; Lambeth, 7,943 ; Lewisham, 3,448 ; Paddington, 4,142 ; Poplar, 8,684 ; St. Marylebone, 2,516 ; St. Pancras, 5,820 ; Shoreditch, 4,793 ; Southwark, 7,623 ; Stepney, 10,025 ; Stoke Newington, 1,069 ; Wandsworth, 4,874 ; Westminster, 2,716 ; and Woolwich, 4,393.

In a review of the position in regard to the schemes undertaken by the Council during the past year, the committee state that on July 8, 1930, they submitted a report giving particulars of these schemes, the total estimated cost of which amounted to £1,030,140. Since the date of this report the Unemployment Grants Committee have approved for the purpose of grant the formation of a swimming bath at Kennington Park (£10,000). As regards the scheme for the proposed construction of 150 new tramcars (£410,000), the committee stated that the application for grant had been refused, but that, having regard to the revised conditions and terms of grant, they had given instructions for the application to be re-submitted. The Unemployment Grants Committee, however, adhere to their previous decision not to recommend the scheme for grant, and the committee are awaiting a reply to a request for information as to the grounds on which the refusal was based.

With a view to formulating a programme of work for the coming winter, the committee have circularized the various executive committees as to suitable schemes. Proposals have been put forward by the Main Drainage and Parks and Open Spaces Committees involving schemes of work at an approximate cost of £134,000 and £25,000 respectively. These schemes are being submitted to the Unemployment Grants Committee.

HOUSING

The Housing Committee, reporting on sites for new housing estates, ask the Council to approve a composite capital estimate of £500,000 and a special capital estimate for 1930-31 of £100,000 (included in provisional sums) in respect of sites generally. The committee state that the Council, by approving these estimates, will not be committed to the, purchase of any individual site or sites, as they propose to communicate with the Finance Committee and report to the Council specifically on each site in due course

The General Purposes Committee report that their attention has been drawn to the fact that, in view of the large number of persons now serving on committees and sub-committees of the Council, cases will occur from time to time in which among the candidates for an appointment in the Council's service there will be a relative of a member of the committee or sub-committee concerned. Cases may arise also in which the business to be transacted at a meeting may affect an officer who is a relative of a member of the committee or sub-committee. They recommend that the following be standing orders of the Council :—

(a) No member of the Council or of any committee of the Council or sub-committee thereof shall attend a meeting of a committee or sub-committee or section of a sub-committee during the consideration of any matter in which any person is concerned between whom and the member any family relation exists. (b) No person shall be eligible to serve or continue to serve as a member of any sub-committee, managing committee or governing body having the local management of a hospital, mental hospital, school or other institution of the Council, so long as any family relation exists between him or her and any person employed at or in the hospital, mental hospital, school or institution. (c) No ex-officer or ex-employee of the Council or its predecessors formerly employed at any hospital, mental hospital, school or other institution of the Council shall be eligible for appointment on any sub-committee, managing committee or governing body having the management of the hospital, mental hospital, school or other institution at which such ex-officer or ex-employee has been employed.

The committee also recommend that, if any woman in the service of the Council who is subject to the condition that marriage shall put an end to her contract of service with the Council marries during any period of annual leave to which she may be entitled, her contract of service be deemed to be terminated on the last day of such period of leave.

MR. GRAHAM ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

EMPIRE AND WORLD TRADE

MR. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade, speaking in Edinburgh yesterday, said that the very abundance of harvests and certain forms of output had depressed commodity prices. In wheat the problem had been aggravated by holding stocks off the market in the hope that prices would improve. That had added to the accumulation of stocks in a commodity for which there was not an elastic demand, hence a certain further depression in price that reacted on other commodities and markets.

A number of countries which financially could not stand the strain, as well as others, got rid of part of the stocks at quite uneconomic prices, often described as "dumping." The aggregate quantities so sold were not large, but they added to the demoralization of markets. All these factors produced unemployment on a great scale.

All sections of the people must face these problems with courage and determination. Plainly they must first of all seek a genuine world peace.

He saw little prospect of improvement outside a great development of the economic machinery of the League of Nations. International banking had a great responsibility, in so far as the commodity price "slump" had been aggravated by the mal-distribution of gold as the basis of world credit. That was primarily a problem for the central banks, but they were closely associated with Governments, and these Governments were in turn responsible to millions of electors, who were entitled to know the remedies that international finance could contribute.

There was much that could be done to develop trade with mutual advantage within the British Commonwealth that was not inconsistent with their duty to the rest of the world. At present the trade of the United Kingdom was one-third with the Commonwealth, one-third with Europe, and one-third with the rest of the world. Development within the Commonwealth did not mean that the aggregate volume would be reduced. On the contrary, it could be substantially increased. He could not forecast the results of the Imperial Conference, but, apart from tariffs, there had been a genuine effort to build up a programme in the field of voluntary preference such as did not conflict with the commercial treaty obligations of Great Britain and the great importance of its trade in other spheres.

GAS EXPLOSION IN NORWICH

Four people were injured in a gas explosion in Norwich on Saturday, which damaged three houses and shook the neighbourhood. Their names are George Dawes, 73, his wife, 80, and two gas-fitters, William Gooch and Charles Coman. They were taken to hospital and three of them were detained, Dawes suffering from shock, Gooch from concussion and abrasions, and Coman from a broken arm. Early in the day gas-fitters entered Dawes's house in Goldsmith-street to effect certain repairs, and shortly afterwards there was a loud explosion, and the front wall of the lower part of the house was blown out. The ground floor was wrecked, and a partition wall between it and an adjoining house was demolished, and damage was done to a house on the other side. One of the fitters rescued Dawes, who was in bed on the ground floor partly buried beneath debris.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF DR. SPOONER

CANON WILLIAM ARCHIBALD SPOONER, D.D., of Canterbury-road, Oxford, formerly Warden of New College, Oxford, who died on August 29, aged 86, left unsettled property in his own disposition of the gross value of £17,419, with net personalty £15,035.

SIR WILLIAM GORDON GORDON-CUMMING, fourth baronet, of Altyre and Gordonstown, Forres, who died on May 20, aged 71, left unsettled personal estate in Great Britain valued for probate at £15,830.

The HON. MRS. (SYDNEY HILDA HUTTON) THESIGER, of Hobart-place, London, S.W., who died on July 16, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Eric Thesiger, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £7,019, with net personalty £567. She gives :—

£2 a week to her maid, Isabel Potter, and £2 a week to her servant, William Brewer, and to each of them a grave in Aldborough Cemetery, and the executors are to pay the expenses of their funerals ; £1 a week, if still in her service, or £25 if not, to her cook, Kathleen Fraser ; and three sums of £50 each are to be set aside to provide for any extra expenses, by reason of illness, for her said three servants.

DAME MARY CATHERINE JACOB, of Grange-road, Edinburgh, who died on April 28, widow of Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, left unsettled personal estate in Great Britain valued at £21,797.

DAME RUTH MARGARET WAKEMAN, of Atcham House, Shrewsbury, who died on July 28, widow of Sir Offley Wakeman, third baronet, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £1,796, with net personalty £1,585.

Mr. HARRISON HOLT, J.P., of Ravenswyke, Kirbymoorside, Yorks, who died on April 16, has left estate of the gross value of £123,304, with net personalty £101,750. He gives :—

£500 to the Hull Royal Infirmary ; £50 to his butler, William Thomas Axtell, and £100 to his wife for the other servants.

MAJOR BRYAN RICCO COOPER, T.D., of Khyber Pass, Dalkey, Co. Dublin, a member of the Irish Free State Parliament, who died on July 5, aged 46, left unsettled personal estate in England valued at £9,524. He left :—

£100 each to his steward, William Robertson, and his coachman, Charles Spackman ; £50 to Mabel Palmer, formerly nurse to his children ; and one year's wages each to James Scott and Robert Bracken, if in his service at his death.

Mr. CHARLTON ERNEST FERGUS HALL, of Mayfield-road, Wallasey, Cheshire, who died on August 31, left estate of the gross value of £47,431, with net personalty £46,191. He gives :—

£500 each to the London Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Liverpool Medical Missionary Society, and Nurse Mabel Nesta Williams (if still in his employ) ; and £100 to Jane Askew, if still in his service.

The REV. ALFRED PONTIFEX, of Rosslyn, Audley-road (now Park-gardens), Weston, Bath, who died on August 25, aged 88, left estate of the gross value of £28,743, with net personalty £24,113. He left :—

His household and personal effects to his wife, and subject to her interest he left to the Victoria and Albert Museum six water-colour drawings by John Baverstock Knight—namely, "Grey Dorsetshire Landscape," "Stony Stratford," "Panoramic Landscape," "Barrodale—Lake District," "Brown Landscape (gap with light shining through)," and "Wareham."

Mr. FRANK FREEGARD, of Savernake, Fordington-road, Highgate, N., warehouseman, who died on April 4, aged 75, left estate of the gross value of £22,502, with net personalty £22,304. He left :—

£100 each to Henry Lawrence and Herbert George Jackson, of 1, Little Love-lane, E.C., if in the employ of A. G. Aldwinckle and Co., Limited, at his death ; and £100 each to the London Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond-street, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and Muller's Orphan Homes, Ashley Down, Bristol.

Mr. THOMAS HENRY RAMSDEN, of Oakwell, Golcar, near Huddersfield, retired solicitor, who died on September 2, aged 83, left property of the value of £21,456, with net personalty £20,807. He gives :—

£500

Agriculture

CORN AND CATTLE

CHANGE IN BRITISH FARMING

DIMINUTION OF GRAZING STOCK

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

The growing of corn in this country has certainly diminished, and there may be some ground for the contention that the quality of our beef-producing cattle has deteriorated. Both changes, admitting their existence, are unfortunate and must be taken to imply loss to the industry and to the nation. There must be some explanation of, or reason for, the lapses from former levels in crop and animal production. It may be that the causes have had something common in origin and in development. Corn and beef have been traditionally associated in British farming, and circumstances having arisen to weaken, if not to sever, the link that bound the two staples together in happy and balanced relationship, there have resulted the conditions indicated. The more carefully the problem is investigated in its wider ramifications, as well as in its more immediate aspects, the clearer it becomes that the partial estrangement of the great staples of English farming of the past has led in large measure to the changes mentioned and to existing difficulties.

The cultivation of land on the historic and sound principles established by generations of enlightened farmers was endangered and restricted by the increasing importations of corn from abroad towards the end of last century. This contraction of rotation husbandry undermined the stability of the old order and, with wheat and other cereals no longer remunerative, the linked pursuits were affected adversely as a matter of course. The filling of the yards in the eastern counties in late autumn or early winter with cattle to be fattened on the rotation crops—the roots, hay, cereals, and straw (for litter)—had to be regulated to harmonize with the diminution in the products of the holding, and hence the decreased demand for "forward" stores when they left the pastures of the midland or western counties at the end of the grazing season. Norfolk and parts of other arable counties still fatten cattle as well as sheep in winter, but, naturally, the numbers matured for the fat markets have fallen in proportion to the reduction in the produce from arable fields. The smaller requirements of store cattle for the eastern counties have probably helped considerably to disorganize the output of young cattle—the stores that both summer and winter graziers now find scarce and dear. Deficiency of supply rarely happens in any sphere when the demand is strong and values satisfactory. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to suggest that a faltering market preceded the irregularity of the supply. There would certainly appear to be some connexion between the two changes, and all related interests suffered in the result.

MILK A MENACE TO WHEAT

The reduction in the acreage of arable land affected the breeding of cattle in another sense. Four or five decades ago the failure of wheat, more particularly on the true wheat soils, opened up room for the inauguration and development of milk production. In Essex, for instance, whole districts were withdrawn from corn to carry cattle, although in this case cows and not bullocks were installed. The herds were formed to supply the London market with liquid milk. At the time the new-milk market was still undeveloped—or unknown in the present-day sense—but the pioneer enterprises brought a prompt and generous response, and from that juncture milk has been a constant and growing menace to wheat and other cereals in many parts of the eastern counties.

This change from corn to milk has been doubly harmful to the store cattle of the country. The increased number of cows has enlarged the cattle-breeding potentialities, but it has also altered the types bred and encouraged. The dairy farmer proceeded with deliberation at first and, while aiming at large yields of milk, was still mindful of the markets for grazing stock. So long as this moderation was observed, and the needs of two markets were kept in view, both outlets were met with satisfying regularity. But things speedily changed, and with a growing demand for milk the producers began, in self-defence, to concentrate on the milk output, and as this line of progress advanced the beefing types became of diminishing importance until in the end dairy strains and types only were considered in the breeding of the animals. The remarkable extension in dairying has done more than anything else to impoverish our markets in respect of grazing stock, and there can be little hope of changing the existing state of things in the principal milk-producing areas, for, whatever the bull owned, the cows are often so definitely of the milking sort that the calves they produced would grow into stores of indifferent merit.

THE OLD BALANCE

The prospect of improving the supply of store animals from the single-purpose milking herds is not encouraging. Better results would be likely to be obtained if the market for fattening bullocks in the autumn could be increased in extent and in value. The arable counties need full-grown stores for their yards—to eat their roots and to tread their straw—and when circumstances admit they are ready and generous buyers of this class of cattle at a time when the animals have to be removed from their summer quarters. For this reason breeders of cattle and summer graziers are directly concerned in the welfare of the arable districts. English farming may now be assuming specialized forms, but, at its best in fruitfulness and stability, it includes conditions that mark the perfect whole in live stock management, with the Western counties as the breeding areas, the Midlands for the intermediate or growing stage, and the Eastern counties as the finishing districts. The contraction of the arable acreage has disturbed the conditions for the continuance of this wise and excellent system, and if the old proportions could be restored it is probable that we should have larger numbers of store cattle, and that the average quality would be more in keeping with the traditions and needs of the country.

FARMING NOTES AND COMMENTS

GOVERNMENT POLICY

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

The King's Speech alone, or coupled with the Prime Minister's recent references to agriculture and agriculturists, offers little hope for the depressed industry of the land. The proposed Marketing Bill has been analysed by representative bodies and rejected as incapable of proving of any appreciable value, if, indeed, it would not further complicate and hamper the sale of agricultural produce. It is conceivable that improved marketing systems would be of some little help if reasonable conditions were imposed whereby the introduction of dumped produce, or products of underpaid labour, could be controlled or prohibited, but any plan that would merely deal with home products as they are, would obviously be futile. The suggestion of the Government appears to be that expenditure in British farming should be based on British standards, and the income on Continental levels at the best, and Russian levels at the worst. This method of reasoning presents a problem impossible of economic attainment. Procedure on this course is incapable of reconciliation with professions of eagerness to render help to the industry, immediate or eventual.

A CURIOUS APPEAL

The Prime Minister appeals for confidence in the good intentions of the Government. In making such an appeal he is asking much of the agricultural community. There is no ground upon which agriculturists can base trust in him or his Government. Not only has he gone out of his way to offend and injure them in the eyes of his own party supporters, but the plans that are proposed for the benefit of the industry have not the approval of the industry, while on the showing of their few ardent supporters in other quarters, they are not designed to give to the specially depressed areas and pursuits the speedy help that alone can save them from ruin.

THE MINISTER'S SPEECH

A notable remark in Dr. Addison's speech in Thursday's debate was that he was not concerned in any way with the conditions of labour in Russia. That is what agriculturists in this country have noticed and deem so grossly unfair to them and to their employees. The Minister of Agriculture belongs to the school that considers it equitable and consistent to insist upon certain conditions for our own work people, and to be utterly regardless of the circumstances that obtain for corresponding classes abroad. On the best of grounds it is a narrow humanity, while in an economic sense it implies confusion and defective understanding. The rest of Dr. Addison's speech was not fruitful of useful suggestion, even his references to the scrub bull indicating failure to distinguish between the licensing and premium systems in Ireland, and the definite differences between the main utility purposes of cattle in Ireland and Great Britain. The breeding of store cattle is a prominent feature in cattle production in Ireland, whereas in England the rearing of calves is prejudiced by greater specialization on milk and a keen and growing market for the best calves for the veal market. This and the other plans proposed will go a very little way in affecting for good the present or the future of a great national industry yielding annually in England and Wales alone £225,000,000. The cost of all these schemes will be debited to the industry and when they have failed, as most of them almost certainly will, or proved unavailing, the money lost will be added to the rising total claimed to have been expended on behalf of agriculture, but which was never suggested or sanctioned by the industry.

TEMPORARY PASTURES

The paper which Sir Robert Greig is to read this afternoon at the meeting of the Farmers' Club (Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, 4 p.m.) describes the principle and practice of the system of extended rotations in Scotland. The standard rotation in Scotland and the North of England has been varied, chiefly towards a longer interval between the recurring annual crops, to suit altered conditions. The cycle has been enlarged to allow the land to lie longer under temporary grass, or grass and clover mixtures. It is contended that in this way expenditure is reduced and the fertility of the soil increased, while the luxuriant young pastures provide palatable and valuable food for cattle and sheep. The economic merits of the Northern system are not unknown to farmers in the South, since the many migrants from the North have brought with them their confidence in the efficiency of the routine. But climatic obstacles have moderated their enthusiasm, and the system has not developed as some expected. Sir Robert Greig will raise the subject afresh today, and the time for the discussion is opportune.

MR. DAMPIER-WHETHAM AND FARMING

Agriculturists have learned to look with confidence to Mr. Dampier-Whetham for guidance and instruction on the economics of the land and land management. Mr. Dampier-Whetham is an owner of land and at the same time an economist of outstanding ability, and he has contrived in his writings on even the most delicate matters to steer clear of political bias. His latest contribution to debate on the problems of agricultural procedure takes the form of a paper on Agricultural Depression in the October number of the Monthly Review published by Lloyds Bank. The author examines the subject with characteristic skill and impartiality. He shows a sound understanding of the varying conditions throughout the country that largely determine the systems of husbandry that prevail. He does not defend the farmer who has been proved to lack capacity and ability, but he is prudent in apportioning blame, knowing, as so many critics apparently do not, that the occupier—tenant or owner—is often to be pitied rather than hastily condemned for his limited success, or even for failure. Mr. Dampier-Whetham differs from most present-day writers and critics in that he goes below the surface for evidence of competency. His description, for instance, of the condition of things in the arable and arid districts of East Anglia, as compared with Western experiences, is enlightening for those who wish to arrive at a fair estimate of varying circumstances and results. The value of Mr. Dampier-Whetham's exposition of the condition of farming of the different types is enhanced by his acknowledged understanding of relevant economic problems.

A VALUABLE REFERENCE BOOK

The agriculturist has a large selection of books at his disposal, but there is one in the list that ranks by itself and could not be displaced by dozens of others. This is Mr. Primrose McConnell's "The Agricultural Note-Book" (Crosby Lockwood and Son, London, 15s.), which, first published 46 years ago, has reached the eleventh edition. The new and revised edition is brought up to date by the author, who has always kept himself in intimate touch with the progress of things in the world of agriculture. Mr. McConnell, a practical farmer of long standing, as well as one of the first to win the B.Sc. degree in agriculture, combines practice with science, and in this standard and popular work he has placed at the service of agriculturists a book unequalled for reference on the wide range of agricultural and allied questions. The author does not seek to lay down the law for anyone, but supplies the farmer or student of every class with material of basic importance to him in a way that is readily available and easy of correct interpretation. The Note-Book is supreme as a work of reference on all matters relating to the land and its pursuits.

SELLING BY WEIGHT

A farmer gives an example of the need for watching closely the records of pigs sold by weight. The producer in question sent 12 pigs to one dealer and six to another, and was to be paid by dead-weight. He took the precaution to have both lots weighed alive, and the returns showed that the lighter consignment gave the higher percentage dead-weight. The difference was so pronounced as to excite inquiry, but it seems that his efforts have brought no reward. The fact remains that the 12 pigs were shown to kill only 60 per cent. of their live-weight, whereas the six gave the normal yield of 75 per cent. The results tell their own tale, and provide an illustration of the wisdom of consulting the scales, and also of seeing the carcasses weighed, unless, of course, the seller has implicit trust in the buyer.

BRITISH FRIESIAN CATTLE

The British Friesian breed of cattle has attained a position of prominence that is suggestive of maturer age for the breed society than the bare majority. Yet the present level of popularity and achievement has been established since 1909, and the society has signalized the coming-of-age by preparing and publishing a volume recording the history and performances of the British Friesians (W. E. Baxter, Limited, Lewes, 7s. 6d.). The amount of information packed into the book occupies more than 500 pages, and yet there is no suggestion of needless elaboration. The value of the breed in milk production is beyond doubt. The clearest proof of the utility importance of the breed is that it has survived with little loss of support the period of excessive price levels that marked an early stage in its development. The test was a severe one, and now that values have returned to a sounder economic standard, the future of the breed would seem to be assured. Mr. George Hobson, the secretary of the society, who is chiefly responsible for the book, has acted a vital part in establishing the British Friesian in its secure position. No organization was ever more fortunate in its chief permanent official than the British Friesian Cattle Society.

A ROAD OF REMEMBRANCE

The Roads of Remembrance Society, meeting in London on Thursday, decided to plant 150 trees along a new thoroughfare at Harrietsham, Kent, in memory of Sir John Alexander Cockburn, a former High Commissioner for South Australia and founder of "Arbor Day." Twenty-two affiliated societies in the Home Counties have contributed at least one tree each. The trees will bear plates on which the names of the societies will be inscribed. The dedication was at Harrietsham on Saturday, Arbor Day. The first tree was planted by the Rev. B. G. Bourchier, rector of St. Anne's, Soho. Lord Edward Gleichen presided at the ceremony.

FISH FESTIVAL IN CITY CHURCH

The Church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, in Idol-lane, near Billingsgate Market, celebrated its annual fish festival yesterday. On a long trestle in the centre aisle were displayed 39 varieties of fish, and by the altar were goldfish swimming in a bowl. The gifts came from the Billingsgate and Leadenhall markets, and after the evening service more than £100 worth of fish and poultry was sent to Guy's Hospital.

LIVE STOCK SALES

BRITISH FRIESIANS AT CHELMSFORD

Trade was very level and keen throughout at the eleventh annual sale of pure-bred British Friesian cattle, arranged by the East Anglian Breeders' Club, and conducted by Messrs. Harry Hobson and Co. at Chelmsford on Wednesday. The dispersal of 78 head (including several calves counted as separate lots) brought in £2,979 18s., with the very satisfactory all-round average of £38 4s. 1d. Mr. J. R. Furze's 32 head averaged over £40, and four bulls from Messrs. H. and B. Poole's noted milking herd had the excellent average of £54. One of Messrs. Poole's young sires, the yearling Lawford Irving, was sold for 57 guineas to Mr. J. Fairhead, and this was also the final bid of Mr. W. Hutley for Mr. A. G. Mobbs's Oulton Honey Boy. Another excellent yearling was Messrs. Poole's Lawford Ignatius, which Mr. J. Pember claimed at 55 guineas. One of the most-fancied heifers, Mr. A. G. Mobbs's Oulton Ruth, went at 50 guineas to Mr. A. Steel, and nearly 30 other animals realized from 40 guineas upwards. It is worthy of note that 57 cows and served heifers had the average price of £40 14s. 3d.

The total of £5,250 was paid by various buyers for 151 head of British Friesian cattle at Messrs. John Thornton and Co.'s collective sale at Reading, on Thursday; of this number, 134 were pure-bred animals, which averaged £35 1s. 7d. Mr. D. R. Harding contributed 31 head from his herd at Tarrant Rushton, Blandford, Dorset, and these had an average of £40 12s. 11d., and realized £1,260. All the best animals met a good trade, and made up to 75 guineas, given by Messrs. E. G. and J. E. Grace, Dundry, Bristol, for Mr. R. C. E. Ransome's three-year-old heifer, Ryburgh Elect. The same buyers purchased Mr. Harding's two-year-old Bowerchalke Grace 3rd for 40 guineas, and Bowerchalke Betty, another of Mr. Harding's heifers, realized 56 guineas to Mr. E. K. Davis, Patchway, Bristol. Other prices included 50 guineas, paid by Captain W. G. Carr, a Norfolk breeder, for Mr. Harding's young cow, Charford Victor Akke.

The Leckford Estate's entire herd of pure-bred British Friesian cattle was dispersed on Friday at Leckford, Stockbridge, Hants, by Messrs. John Thornton and Co., and 76 head, which averaged £21 18s. 8d., brought in a total sum of £1,659 10s. 6d. Captain R. C. Ansdell, Wellesbourne, Warwickshire, bought two of the best cows, giving 38 guineas for Leckford Stella, nearly six years old, and 35 guineas for the four-year-old Leckford Light. Among other nice cows was Demmage Duchess, a 1,000-galloner, taken at 37 guineas by Mr. J. Iliffe, Hinckley, Leicestershire, and Teffont Karel Primrose, whose new owner, Mr. R. S. Walker, put in the last bid of 36 guineas.

GLOUCESTER HORSE SALE

At the special autumn sale of horses at Gloucester by Messrs. Bruton, Knowles, and Co. on Friday, the entry was one of the best in point of quality ever seen at Gloucester, and several good prices were paid, the best being 66 guineas for Mr. C. R. Rickards's prize-winning grey cart mare, six years old and 17 hands high; 60 guineas was the winning bid for Mr. F. S. Cullimore's five-year-old bay gelding, and among other prices were 51 guineas and 50 guineas (thrice paid).

At Bridgnorth St. Luke's Fair on Wednesday Messrs. Nock, Deighton, and Son offered 2,000 head of cattle, the majority being well-bred Herefords direct from the various breeders' farms. There was a wonderfully level and satisfactory trade, two-year-olds making from 44s. to 50s. per cwt., with an average of about 46s. for all the best offerings. What was regarded as something like a record entry of store lambs, about 4,000 being penned, sold exceptionally well. As is usual at this ancient fair, there was a big proportion of well-forward lambs, and all the best bunches made between 50s. and 60s. per head.

The fifth annual sale of pure-bred Large Black pigs from the Eaglesfield herd of Mr. G. P. Golden was held on Friday at Broughton Astley, Rugby, by Messrs. Harry Hobson and Co. Nearly all of the pigs were very young, so that an average of £34 for 24 served gilts was satisfactory. The young sow, Treslay Belle 17th, went at 26 guineas to the Warwickshire herd of Mr. Stallard, who also took two gilts at 16 guineas each. Mr. H. Charles, from Ripon, Yorkshire, gave 20 guineas for Eaglesfield Ringmistress, and Mr. H. Waller, a Derbyshire buyer, acquired Eaglesfield Supreme at 18 guineas.

At Messrs. R. B. Taylor and Sons' annual autumn sale of pure-bred pigs of several noted breeds, held at Yeovil on Friday, the averages included the following:—Wessex Saddleback females, 13 guineas; Large Black females, 12½ guineas; and Large White boars, 12½ guineas. Mr. E. R. Debenham entered several very young Large White boars, and two made 16 guineas each and another 12½ guineas. Large Black females from Mr. W. J. Acreman sold well, a January pig realizing 13 guineas, and a young sow 12 guineas, while prices given for Mr. A. F. Broughton's Wessex Saddleback gilts included 17 guineas, once, and 12 guineas on four occasions.

THE PURITY OF BEER

BREWERS' EXHIBITION AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL

The annual exhibition of Brewers, Maltsters, Distillers, and Allied Trades was opened on Saturday at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington. Its main feature is a demonstration of the great care which is taken in modern brewing to ensure the purity of beer. Over 800 samples have been submitted from England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales for the various competitions. There is shown an array of modern machinery used in cleansing and bottling operations. One machine covers an area of 80ft. by 20ft. and is able to turn out 108 bottles of beer a minute.

Mr. A. T. DALE presided at a luncheon given to the judges, and Mr. S. BERNAND, in proposing the toast of "Success to the Exhibition," said there was no exhibition which could show such up-to-date methods. Replying to the toast of "The Judges," Mr. F. J. BRAMLEY, chairman of the beer judges, suggested that brewers should throw open their breweries to public inspection. The public, he said, did not know the skill and the science and the costly machinery used in the brewing trade. He also advocated collective advertising. Mr. FRANK FLYNN, speaking on behalf of the barley judges, said that in this country, in spite of severe competition from abroad, they could beat the world.

Mr. FRANK WEBSTER, on behalf of the Empire wine judges, said that Colonial wines had come to stay, but that propaganda was required to inform the public of their excellence. The bounty allowance on Australian wines had no doubt helped the Australians, but unfortunately they had been in too much of a hurry to dispose of their wines and consequently large quantities of young, immature wines were exported, which spoilt the market. The Australian Government had now decided to restrict shipments. He thought that the proposal to fix ship prices was not a wise policy. In South Africa supplies were more steady, and they were studying more the quality of the wines shipped. Mr. ELDRED G. F. WALKER, chairman of the cider judges, said the industry was never in a better position than it was at present. They could sell more than they could get.

The exhibition will remain open until November 7.

PLAICE AND HERRING FISHERIES

COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS TO MEET

At the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, three committees of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea will meet at the Fisheries Laboratory, Lowestoft, during this week. The President of the Council, Mr. H. G. Maurice, will preside over the meeting of the Executive Committee.

The other two committees will deal respectively with the plaice and the herring. It has long been known, as the result of marking experiments, that small plaice transported from the overcrowded grounds on the Continental coast to the Dogger Bank grow very much faster on this fishing ground, and the Council decided at the last meeting that the possibility of carrying out such transplantation on a large scale should be very carefully examined. A committee has therefore been constituted to study the financial aspects of the question and to decide, if possible, whether the transportation of, say, 1,000,000 plaice can reasonably be expected to yield a commercial profit.

The committee on the herring includes in its membership the principal experts from all countries bordering on the North Sea. It will be engaged principally on technical questions, its main task being to secure uniformity and standardization of methods of research. The opportunity will also be taken to arrange for closer cooperation in the study of the herring. A scheme will be presented by the English experts for a more detailed study of the herring in the southern North Sea with a view to rendering more exact the predictions of the great East Anglian herring fishery, which have already been made with some success.

POULTRY CENSUS

INCREASE ON AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

If proof were required of the necessity for far-seeing consideration of problems associated with production and marketing in the poultry industry it is to be found in the figures now available of the number of fowls on agricultural holdings exceeding one acre in extent at the annual census on June 4. A year ago the poultry industry was considered to have made surprising progress with an increase in the number of birds of nearly 8 per cent.; but this year the figures show an increase of 12 per cent. over 1929, while the number of young birds under six months has increased by as much as 18 per cent. The total numbers of fowls shown in the returns on June 4 this year were 21,428,500 over six months, and 26,463,720 under six months, making a gross total of 47,892,220; whereas a year ago there were 20,330,650 over six months and 22,421,270 under six months—a total of 42,751,920.

The increase this year is well distributed throughout England, and to a less extent throughout Wales, for, with the exception of Radnor, every county shows an increase. Since the figures relating to young birds are more significant of progress, it is interesting to note that the eastern division has shown a greater proportionate increase than any other part of the country, for here the total is 26 per cent. in advance of last year's figures. Essex enjoys the distinction of putting up the highest proportionate increase in young stock—namely, 33 per cent.—while Suffolk advanced to the extent of 28 per cent. This was also the rate of increase in young stock in Lancashire, which has extended its lead at the head of the poultry-keeping counties with totals of 2,460,170 over six months and 3,674,110 under six months, compared with 2,222,760 and 2,879,780 respectively a year ago. In numerical strength the West Riding of Yorkshire comes next with 1,378,930 over six months and 1,354,840 under six months, third and fourth places being occupied by Devon and Cornwall respectively, with 857,240 adults and 879,220 chickens in the former, and 653,810 adults and 681,550 chickens in the latter.

The duck population advanced from 2,242,370 in 1929 to 2,383,900 this year, though the increase is mainly due to birds under six months. The north-eastern division showed an advance of 26 per cent., of which Norfolk was responsible for a 35 per cent. increase, Devon and Suffolk also having notable additions. Curiously, Buckinghamshire, which has been associated with the table duck industry, is one of the few English counties which show a decrease in young ducks. Geese have shown a steady decline for several years, and this year's total of 605,890 is about 10,000 less than a year ago. Turkeys also declined, from 696,000 in 1929 to 672,930 this year, but last year's figures showed an increase of more than 100,000 over 1928.

These figures, which have been collected only from holdings exceeding one acre in extent, do not by any means represent the total number of poultry in the country; for poultry-keeping, the most cosmopolitan of live stock industries, is largely practised on smaller holdings, and even in suburban gardens and in the backyards of great cities. It was estimated some years ago that it would be necessary to add one-third to the total on agricultural holdings in order to arrive approximately at the number of fowls, adults and chickens, in England and Wales; so that if we may still adhere to this method of calculation we may put the number of poultry throughout the country at something like 63,000,000.

DR. ADDISON'S ATTACK ON N.F.U.

UNION PRESIDENT'S REPLY

The National Farmers' Union states that the union was invited three weeks ago by the Minister of Agriculture to nominate two representatives to serve on a small advisory committee which the Minister proposed to appoint to consider in detail the proposed Bill to deal with "scrub" bulls. It was agreed to nominate two representatives to give all assistance and information which they could, subject to the understanding that it would be impossible for these representatives to pledge the union in any way in view of the fact that the Bill, when drafted, would require to go before the county branches before the union could define its attitude towards the Bill. When this decision was communicated to the Minister he replied stating that he realized fully that the union's nominees would not be in a position to pledge the union, but that he would welcome their assistance in considering the details of the draft Bill.

Mr. E. T. Morris, president of the N.F.U., wrote to the Minister on October 31 as follows:—

SCRUB BULL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

I have just been reading in to-day's *Hansard* your reference to proposed legislation which is to deal with "scrub" bulls, and I note that you are reported to have said that you "do not expect to get the blessing of the headquarters of the National Farmers' Union because you have never known them satisfied with anything." Further, that you "do not feel disposed to lament very much if they do not like the proposal about the scrub bull," and "it is coming for all that."

Like yourself, I am a very busy man; my colleagues are busy men, and I am quite sure that you will not expect me or my colleagues, after the statements that have fallen from your lips, to waste our time attending meetings of the above Committee when you suggest to the world at large, and the House of Commons in particular, that we are people who are never likely to be satisfied with anything, and people to whose opinion you attach little or no importance. You are the first Minister of Agriculture who has ever given expression to such sentiments. Without exception, your predecessors in office have borne testimony to the willingness and to the ability of the leaders of this organization to render the Ministry every assistance in their power whenever it is sought. The sentiments you now express accord ill with those which you addressed to me when I wrote congratulating you upon your promotion to your present office. You will, of course, not mind my sending this letter to the Press in view of the publicity given to the statements which you made last night.

The Lancashire Executive of the National Farmers' Union at Preston on Saturday considered a letter from headquarters suggesting that if Dr. Addison, Lord De La Warr, Mr. Walter Smith, or Major Attlee should address a meeting of farmers in Lancashire, they should be asked whether they associated themselves with the Prime Minister's view that the industry's troubles were due to the inefficiency of the farmers. It was decided that no invitation should be issued to Dr. Addison or his representative, and that if the Minister should seek an opportunity of addressing Lancashire farmers the meeting would not have the official support of the Farmers' Union.

SCOTTISH FARMERS AND RUSSIAN GRAIN

THE RISK OF DISEASE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ELGIN, Nov. 2

Consignments of dumped Russian oats having reached certain districts in Morayshire and Banffshire, the Elgin branch of the Scottish Farmers' Union has summoned a special meeting for next Friday to consider a proposal that a black list of all grain merchants, millers, and distillers who handled foreign oats or barley be prepared and a boycott instituted.

Owing to the fact that the Russian oats will be milled and the meal sold as Scottish, the farmers take a serious view of the risk of spreading infectious disease. Milling does not sterilize oats as the process of distilling does in the case of foreign barley, and it is pointed out that under present conditions in Russia there is no guarantee that the oats in transit to the coast may not have been conveyed in trucks containing anthrax, foot-and-mouth, and other germs.

Samples of the Russian oats which have been sifted are alleged to contain seeds of various weeds, which might prove poisonous if the grain were fed to cattle or poultry. The oats represent in oatmeal only 10st. to 1or. as compared with 15st. in the case of first-class Scottish oats, but the price, 15s. 6d. a quarter, is only 6d. cheaper than the home produce.

The Danish steamer Orion arrived at Lossiemouth to-day with 600 tons of Danish barley for Speyside distilleries, making a total of grain dumped in the last three days of 1,150 tons.

WORLD POULTRY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Since the World Poultry Congress was held in London in July last considerably increased interest has been taken in the work of the World Poultry Science Association, which was responsible for the series of congresses. The aim of the association is to bring together all who are interested in scientific work connected with poultry-keeping, and in order to further this aim the association publishes quarterly an International Review of Poultry Science, which is circulated free among members, and which contains summaries of all reports issued from various educational and experimental stations throughout the world relating to investigation into poultry problems. Ordinary membership of the association costs £1, while the subscription for affiliated societies is £5. Particulars may be obtained from the European secretary, Dr. B. J. C. te Hennepe, Rotterdam, Holland, or from the general secretary, Dr. G. F. Heuser, Ithaca, New York, U.S.A.

PROTECTION OF EMPIRE WHEAT

QUOTA AND TARIFF

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The important letter from the President of the London Corn Trade Association published in your columns on October 28 does at last give us a secure basis of fact on which to form a judgment as to the respective merits of the tariff and the quota as measures for the protection of Empire wheat.

It has been made clear that under normal conditions neither device can have an appreciable effect in improving the price of wheat offered to the Dominion farmer. That price would still be fixed in the international market; for if the English price for Canadian or Australian wheat rose above that which was offered abroad, some of the "unsold wheat upon the high seas" (of which Mr. Shipton speaks) would be diverted from foreign ports to British. Competition would in no way be robbed of its effectiveness; and competition would still prevent the Dominion farmer from being better off than he is at present. Nevertheless, there are two special cases which may occur, and in these both the tariff and the quota would be effective, though they would be effective in different ways.

(1) It is conceivable, even if it is not very probable, that Canada and Australia might both have a short harvest in the same year, so that for a short while their united supplies might be insufficient to satisfy the wants of this country. In this case, any form of protection would become effective. The losses entailed by such a disaster would not be wholly borne by the Dominion farmer, but would be partly transferred to the home consumer. But whereas with a tariff the burden on the home consumer would be limited (the difference between prices in England and abroad could not exceed the amount of the tariff), with a quota there would be no such limitation. It is not improbable that the whole burden might be transferred. And it can hardly be doubted that in such a case the needs of a starving people would force us to revise the quota percentages with which we had bought preferences from the Dominions—i.e., to break faith.

(2) It is fairly common knowledge that a large proportion of the Canadian wheat supply is now marketed by a single agency, that of the Co-operative Wheat Pools. According to a writer in the *Round Table* (June, 1930), 55 per cent. of the prairie crop is now controlled by these pools, and, what is more significant, nearly all the outside firms follow their selling policy. If protection in the British market should lead Australian exporters to follow suit (and this seems not at all impossible), then the price of wheat in the home market would be completely under the control of the pools. There would be nothing to prevent them selling at one price to British importers and at another price on the Continent. But whereas a tariff would limit this control (for again the difference between home and foreign prices could not exceed the tariff), the quota scheme would leave the price of wheat in England to be fixed in Winnipeg. And it is rather much to expect that the notions of a fair price held by the Canadian producer and the English consumer would always agree.

These are the two cases in which Canada can benefit from protection in the English market. Each opens up possibilities of friction; but the friction likely to be caused by a tariff is far less than what we must expect from a scheme of quotas. If we desire to benefit a friend, is it not common prudence to make him a definite present rather than to guarantee an unlimited overdraft?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
J. R. HICKS.

London School of Economics.

AGRICULTURAL TRACTOR RECORD BROKEN

The agricultural tractor world's record for continuous running set up in America by a tractor of the caterpillar type has been broken on the Berkshire Downs. An A.G.E. tractor, made by Messrs. Aveling and Porter, of Rochester, which took part in the tractor trials at Benson, near Wallingford, and Ardington, near Wantage, from June to September, was started on October 6 by a representative of the Agricultural Engineering Research Institute, Oxford University, and by 3 p.m. on Monday had not stopped for 494 hours. The starting mechanism is sealed, and if the engine once stops it is impossible to restart it without breaking the seals. The fuel tank is also sealed, and the fuel is replenished daily by Mr. E. B. Black, of the Institute, who takes careful measurements of the quantity consumed.

VALUATION OF LAND

DIFFICULTIES IN PRACTICE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to the letter from Sir Herbert Daw in to-day's issue of your paper, I suspect him of overlooking the fact that there is more than one value to "every piece of land." As an example, an acre of land adjoining a large, prosperous factory may be worth, say, £500 an acre to the owner of the factory and perhaps not half this to anyone else.

The theory that there is more than one value of everything was abundantly proved by the late Sir David Burnett many years ago when he was my principal. He was giving professional evidence in the Law Courts and was expounding the theory in question, when he was asked by the Judge for an example. He immediately replied, "Take the case of a hunchback's overcoat, my Lord; it may be worth 12 guineas to the hunchback, but you would probably not give him half a sovereign for it."

If the Chancellor of the Exchequer decides to proceed with a fresh valuation of every piece of land in the country, it is the general impression that even more money will be wasted than was wasted by Mr. Lloyd George in 1909-10; the results to the community being probably even more disastrous. Many an opportunity, however, will doubtless present itself to Sir Herbert Daw to argue the case of alternative values of land.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HUMPHREY G. RUSSELL.

28, Old Jewry, E.C.2, Nov. 1.

LARGE OR SMALL FARMS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In his article on "Farming To-day" in your issue of October 22 Captain G. T. Hutchinson rightly points out that the multiplication of small holdings is no remedy for the present agricultural depression; but I fear he is unlikely to influence the great number of people who are catching at this straw, because he bases his argument mainly on the old contention that the smallholder "in almost every other respect" than his independence of hired labour "is economically at a disadvantage compared with the large farmer."

The controversy about the relative advantages of large and small farms is recorded in publications that spread over a century and a half, and the same arguments on each side are still put forward as can be found in agricultural writings of the end of the eighteenth century. This in spite of the fact that during the decade before the War a most valuable and novel contribution to the discussion was published in the shape of a treatise (translated into English) by Herr Herman Levi entitled "Large and Small Holdings: a Study of English Agricultural Economics." It is one of the textbooks held in considerable esteem by the teachers of agriculture at Cambridge University, but I have never found the political reformers conversant with its pages.

The summary of Herr Levi's conclusions is that the size of agricultural holdings should depend upon the kind of agricultural commodities that can be most profitably produced in the district, and the truth of this is shown by the varying sizes of holdings in different parts of this country, and indeed throughout the world. Herr Levi gives proofs of his statements and chapter and verse for his quotations with true German thoroughness.

If this valuable book were carefully studied by politicians who wish to legislate for agriculture we might perhaps be spared some very bad law-making and much wasteful expenditure of public money.

My purpose in writing is not merely to cavil at a single passage of Captain Hutchinson's valuable article, with most of which I agree. But a proper understanding of this particular question is essential before we can persuade people labouring under prejudices about the importance of land tenure or the size of farms to consider with an open mind the real problem of finding a remedy for the present depression.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
HUGH C. FAIRFAX-CHOLMELEY.

Swathgill, Hovingham, York.

NATIONAL MARK BEEF

The Ministry of Agriculture announces that the number of sides of home-killed National Mark beef dealt with on the London markets during the week ended October 25 was 2,945, which was 369 higher than for any previous week. In addition, 1,932 sides of Scotch-killed National Mark beef were sold in London during the week.

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS

A LITERARY ORIGIN

(FROM OUR KENNEL CORRESPONDENT)

If Scott had not written "Guy Mannering" there would have been no Dandie Dinmont terrier. At least, we should never have had the name, which was suggested by that of the stout Border farmer in the novel, and it is more than likely that we should never have had the dogs, for it was the association in the public mind of one, James Davidson, of Hindlee, near Hawick, with "Dandie Dinmont" that set up a demand for the mustard and pepper terriers. Scott's explanation in a note in the book that the portrait of the farmer was a composite one, having no relation to any individual, was brushed aside. In a sense there was a modicum of foundation for the misconception. Writing in 1816, two years after the publication of "Guy Mannering," Scott said:—"I have been at the Spring circuit, which made me late in receiving your letter, and there I was introduced to a man whom I never saw in my life before, namely, the proprietor of all the pepper-and-mustard family, in other words the genuine Dandie-Dinmont. . . . In truth I knew nothing of the man, except his odd humour of having only two names for twenty dogs."

How persistent was the belief may be assumed from an obituary notice that appeared in a Newcastle paper in 1820:—"Died, on Sunday se'nnight, at Bongate, Jedburgh, Mr. James Davidson, late of Hindlee. This benevolent individual is supposed to have been in the eye of the author of 'Guy Mannering' when he drew the character of Dandy Dinmont." Here we have the beginnings of a race of terriers that in shape of ear, strength of jaw, and volume of voice have such houndlike characters that some think they must have had at one time an infusion of otter-hound blood. An authority in the third quarter of last century attributed the ear and short legs to the dachshund.

Evidence seems to establish the theory that two strains of hard-bitten terriers existed along the Border country, differing principally in the length of leg. This may account for the appearance in both Dandie and Bedlington history of dogs belonging to James and Willie Allan, one of whom enjoyed repute for his skill on the pipes. Those who are at all familiar with the changes that may be effected by selective breeding will realize the possibility of both having come from the same primitive stock. Dandies enjoyed a *réclame* unusual in several respects. Scott having launched them on their career, Dr. John Brown, the Scottish essayist, gave them renewed publicity when "Horae Subsecivae" was published in 1858.

A reference to the breed brought him a letter from Mr. Robert White, a Newcastle antiquary, who wrote:—"James Davidson of Hindlee was a great fox-hunter, and his breed of terriers—the pepper and mustard class—were the best over all the country. I have seen the genuine breed long ago at Ned Dunn's of the Whitelee at the head of Redesdale. Among common dogs they were something like the Black Dwarf among men, long-bodied animals with strong short legs, wiry haired, and at the first look not unlike a low four-footed stool, such as I have seen in houses in the south of Scotland forty years ago." He added: "They seemed at first when out of doors to be shy, timid things, and would have slunk away from a fierce collie dog, but if he seized one of them, and the blood of the little creature got up, it just took a hold of him in a biting place, and held on, never quitting till he found to his cost that he had caught a tartar."

No doubt Dandies have changed to some extent in external characters, which is inevitable when dogs taken in the rough are modelled into a degree of uniformity. None the less, the disposition now is not unlike what it was when Mr. White knew them. At home they may be sensitive and mild of manner, but given the opportunity they are doughty fighters, seldom being the first to cry "enough." They are also rare little sportsmen, delighting in tackling any kind of vermin. One of Mrs. A. H. Salisbury's champion bitches would beat a hedgerow spaniel-fashion, and retrieve a partridge. During the last half-dozen years

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FIGHT FOR COAL MARKETS

BRITISH LOSSES IN SCANDINAVIA

DELEGATION'S PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The report of the British Coal Delegation to Scandinavia has been published as a White Paper. It is signed by all the members of the delegation, who were Mr. Shinwell (Secretary for Mines), Mr. H. W. Cole (Assistant Under-Secretary for Mines), Mr. A. W. Archer, Mr. J. R. D. Bell, Sir Alfred Cope, Mr. Ridley Warham, and Captain M. J. Wemyss (representing the coalowners), and Sir Walter Raine, Mr. W. Lindsay Carlow, and Mr. R. M. Stewart (representing coal exporters).

The delegation make recommendations as to methods of loading, grading, and standardization by analysis of coal shipped abroad and as to selling methods. They also suggest that "failing a readjustment, by international agreement, of contested markets on a basis acceptable to the British coal trade—which should be further explored—the advisability of affording assistance to the export trade by means of legislation in a manner fair and equitable to the industry as a whole, merits careful consideration."

Comparing the position in 1913 and 1929, the report says that before the War Great Britain had a virtual monopoly of the coal trade with the Scandinavian countries—about 93 per cent. in the case of Denmark, over 95 per cent. in the case of Sweden, and nearly 98 per cent. in the case of Norway. During the last five or six years the British share of those markets had sadly declined, the proportion in 1929 being 54.14 per cent. in Denmark, 47.32 per cent. in Sweden, and 61.87 per cent. in Norway. This falling off had been chiefly due to Polish competition. The Peace Treaty gave Poland a corridor to the sea as well as the major proportion of the Upper Silesian coalfield, but not until 1925, when the tariff war between Germany and Poland began, had these rearrangements any important repercussion on the British trade with Scandinavia. Undoubtedly, the stoppage of the British coal-mining industry in 1926 provided Poland with the opportunity to increase her coal trade with Scandinavia. Last year her share of those markets was:—Denmark, 27.82 per cent.; Norway, 27.75 per cent.; Sweden, 33.31 per cent. German competition had also to be reckoned with in Scandinavia. Germany's coal trade with Norway was small; but with Sweden last year it was 18.86 per cent. of the total and with Denmark 18.01 per cent. of the total. Included in these figures, however, were large quantities of coal that was really of Polish origin.

LOW POLISH PRICES

The relatively low price of Polish coal was the factor which had contributed most to its substitution for British coal. Polish prices were 2s. and 3s. and occasionally as much as 4s. to 5s. per ton below British prices. German coal from Upper Silesia was 1s. 6d. a ton cheaper, and the explanation of this low price was preferential German railway rates. Polish costs of production were about 7s. 8d. or 7s. 10d. a ton, and they compared with 12s. (Northumberland), 13s. (Scotland and Durham), and 13s. 6d. (Yorkshire) in this country. The railway freights from the Polish coalfields to the ports of Danzig and Gdynia, a distance of 380 miles, were about 3s. 4d. or 3s. 5d., which was less than the rate in this country for a haul of about 40 miles. Port and loading charges at Danzig and Gdynia were also lower than in this country. The delegation found that the Polish coal industry, more particularly on the sales side, was in comparatively few hands and, like the German, charged higher prices for inland sales than for export.

The intrinsic quality of British coal was not in question, but complaint was made that some cargoes contained an undue percentage of smalls. A few complaints were also made as to grading and cleaning and the percentage of moisture in washed coal. Among consumers there was found to be a growing desire to purchase coal on a guaranteed analysis. Emphasis was laid on the improved loading equipment at the British ports for the purpose of avoiding serious breakage. It was alleged that the shipping arrangements at British coal-loading ports were not entirely satisfactory and resulted on occasion in serious delays to vessels. The extension of trimming hours at Northumberland and Durham ports from 1.30 p.m. Saturday till late at night often saved steamers a week-end, and the view was expressed that a similar arrangement at all other British coal ports would be to the advantage of the British coal trade.

"In general (the report says), the view taken by the importers was that until the price of British coal was competitive and shipping conditions as good as at competing ports, there was little likelihood of increased imports for British coal."

LEGISLATIVE HELP FOR EXPORTS

In their conclusions the delegation say that the root of the European coal problem is in the margin of surplus capacity in the major coal-producing countries, and that the struggle for markets has resulted in "uneconomic" prices, to the detriment of all the three chief exporting countries—Great Britain, Germany, and Poland. The question of an international arrangement is being considered by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations, which has not yet issued its report. The idea of an international coal agreement is (the report proceeds) attractive, "although it would be idle to suppose that such an agreement satisfactory to the British coal industry would be easily secured." The setting up of a Central Council of coalowners would facilitate negotiations with kindred organizations abroad. The report adds:—

> The absence from [the Coal Mines Act] of any directly operative provisions for the collection of national and district levies to be used for facilitating the sale of British coal deprives the industry of any immediate opportunity for using that legislation to assist our coal export trade in the manner that was at one time in contemplation. In view of the wide difference in price between British and Polish coals and the need for finding some means of bridging that gap if we are to recover lost ground in our Scandinavian coal markets, we consider that, failing the readjustment by agreement of these markets on a basis acceptable to the British coal trade, the advisability of affording assistance to the export trade by means of legislation, in a manner fair and equitable to the industry as a whole, merits careful consideration.

The delegation's other recommendations are summarized as follows:—

> That the Government, in association with the coal industry, should take up with the railway and dock authorities the question of the efficiency of coal-loading equipment, and the provision of anti-breaking appliances; that a continuously progressive policy is necessary in screening, sorting, grading, and cleaning coal to suit the requirements of our foreign customers; that all possible steps should be taken to expedite the issue of authoritative standard methods of coal analysis and coal sampling acceptable to users of British coal; and that the colliery owners and coal exporters should give urgent consideration to the methods of selling British coal abroad, in order to determine what alterations, if any, are required in the system of marketing involved in the existing selling arrangements of collieries and exporters.

PLEA FOR INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

"ECONOMIC PRICES BY COMMON ACTION"

Mr. A. W. Archer, chairman of the exports committee of the Central Collieries Commercial Association, and one of the delegation to Scandinavia, is in favour of an immediate attempt to come to an understanding with Polish coal exporters in regard to the prices of coal in Scandinavian markets.

"Price being the vital consideration (Mr. Archer said in a statement to *The Times*), how is the situation to be met? I support the delegation's recommendation regarding the making of international coal agreements. If negotiations be postponed until we recover a large part of our lost Scandinavian trade, the two countries chiefly concerned, Great Britain and Poland, will prolong a costly struggle, with doubtful results, and make a magnificent present to coal consumers and importers abroad. Why should Great Britain be reluctant to embark upon international negotiations? Whether the initiative be taken by the weakest or the strongest party (the relative positions are unquestionable) is of little consequence, and will not prejudice bargaining power, for final determinations will rest upon a mutually agreeable settlement. Every material fact is well known. The German and Polish leaders are not less knowledgeable than ourselves. The idea that mere cleverness can achieve anything should be dismissed. Even the party which stays the course longest may secure but a transient victory, for the finance of the industry itself is an imperfect measure of national stamina.

"If Poland has increasingly invaded the Scandinavian market, and threatens to extend her invasion still further, in order to found a large claim under an anticipated international agreement, such claim will not necessarily be upheld. I am not at all impressed by inflated or simulated claims. The interview which M. M. J. Cybulski, Director of the Mines Department of the Polish Ministry of Trade, granted recently to a Warsaw correspondent was intended as a *riposte* to the official visit of the British Coal Trade Delegation to Scandinavia. M. Cybulski is reported to have stated that the Polish Government is decidedly in favour of international coal agreements, and supports all efforts by the industry in that direction. He expressed the opinion, however, that among the industrial circles of England there is, even to-day, little understanding of the necessity for concluding such an international agreement, and suggested that it may be that the period of acute competitive struggle through which we are now passing will continue for some time yet.

A GERMAN POSTULATE

"The German coalowners, while favouring an international agreement, postulate that their interests must be safeguarded and protected. The Scandinavian Delegation's Report recommends that Great Britain should further explore the readjustment by agreement of the Scandinavian coal markets, but stipulates that any such arrangement must be 'on a basis acceptable to the British coal trade.' Here we have three important countries fighting on an uneconomic basis, while at the same time their mine workers are rebelling against trading conditions which injure their standard of life and wages. Yet these countries recognize a common objective, and declare their willingness to negotiate, but nevertheless hold back.

"The three countries should, I submit, face realities frankly. If nothing is to be gained by international agreements, then drop the idea and settle down to the most rigorous competitive warfare. On the other hand, if the idea is sound, proceed with it. Is it not better to make an international effort and fail than to make no effort at all? If, however, it should happen that means are found for staunching the financial haemorrhage of the European coal industries, something of real value will have been accomplished.

"As a first step, imperfect though it be, an effort to attain economic prices by common action could be made. No member of the committee of the Central Collieries Commercial Association which had previously engaged in informal discussions with Continental coal owners and importers ever dreamed that the association by itself could make a comprehensive or satisfactory agreement. Its mission, pioneering and educational, was to ascertain the willingness or otherwise of our foreign friends to examine the feasibility of the proposal. Satisfactory assurances on both these points were obtained. It was made quite clear, however, that the representatives of the industry themselves, and not Governments, should undertake and see the task through. Now that a national body representative of British coal owners has been set up, it should be possible to cooperate with foreign coal owners with the object, in the first instance, of trying to obtain reasonable prices for coal. Attempted manipulation or *finesse* in these big issues are quite out of place and useless. I prefer the schoolboy method of direct approach and with but one introductory observation—'Well, what about it?' That is a policy which industrialists at any rate in every country understand, and would, I am sure, commend itself to most of those concerned."

SOVIET AND LABOUR

MR. APPLETON ON BRITISH PROBLEM

Mr. W. A. Appleton, general secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, writes warningly in his quarterly report of the increase of unemployment and the failure of political remedies.

"Unemployment not only remains with us (Mr. Appleton says) but increases until its proportions and intensity threaten to paralyse, not merely particular industries but national life. Each year since the War the country has watched the problem develop and has been regaled by Ministers of the Crown, and others less highly placed, with guesses at causes and flamboyant promises of recovery. Each year has seen baseless theories abandoned and promises of recovery falsified. From 1920 to 1930 the game of superficial diagnosis and ineffective treatment has gone on; every succeeding Government more heedlessly optimistic than its predecessor; and every Government failing lamentably in its efforts to arrest the tragedy. Even to-day individual and collective subsidies and import restrictions represent the outlook of many, and this despite the fact that history and experience prove that neither subsidy nor restriction has hitherto dealt effectively with the problem."

The assertion by members of the Government that the cause of unemployment is a fall in world prices is described by Mr. Appleton as disingenuous because it obscures (he says) the fact that prices have fallen more rapidly outside Great Britain than inside, and it tends to sustain hopes that are no more likely to be realized than the War and post-War promises of new heavens and new earths. The fall in world prices was not properly reflected in Great Britain in retail prices. Part of the lag might be traced to the formation of rings and the development of traders' understandings; part to the burden of the higher rates and taxes, which the British retailer had to meet, and part to higher cost of transport. When, however, allowance had been made for these things there was still too great a gap between production costs and final prices, and this appeared to arise, in part at least, from the modern demand for big profits from small transactions. The lag in price adjustment retarded alike the rise in real wages and that reconsideration of service expenditure which the economist realized must accompany any effective scheme for reducing costs of production and increasing the volume of employment.

Concerning the reduction of costs, Mr. Appleton says that the employer cannot individually fight the State or those external interests which pile up costs and reduce the possibility of sales and so, often without considering the wisdom or the justice of his action, he attempted to reduce costs by reducing wages. The conditions and policies of competing countries were likely to intensify this tendency to first reduce wages.

"FORCED LABOUR"

Some countries (Mr. Appleton proceeds) are actively and by force of law curtailing wages and lowering the living conditions of their people. Such activities must react injuriously upon the wages and standards of British workers. If it is true that Russia has legislatively solved her unemployment problem by cancelling out all unemployment reliefs, and by compelling her people to accept any employment, anywhere and at any price, and by fixing those who are employed to stay in any situation unless transferred by the State, Great Britain's problem will be terribly intensified, because only countries on a similar basis of forced labour can readily compete. Those people who love individual and personal liberty, and who abhor the legally determined slave basis, will find all their commercial operations very grievously handicapped.

At no time during recent years has it been easy for any British Government to deal with this problem, and if the information from Russia authentically represents the facts, if the Russian Government has officially abolished unemployment in the manner stated, then the house of cards erected by British Utopians can hardly escape deplorable crash. The whole consequences of such a crash are almost inconceivable. It may safely be assumed that the men and women and children who may be called upon to bear the actual impact cannot imagine the half. So serious must these consequences be that one is constrained to ask, is it not possible for this country to avoid most, if not all, of the evil likely to flow from such arbitrary controls of labour as those reported from Russia?

Mr. Appleton recommends the creation of an economic council of consideration and advice, independent of Parliamentary control and "so constituted that it could investigate and tell the truth even though the truth ran counter to the promises of political parties."

SITE VALUE TAXATION

The Council of the Land Union has passed a resolution stating that they have "considered the terms of the King's Speech, which for the first time reveals the purpose of the Land Valuation Bill—namely, to reintroduce special taxes on land. These have been proved by experience to be inequitable in their incidence and extravagant in their collection. At a time when the public is becoming alarmed at the devastation of the countryside by indiscriminate building development, and is accepting with enthusiasm the principles of town-planning and the preservation of open spaces for recreation and amenity, and while owners are being pressed and are acquiescing in the scheduling of land as private open spaces, the reintroduction of special taxes on land is peculiarly unfortunate. It cuts right across the modern trend of thought in regard to land development and town-planning and is contrary to the best interests of the country."

SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL

The Minister of Health received a deputation on Thursday from the British Social Hygiene Council. The deputation was introduced by Dr. Somerville Hastings, M.P., and included:—

> Sir Basil Blackett, president of the council; Professor F. J. Browne, Professor of Obstetrics, London University; Professor Hartpeck Hill, chairman of the Propaganda Committee; Mrs. Neville Rolfe, secretary to the council; and Mr. E. B. Turner, vice-president of the council.

The deputation urged the importance of further propaganda on the subject of venereal disease, and asked the Minister to issue a circular to local authorities pressing them to greater activity in this matter. The Minister undertook to consider carefully the suggestion made to him.

ROUND THE SHOPS

STEADY BUSINESS IN FURS

The Queen has begun her Christmas shopping, as she usually does immediately on her arrival from Sandringham, and has been making many purchases for the various charities in which she is interested, and also personal gifts for those in her various households. The Queen of Spain has been also among those shopping, and the shops, generally, have been fuller than they have been for some time.

The furs and fur-trimmed coat departments are doing a steady business now that the colder weather has come, and in dressmaking houses, in addition to the many orders which the changes in fashion have brought, there is a number of special orders resulting from charity balls in the near future, with their pageants and special features, making up for the fact that there is not much private entertaining being done just now.

HARRODS, Brompton-road, have everything ready for those going to the winter sports, and have an expert to give advice on the details of an Alpine holiday. There is a ski-ing film, taken on the slopes of the Matterhorn and Monterosa, which will be shown twice daily at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on the first floor. This will be given with a running commentary. There will also be this week a sale of silks with reduced prices for the new season's novelties, and a special offer of French hand-made lingerie. The Empire food display is continued.

DICKINS AND JONES, Regent-street, are holding their economy week this week and have some excellent bargains in their departments. The success of this annual week, during which certain items of fresh season's stock are chosen for special reduction, is due to the fact that it is well timed, and those who have made use of it in the past know that it is genuine. In the mantle department there are three fur-trimmed coats chosen for special prices; one in zibeline face cloth has a large collar and cuffs of grey squirrel and is in good autumn colours and lined crêpe de Chine; it costs 7½ guineas. In diagonal cloth there is a good coat with a collar of kolinsky-dyed squirrel, which also appears at the sides of the hem; it costs 8½ guineas. In the inexpensive coats there are some good values; and a coat in proofed tweed, with a collar of otter musquash, is a bargain at 95s. In the fur department there are Persian lamb coats trimmed with sable dyed squirrel at 42 guineas; 12 coats in Western musquash blended to a natural blue musquash colour at 25 guineas each; and mink marmot coats at 20 guineas. Grey squirrel ties are at low prices, and a three-skin tie costs 15s. A kolinsky two-skin tie is 45s. In the model gown salons there are day and evening gowns at seven guineas, and in the inexpensive gowns there are dresses at 79s. 6d. and 59s. 6d. Special bargains are also to be found in the small size salons, in the knitwear, and in the millinery departments.

BRADLEYS, Chepstow-place, are showing seasonable fur-trimmed coats in a great variety of styles. Persian lamb is one of the most fashionable trimming furs, and is used to trim important coats in peau de velour, in black and autumn shades, where it forms a high collar framing the face, and makes a deep pointed hem on the skirt and on the wrap-over; it is also used to trim coats in the new tweeds, on which it looks unusual and smart. Greater movement is seen in many of the new coats, and new treatments of cuffs and hems add to the effect of fitting lines. Mink is used to trim a new coat in peau de velours, made with a short cape effect, and fox forms a collar and midway flounce on another smart wrap. Tweed coats for country or town wear are made in a number of good styles, which show smart details in the size and placing of pockets, and a slight definition of the figure, secured in some models by a neat leather belt, which tones with the tweed. The new models in the well-known "Wetorphine" coats also show greater definition of the figure, and smart coats in these can be had in tweeds, half lined in waterproof silk, from 7½ guineas.

DEBENHAM AND FREEBODY, Wigmore-street, have some charming frocks for schoolgirls back for the half term holiday. There are pretty evening gowns in various youthful styles inspired by the new fashions for their elders. A party frock in uncrushable net over taffeta is in a golden shade, and is made with an Empire waist with rows of circular frills and gauging on the skirt, and finished with small flowers made of corded ribbon. For a younger girl, of 10 to 12 years, there is a charming frock in pale blue chiffon over crêpe de Chine, made with a gauged skirt and puff short sleeves and transparent collar. Bolero effects are used on little satin frocks made with belts and diamanté buckle and the new shaped skirt; these are in flower colourings at 7½ guineas. Dainty frocks in uncrushable net over jap silk are made with boleros, which have their scalloped edge defined with rouleaux of silk and trimmings of narrow lace, and are available in shades of green, beige, and blue. For a child of eight there are pretty frocks in taffetas and net, daintily made and finished with rouleaux of the taffeta on the net hem; these are in a number of colours at 69s. 6d. Many other party frocks are being shown in new styles, and there are also new fur-trimmed coats for girls of all ages in novelty materials.

LAMPSHADE NOVELTIES

MARSHALL AND SNELGROVE, Oxford-street, have some interesting and moderately priced novelties in their lampshade department, many of which are suitable as gift suggestions for those who are doing their shopping early ahead. Charming Doulton china figures are being shown, some as ornaments and some arranged as boudoir lamps, the shade being designed as a parasol or umbrella over pretty figures, such as "The Paisley Shawl" and "The Balloon Seller." "Darling" is a figure of a baby going to bed, and costs 15s. 9d., and a pretty "Rose" lady costs 15s. An unusual decoration of hand-modelled leather flowers, in brilliant colours, is used for a number of fancy articles, such as book ends, wastepaper baskets, and blotters. A winter log box has a modelled design after Wheatley on the lid. A letter file is fitted in an old-world box in antique colourings, with one of the "Cries of London" on the cover, and costs 15s. New table lamps in French pottery, in French greens and pinks, have shades in the same tones, with a crackled effect. Shaving mirrors, with a lamp at the centre arranged in the back, giving a light that is evenly distributed, are priced from 29s. 6d. Small boudoir silk cushions in circular shapes, with floral hand embroidery, are 49s. 6d., and are filled with finest down.

PETER ROBINSON, Oxford-street and Regent-street, have a comprehensive autumn collection of millinery. In black panne and velvet there is a matron's well-designed hat, which is close fitting and yet throws a certain amount of shadow. A smart circular tam-beret has strips of velour arranged in circle on net, and a low-set bow at the back; a useful skating cap is in chenille and angora in black and white. A *matinée* cap has a bandage effect of white crêpe with a black velvet crown and stretches to fit any head, keeping the hair in position. A reversible velour has its underbrim of felt, which gives a neater look, and there is a big selection of useful autumn hats from 25s. upwards. Tweed hats are in various colours and shapes from 13s. 6d. upwards, and if preferred can be made up from the customers' materials. A velvet tam-beret that is selling in large numbers costs 10s., and is available in many autumn colours; it is made with a gathered front, and is excellent value.

WARINGS, Oxford-street, are having a special display this week of autumn furnishing fabrics, and show the new brocatelles and damasks, tapestries and velours for the present season. There is a great number of colours in the new curtain velours, some of the most beautiful of which are finished in new ways on a light background with pleasing irregular effects. The display is worth a visit, and offers many suggestions in colour treatments that would add to the beauty and comfort of rooms.

SELFRIDGE'S, Oxford-street, begin a sale of furs to-day, with many bargains in fur coats in reliable skins in the season's styles. In this sale there are coats to suit all pockets, and the fashionable ponyskin, which is being worn so much in black, is offered at £39 for a handsome coat trimmed with grey squirrel. There is a very seasonable offer of moleskin coats in outsizes in slimming shapes, and made from winter skins, at £17.

MISHAP TO MOTOR-COACH

A motor-coach, owned by Sunset Pullman Coaches, Limited, while proceeding to Brentwood, about noon yesterday, skidded at the corner of Queen Victoria-street and Waterlane, E.C., and came into collision with a tall gas lamp. The lamp standard was broken into three parts, one of which fell on to the top of the coach. Immediately after the crash flames leaped up from the cavity left by the displacement of the lamp, but the coach was steered clear of this danger. Within a few minutes numerous fire-engines arrived, but the only problem for the brigade was to cut off the gas supply. This was done by 12.30. Eight passengers in the motor-coach escaped without serious injury, and the coach itself was only slightly damaged.

FASHIONS WITH A DIFFERENCE AT GAMAGES

The obvious thing of to-day is that the woman with the fashion sense must study her purse before her personal taste. But it is difficult. Fashions are *so* tempting!

Why not go to Gamages? Here there are fashions that are utterly selective . . . definitely chic . . . but less expensive. Less expensive because they were bought but a few weeks ago when the trade barometer was at its lowest . . . . . definitely chic because Gamages borrow so many fashion thoughts from Paris . . . . utterly selective because they are chosen by fashion experts. And everything of course is, like the store . . . . *new!*

No. 1 No. 2

No. 1. A soft tweed of hopsack appearance and a featherweight mixed tweed frock to match make a charming two-piece here. The snug fur collar is in Black Caracul, and the ensemble is made in Red, Nut Brown, Black and Bottle Green.

From our **7** Gns. Price Range.

The hat is in Black Velour, and is made in the newest off-the-face lines.

21/-

No. 2. Here there are two novelty tweeds, perfectly matched in colour, but just sufficiently different in design to be interesting. This ensemble is made in brown only and has a collar of fox lamb.

From our **5½** Gns. Price Range.

The fitting little cap is made of chenille and trimmed petersham ribbon. In Brown/White, Red/White, Black/White, and Navy/White.

25/9

TWO-PIECE 7 GNS **TWO-PIECE 5½ GNS**

No. 3 No. 4

No. 3. For smaller figures, this coat is essentially distinguished. The high fur collar and cuffs are of galliac, edged with white. Made in Zibiline—black only.

From our **7** Gns. Price Range.

The hat is built on the Beret lines and is made in a soft velour. We have it in Black, but colours may be ordered if desired.

18/9

No. 4. Scotch tweed of a most attractive weave goes to make this coat. In two mixtures, Brown/Orange and Greens. Collar of nutria lamb.

From our **5** Gns. Price Range.

The hat is made from the new tweed felt and is trimmed with velvet. In mixtures of Black/White, Navy/White and Beige/Nigger.

35/9

● **GAMAGES HAVE THE FINEST TOY DISPLAY IN THE WEST END ON THEIR LOWER GROUND FLOOR. OPENS TO-DAY!**

COAT 7 GNS **COAT 5 GNS**

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Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

VAUDEVILLE RECORDS

The chief item in the National programme to-night is a British vaudeville entertainment on gramophone records, to begin at 7.45. At 9.4 the same station will broadcast an excerpt from a concert by the Canadian Choir, relayed from the Albert Hall.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, November 3, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Daily Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11**:—Keeping Healthy, I—Housework for Health, by Mrs. Bagot Stack. **12**:—Organ Recital, relayed from Southwark Cathedral; Edern Jones (baritone). **1.15**:—National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales, from Cardiff. **2**:—East Anglian Herring Fishing Bulletin. **2.10-2.25**:—For the Schools: French Dialogue. 4—A la recherche d'un appartement, by Mlle. Camille Vière and M. E. M. Stephan. **2.30-3**:—Children of Other Days: The Middle Ages, 7—The Little Lady of the Manor House, by Miss Rhoda Power. **3.5**:—Stories for Younger Pupils, 7—The Princess who wouldn't smile (Danish), by Miss Rhoda Power. **3.20**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **4.15**:—The Georgian Trio; Lily Fairney (mezzo-soprano).

5.15:—Children: Wedding Day (Grieg) and other Piano Solos, played by Cecil Dixon; The Voyage (from Treasure Island) (R. L. Stevenson); The Driver of the 8.15 (Longstaffe) and other Songs sung by Arthur Wynn; Jock of the Bush-veld (Sir Percy Fitzpatrick). **6**:—Poetry of To-day—10. Fitzpatrick). **6**:—Poetry of To-day—10. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.35**:—London Stock Exchange Report; Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. **6.40**:—César Franck, Pianoforte Music, played by Laffitte. **7-7.20**:—New Books, by Miss V. Sackville-West. **7.25**:—The Novels of Thomas Hardy—6, by Mr. Basil Willey.

7.45:—An All British Vaudeville Programme, in which will appear many leading artists, as recorded by the principal gramophone companies. **9**:—Weather; News. **9.15**:—Shipping Forecast; New York Stock Market Report. **9.20**:—The Future of Medicine, 3—Dental Surgery, by Sir Norman Bennett. **9.40**:—An Excerpt from a Concert by the Canadian Choir, conducted by Frederic Lord; Gladys Cornell (contralto), relayed from the Royal Albert Hall. **10**:—Robert Maitland (baritone); Aubrey Brain (horn); Arthur Catterall (violin); Victor Hely-Hutchinson (pianoforte). **11-12**:—Players and Band from the Piccadilly Hotel.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12-2**:—National programme. **2.10-3.20**:—National programme. **5.15-11**:—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m.:—National programme. **11-11.30**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12**:—Margaret Bissett (contralto); Osmond Davis (tenor). **12.30**:—Popper's 'Cello Tunes, by Audrey Piggott (violoncello). **1**:—Orchestra, from the Piccadilly Hotel. **2-3**:—Midland Regional programme. **3.20**:—National programme. **5.15**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Northern Wireless Orchestra (leader, John Bridge), conducted by T. H. Morrison, from Manchester. **8**:—French Talk, by M. E. M. Stéphan. **8.30**:—Regional News. **8.35**:—Pianoforte Recital by Sidney Harrison. **9.5**:—B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Vivienne Chatterton (soprano); Frank Webster (tenor). **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.30-12**:—Players and Band, from the Piccadilly Hotel.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—London Regional programme. **2-3**:—Lozell's Picture House Orchestra. **5.15**:—Children—Michael's Firework Party, a story by Cicely Fleming; Songs by Geoffrey Dams (tenor); Muddled Magic, the absent-minded Magician, by Barbara Sleigh; Harold Parker and his Saxophone. **6**:—London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; Muriel Sotham (contralto); Dorothy Wilson (pianoforte). **8**:—London Regional programme. **8.30**:—Midland News. **8.35**:—Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Nigel Dallaway. **9.5**:—London Regional programme. **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.30-11**:—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.40**:—Glasgow programme. **3**:—Organ Recital, programme relayed from Edinburgh (see Glasgow). **4.45**:—Glasgow programme. **5.55**:—Edinburgh programme. **6**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News. **9.20-11.20**:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Daily Service. **12**:—Organ of the Classic Cinema, Belfast. **12.30**:—Gramophone Records. **2.10**:—National programme. **3.20**:—The Orchestra, Annie Dubbé (soprano); Ernest A. A. Stoneley (violin). **4.30**:—The Rosario Rhythm Boys, relayed from the Plaza, Belfast. **5**:—Nancy Wright (pianoforte). **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Regional News. **9.20**:—National programme. **9.40-11**:—The Courting Age, a comedy in three acts, by Dorothy and Edward McNulty, played by the Abbey Theatre Company.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.10-11.20**:—National programme.

CARDIFF (962kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **1.15-2**:—National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **2.10**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children's Hour. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Shipping Forecast. **9.20-11.20**:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time Signal, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Records. **6**:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Children. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.20**:—News. **7.30**:—Time and Talk. **7.45**:—Programme of Recitations. **8**:—Concert of Sterndale Bennett Music; the Station Orchestra: Overture, The Naiades; Violet Pearson (soprano); Bennett, Sonata, Sydney Grew; Pianoforte Solos (a) The Lake, (b) Mill Stream, (c) The Fountain; (d) Themes and Variations, Op. 31; the Station Orchestra: Intermezzo in F, Gertrude Cumming in a Sketch and Songs; the Station Orchestra. **9.30**:—Sponsored Programme. **10.30**:—Time, News, Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.40**:—Glasgow programme. **3**:—Organ of the Astoria Cinema, Corstorphine, from Edinburgh. **3.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Glasgow programme. **5.55**:—Birthdays, from Edinburgh. **6**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News, from Edinburgh. **9.20-11.20**:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.40**:—Talk by the Schools: Astronomy and Geology—Dr. G. W. Tyrrell: The Face of Scotland—2, Loch Lomond, Loch Long, and the Great Crack. **3**:—Edinburgh programme. **3.30**:—The Studio Orchestra; Walter Worsley (horn); Ernest J. Wilford (trombone), relayed from Edinburgh. **5.45**:—Orchestra, relayed from the Playhouse Ball-room. **5.15**:—Children. **5.55**:—Edinburgh programme. **6**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News. **9.20-11.20**:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.40**:—Glasgow programme. **3**:—Organ of the Orchestral Cinema. **3.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **9.15**:—North of England News. **9.20-11.20**:—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.10**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Local News. **9.20-11.20**:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **1.15-2**:—National programme. **2.10**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Cardiff programme. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.20-11.20**:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m.:—Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.10**:—National programme. **3.20**:—Manchester programme. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Manchester programme. **6**:—National programme. **9.15**:—North of England News. **9.20-11.20**:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—6:—Trio Music and News. 7-8.30:—Interval. **8.30**:—Talk: Romeo and Juliet. **9**:—Chimes; Weather, and Exchange of Quotations. **9.5**:—Orchestral Concert. **9.20**:—Concert of Sardanas by the Cobla Barcelona. **10**:—News. **10.5**:—Guitar Recital. **10.25**:—Orchestral Concert.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2kw.—6.20:—French Lesson. **7**:—Yugoslavian Music. **7.30**:—Violin Recital. **8.25**:—Concert of Hebrew Music. **9.10**:—Time and News. **9.25**:—Orchestral Concert.

BERLIN (Reichssender Berlin) (1,635m.), 35kw.—**8.30**:—See Berlin (Witzleben). **4.30**:—Reading: K. T. von Hoffman's Princess Brambilla and J. Callot's Caprices. **5**:—Talk on Health: Is Cancer curable? **5.30**:—Talk: The German Constitution. **6**:—Elementary English Lesson. **6.30**:—Agricultural Talk. **6.55**:—Weather for Farmers. **7**:—See Berlin (Witzleben). **7.30**:—Programme from Langenberg. **8.25**:—Gramophone Records from the Works of Bach. **9.15**:—News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—3.30:—Concert of Hungarian Music. **4.30**:—Reading of Stories for Young People. **4.50**:—Talk: Bad Nerves. **5.15**:—Dialogue: Permissive and Unpermissible Criticism of Contemporary Drama. **5.45**:—Talk: Dramatic Possibilities not yet exploited. **6.10**:—Recital of Dance Music on Three Pianos. **7**:—Topical Talk. **7.30**:—Programme to be announced. **9.15**:—Weather; News; Sports Notes and Dance Music.

BERNE (403m.), 1kw.—6.28:—Time and Weather. **6.30**:—Talk in French: On the Boulevards of Paris. **7**:—Symphony Concert relayed from the Casino. **9**:—News and Weather. **9.15**:—Orchestral Concert.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 14kw.—6.15:—Programme from Prague. **6.20**:—Programme from Brno. **7.25**:—Programme from Prague. **9.15**:—Programme Notes. **9.20**:—Programme from Moravska Ostrava.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (250m.).—**6.2**:—Death and Eternal Life—Descriptions in Prose and Music of the Four Last Things (arr. Josef Wittkowsky). **7**:—Weather. **7.2**:—Talk: The Art of Living. **7.30**:—International Concert, relayed from Budapest. **9.15**:—Time; Weather; News; Sports Notes; and Programme Announcements. **9.25**:—Theatre Talk: Performances at the Breslau Playhouse. **9.50**:—Dialogue: The Literature of To-morrow.

BRNO (342m.), 3kw.—5.20:—Cabaret Programme. **7.25**:—Programme from Prague. **9.15**:—News and Theatre Notes. **9.20**:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw., 6.30:—Gramophone Concert. **7.30**:—Le Journal Parle. **8.15**:—Orchestral Concert: Overture, Fingal's Cave (Mendelssohn); Mosquee et Berceuse (Faure); Song, Rhapsody No. 14 (Liszt); En Italie (Charpentier); Hindu Song (Rimsky-Korsakoff); Song, Spanish Serenade (Glazounoff); Valse au clair de lune (Godard); Two Pieces for 'Cello (Strauwen); Dances from Neil Gwynn (German). In the Interval at 9:—Topical Review. **10.15**:—News.

BUDAPEST (550m., 23kw.—6:—Orchestral and Vocal Concert. **7.15**:—Talk (to be announced), followed by Military Band Concert.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 075kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 10kw.—2.35:—Instrumental Concert. **3.20** (in the interval): Reading (Poulsen). **4.40**:—Exchange: Fish Market Prices. **4.50**:—Talk (from the Radio Studio): The History of Smuggling. **5.20**:—English Language Lesson. **5.50**:—Weather and News. **6.15**:—Time Signal. **6.30**:—Gardening Talk. **7**:—Town Hall Chimes. **7.2**:—Sims and Mc Man, play in three acts (Bernard Shaw). **8.30**:—Danish Duet Recital. **8.50**:—Reading of Anecdotes. **9.5**:—News and Report of the Workers' Radio Society. **9.25**:—Concert of Chamber Music for Wind Instruments.

CRACOW (244m.), 1.5kw.—7:—Review of New Books. **7.15**:—Talk on Music, from Warsaw (1,411m.). **7.30**:—Musical Programme, from Warsaw. **9**:—Reading, from Warsaw. **9.15**:—Gramophone Records. **9.50**:—News, from Warsaw.

FECAMP (220m., 1kw.—8.30:—Market Prices and Local News. **9**:—Concert with the collaboration of the Groupe Lyrique—Waltz (Oda); Violin Solo, Ave Maria (Gounod); Badinage (Bournier); Selection from The Daughter of the Regiment (Donizetti); C'est l'extase (Debussy); First Orchestral Suite from the Ballet egyptien (Luigini); Trio for Pianoforte, Violin, and 'Cello (Ravel); Fete nationale (Wekerlin); Selection (Boellmann); Selection from Les saisons (Massé); Mazurka, La Sabotière (Ganne); March of the First Consul (Paisiello).

PARIS (Radio Paris) (1,725m.), 17kw.—**12.30**:—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1, Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30, Exchange Quotations. **2**:—Exchange; Market Prices. **3.30**:—Exchange Quotations. **3.45**:—Orchestral Concert: Petite Suite (Chaminade); Rumores de la Caleta (Albeniz); Alma del Bosque (Lacome); Violin Solos: (a) Madrigal (Saint), (b) Prelude and Allegro (Pugnani); Selection from The Tales of Hoffmann (Offenbach); Prière a Brahms (Mearice); Concerto for 'Cello (Saint-Saëns); Suite from Scaramouche (Lecocq); Mazurka Sec. **4**:—Concert. **4.55**:—News and Exchange Quotations. **5**:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **6.28**:—New York Exchange Index. **7**:—Gramophone Concert. **7.30**:—Talk: International Movements for the Protection of Women and Children. **7.30**:—Literary Readings. **7.45**:—Commercial Prices, Financial Notes and News. **8**:—Benefit Concer for the Families of Seamen Lost in the Storm on September 18 and 19. In the intervals at 8.20 Sports Review, and at 9.15, Press Review, News and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—7.25:—Introductory Talk to the following transmission. **7.30**:—International Concert relayed from Budapest. **9**:—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **9.20**:—Announcements, Theatre Review, and Programme Notes. **9.25**:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava: Talk, News, and Chimes.

ROME—Call IRO (441m.), 75kw. Relayed by **NAPLES (352m.) and PRATO SMERALDO (25.4m.).**—**6.45**:—Gramophone Radio News, and Sports Notes. **7**:—Announcements and Press Review. **7.30**:—Time Signal. **7.32**:—Dance Music. **8.5**:—Programme in commemoration of the Dead. **9.55**:—News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m), 75kw., and MOTALA (1,348m), 40kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (287m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—**7.10**:—Reading from The Clown Jac—Serial Story (Bergman). **7.45** (from Göteborg):—Talk: Domestic Animals. **8.40**:—Light Music, with Some Recital and Readings.

STUTTGART (360m.), 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—**6**:—Time Signal. **6.5-9.15**:—Programmes from Frankfurt. **9.15**:—Programme Announcements and News.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m.), 8kw.—**6.15**:—Exchange Quotations. **6.30**:—Dance Music. **6.45**:—Exchange Quotations. **6.55**:—Selections by an Argentine Orchestra. **7.30**:—News. **7.45**:—Mandoline Selections. **8**:—Concert. **9.55**:—Fashion Review. **10.30**:—Time Signal. **9.2**:—Social Relay or Comedy. **9.30**:—Musical Programme. **10**:—Orchestral Selections. **10.15**:—Accordion Recital. **10.30**:—Concert by a Viennese Orchestra. **12 midnight**:—News.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 20kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (483.2m.), and LINZ (258.5m.).—**6**:—Talk and Readings: Authors of Their Own Entrants. **6.25**:—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. **6.30**:—Requiem for Soloists, Organ, and Orchestra (Mozart), relayed from St. Stephen's Cathedral. **7.10**:—A Quiet Hour in Memory of the Soldiers who were killed in the Great War, followed by News, Orchestral Concert, and Announcements.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 3kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAHTI (1,796m.), 54kw., and HELSINGFORS (281m.).—**6.45 a.m.**
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m.), 1.5kw.—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—12.20 p.m.:—**Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.**
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m.:—**Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 10.30 p.m. to 4 a.m., and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.**
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.20 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.63kw.—11.20 a.m.

DOCTORS AND OUT-OF-WORK INSURANCE

PROTEST AGAINST CHARGES OF LAXITY

A conference of local medical and panel committees, which met at British Medical Association House, has been considering statements made at the annual conference of Friendly Societies at Blackpool in September.

A resolution from Chester resented "slanderous statements concerning insurance practitioners," as it had been urged that a large number of medical men whose treatment of insured persons was "perfunctory and negligent" had secured a long panel list and assisted persons to obtain benefit to which they were not justly entitled. DR. H. G. DAIN said that last year there were 410,000 cases referred on the ground of incapacity; the number actually examined was 211,000, and apparently the assumption was made that the rest—nearly 200,000—had been improperly certified. That was an absurd assumption. It had always to be remembered that in the interval between the insurance practitioner's examination and the examination by the regional medical officer the patient in a very large number of cases was becoming increasingly fit for work. Of the 211,000 examined, only 47,000—or 16 per cent. of the total number referred—were found to be not incapable of work. The doctor's diagnosis was only reversed in 16 per cent. of the cases, although the factor of time was always operating, so that these people were getting nearer and nearer to the time when they would be well.

The conference did not adopt the resolution, but, after the explanation by Dr. Dain, proceeded to the next business.

CORNISH RECTOR BLACKMAILED

CHURCHWARDEN SENT TO PENAL SERVITUDE

Mr. Justice Finlay at the Bodmin Assizes on Saturday sentenced James Coffey, 38, a clerk, to seven years' penal servitude on charges of demanding sums of money amounting to £1,606 with menaces from the Rev. H. E. Dunn, rector of Ruan-Lanihorne, near Truro, with intent to steal.

Coffey was also sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour, to run concurrently, on a charge of obtaining £300 from Mr. Dunn by false pretences.

Coffey, who has only one arm, defended himself. He pleaded "Not Guilty" to all the charges.

Mr. Pratt, opening for the Crown, said that the charge was more popularly known as blackmail. Coffey, it was alleged, obtained these sums from the Rev. Hubert Dunn by threatening to report to the Bishop that Mr. Dunn had been guilty of indiscretions with his (Coffey's) wife. The second threat was that these alleged indiscretions should be exposed and made public by the taking of legal proceedings against Mr. Dunn.

Coffey, said Mr. Pratt, went to live at Ruan-Lanihorne in 1924. He made friends with the rector and his wife and became people's warden. In February, 1928, owing to the illness of his wife, Coffey wrote to Mr. Dunn that he was short of money and borrowed sums from time to time, though it was not suggested that these sums were obtained by criminal means.

In December, 1928, continued counsel, the incident occurred which was seized upon by Coffey as a means for blackmail. Coffey was ill and Mr. Dunn went to see him. He saw Mrs. Coffey in a downstairs room. She was very much distressed and was crying, and as a friend and clergyman of the parish Mr. Dunn comforted her. He was a kindly and very simple man, and he placed his arm around Mrs. Coffey and kissed her. He had no thought of anything improper in his conduct. Subsequently Coffey called on Mr. Dunn and complained. But he apparently remained friendly and continued to borrow sums of money. This did not satisfy him. In September, 1929, Coffey told Mr. Dunn that unless he paid him money he would report him to the Bishop and take legal proceedings.

Mr. Dunn, very foolishly, not because he was guilty but because he dreaded the thought of the charge even being made public, paid Coffey £100. That was the beginning of a whole series of demands. The threat of reporting to the Bishop was not repeated, but it was a threat still hanging over Mr. Dunn's head, which was being enforced by a most elaborate story of a law courts case in London with inevitable publicity.

Coffey invented a solicitor in London, a fictitious character, who was supposed to be carrying on the law proceedings. On one occasion £300 was paid to a supposed Mr. Chambers—the imaginary lawyer.

This culminated in a meeting at the Red Lion Hotel at Truro, Coffey told Mr. Dunn that a supposed Mr. Major, who was to buy the practice of the imaginary Mr. Chambers, was there to see him. Coffey said that Mr. Major would not see Mr. Dunn, but must have £500 to settle the action. Finally, Coffey said that he had induced Mr. Major to accept £400 and that he (Coffey) would pay half of that amount. So Mr. Dunn paid him £200 and was given a receipt supposed to have been signed by "Mr. Major."

Then a new plan had to be devised. Coffey showed to Mr. Dunn a cheque for £1,153 which he said had been paid to him out of a legacy from an aunt. He said he had been going through the accounts and made out that he owed Mr. Dunn £853. He suggested that Mr. Dunn should give him £300. Mr. Dunn was not, however, to receive the cheque for £1,153, because Coffey was going to America and would pay him when he came back. Coffey actually succeeded in obtaining £300 in that way. The matter then came to the knowledge of the police, and Coffey was arrested.

Mr. Dunn gave evidence bearing out counsel's statement.

Cross-examined by Coffey, Mr. Dunn said that the lawyers' demands were the only threats the defendant used. He denied that on one occasion before that when he admitted kissing Mrs. Coffey he made advances to her when she was having tea at the rectory.

THE DEFENCE

In a written statement Coffey alleged that his wife informed him that Mr. Dunn had forcibly held her and kissed her several times. He alleged that on an earlier occasion after his wife had been to tea at the rectory she told him of the attitude of Mr. Dunn towards her. He went to see Mr. Dunn, told him exactly what he thought of him, and forbade him to see his wife again. He admitted the indiscretion and apologized repeatedly. When he (Coffey) threatened to inform the Bishop, Mr. Dunn appealed to him on his knees to say nothing. Mr. Dunn had given £100, adding: "This I foolishly accepted." Later he got Mr. Dunn to understand that he had decided to take the case to Court. He asked what would keep it out, and he replied that he had "advised" a lawyer who could settle for £150. The statement concluded: "I throw myself on the mercy of the Court as a first offender. I can find no words to express my shame and horror on this false step."

Giving evidence on oath, Coffey said that no threat or menace was used to obtain money from Mr. Dunn. He understood that he (Coffey) intended to go to the Bishop, and his money was his weapon and he used it. The defendant added: "He was only too eager to hand it over to me. I had no need of that which he pressed upon me."

Cross-examined, Coffey agreed that he invented the two lawyers in order to get money from Mr. Dunn, and that he told him an action was being brought against him. It was Mr. Dunn's appeal that prevented him from telling the Bishop. The £100 had nothing to do with it. He admitted that he took from Mr. Dunn, by his scheme, what was not his by right by repeated lies. He did it to punish Mr. Dunn.

Coffey addressed the jury from the dock. He declared that the charge should have been one of false pretences, and said he felt justified in taking the money from Mr. Dunn for revenge.

The jury, after a brief retirement, found Coffey *Guilty* on all counts.

In passing sentence as stated MR. JUSTICE FINLAY said he did not for one moment accept Coffey's view that there was foundation for the threats he used, but from the moral point of view it was not easy to say whether his conduct was more contemptible if there was or was not such foundation. In either view what he did was almost incredibly base. Blackmail was always a terrible crime, and that case was a very grave example of it.

MR. E. Charles, who held a watching brief for Mr. Dunn, said that the rector had been overwhelmed with sympathy, not only from his parishioners but from his Bishop. Mr. Charles read a letter from the Bishop of Truro expressing hearty sympathy and confidence in Mr. Dunn, and another signed by the churchwardens, school managers, and the chairman of the Parish Council expressing confidence in his honour and integrity.

MR. JUSTICE FINLAY.—I have already intimated that I did not myself believe in the charges against Mr. Dunn, and I am absolutely certain that no person would be so foolish as to believe those charges, supported as they are only by the word of a blackmailer.

ATTEMPTED MURDER CHARGE

At Shrewsbury on Saturday WILLIAM BORE STEPHENS, 72, a farm hand, of Brick-cottages, Shineton, near Shrewsbury, was committed to the Assizes on two charges of attempting to murder Charles Roberts, 75, retired gamekeeper, of Shineton, and James Mullard, 21, a farmer, of Brook Farm, Shineton, by shooting at them with a double-barrelled gun. Mullard said that while he and his father were talking to Roberts, who was on the highway, he heard a gun fired and pellets whistled all about them. Roberts cried out that he had been shot, and, on looking round, he saw Stephens standing near his cottage holding a gun, which was levelled towards them. They all ran to the farmhouse, and when he (Mullard) left to go for the police he was met by Stephens, who shouted to him "Hands up!" and fired, hitting him in the back of the head.

PAISLEY POLICEMEN'S APPEALS

The Secretary of State for Scotland has intimated to the agent for the four police-constables who appealed against their dismissals from Paisley Police Force that three appeals have been allowed and one refused. The dismissals followed upon a statement by the Chief Constable at the April Licensing Court that certain members of the police force were in collusion with bookmakers and publicans.

TOTALISATOR AT DOG RACES

POLICE PROSECUTION DISMISSED

The Liverpool DEPUTY STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE (Mr. S. C. Addisell), in a considered judgment delivered on Saturday, decided that the use of a totalisator on a greyhound racing track was not illegal.

JAMES SHAND, of Prospect-vale, Liverpool, manager of the Greyhound Racing Track at Stanley, and 35 employees had been summoned for alleged wagering with a hand totalisator in a place to which the public had access. The proceedings were taken under the Vagrancy Act Amendment Act, 1873.

At the hearing Mr. R. C. Essenhigh, prosecuting for the Police, said a hand totalisator was in use on the Stanley track, and of the money taken 5 per cent. was deducted by the management for establishment charges, in addition to the fractions on each race. He contended that the use of the totalisator was an offence against the Vagrancy Act, and that anybody so wagering was deemed to be a rogue and a vagabond.

Mr. W. Clothier, defending, argued that Mr. Shand and his assistants could not be accused of wagering because all the money which had passed through their hands was disbursed again to the public, less the 5 per cent. for expenses and the fractions. They had no financial interest in the result of the greyhound races. The transactions recorded by the totalisator were between the patrons, and not between the patrons and the managers of the totalisator. He, therefore submitted that the Vagrancy Act of 1873 ought not to have been invoked as a means of levelling charges against people indulging in a modern form of betting, if betting it was. It was absurd to say that people who put a shilling on a dog at Stanley were rogues and vagabonds, but that if they put a shilling on a horse at Aintree they were sporting gentlemen.

The DEPUTY STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE said that he had come to the conc lusion that the position of Mr. Shand and his assistants was that they got nothing from the operations of the totalisator. They were merely servants of the greyhound racing company, which was not summoned.

"I think," he added, "that the defendants may be fairly described as part of the machine by which money is collected from patrons of the totalisator, apportioned and redistributed to the appropriate patrons. Therefore, I hold that they did not wager within the meaning of the Act, and all the summonses will be dismissed."

Alternative summonses against all the accused of aiding and abetting persons unknown to bet were also dismissed.

The Deputy Stipendiary observed that the action of playing or betting was a personal activity as distinct from a mere passive interest in an event. The transactions at the totalisator approximated more closely to a lottery than a bet. The prosecution had not produced evidence of any terms or conditions made between the company to show an agreement expressed or implied on the part of the patrons of the totalisator waiving any right they might have against the company.

"Nor has the prosecution satisfied me that there was any betting carried on at the totalisator, and therefore these summonses must also be dismissed."

The Deputy Stipendiary, replying to a question, said that he would be willing to state a case. He refused an application for costs on behalf of the defendants, saying that it had been a most proper case for the police to bring.

13TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

MACHINE-GUN EXERCISE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CATTERICK, Nov. 1

Brigadier W. A. Blake (13th Infantry Brigade) conducted a machine-gun exercise for the units of his brigade yesterday. It was conducted on Hipswell Moor, and was designed to bring out three main lessons—(*a*) the rapid occupation of a defensive position by the machine-guns of an infantry brigade; (*b*) rapid disposal of the machine-guns on ground which allowed full play for the characteristics of the gun—namely, clear fields of fire up to 800 yards for sections and 1,500 yards for platoons (four guns); (*c*) arrangements made by forward machine-guns to fire on fixed lines in case of fog, smoke, or darkness. The exercise was carried out without troops and only battalion commanders, adjutants, company commanders, machine-gun platoon commanders, and intelligence officers were present.

The scheme, which was set by the 5th Division, concerned a Northumbrian Army which had succeeded in driving back a Yorkshire Army on to the line of the River Swale, Yorkshire's left resting on Richmond town. Further attacks by Northumbria drove Yorkshire's 3rd Division across the Swale, where its depleted units clung desperately to the high ground just south of that river. Meanwhile Yorkshire's 5th Division, which billeted in Leyburn and Bellerby on the night of October 30, was hurried to the scene of operations yesterday morning. Its leading brigade, which was the 13th Brigade, was instructed to take up a defensive position on the general line New Found England-Barden Fell-Seat How with the 2nd Battalion, The East Lancashire Regiment, on the right, 2nd Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment centre, and 1st Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers, on the left, their left being secured in turn by the Inniskilling Dragoon Guards (imaginary) at Downholme village. The right of the East Lancashires was secured by the reserve brigade of the 3rd Division on the line Tunstall-Grange-Scotton-Whinny Hill. The reserve battalion of the 13th Brigade was located about Crowhill, 1,000 yards north of Halfpenny House.

At the conclusion of the exercise the brigade commander held a conference on the ground. Of the three lessons it was desired to bring out, which I have already named, the second one, the allotment of areas to machine-guns, was exceptionally well demonstrated, for the ground on the left was ideal from a machine-gun point of view, providing extensive fields of fire across the exposed slopes of Barden Fell, while the right was far more enclosed and provided short fields of fire eminently suitable for the rifle and Lewis gun of the infantry company. I am quite certain that nothing can be more conducive towards a correct appreciation by infantry company commanders of the tactical handling of machine-guns than exercises conducted on the lines of this one. After the tactical handling has been thrashed out on the ground there is always an opportunity for the brigade machine-gun officer later on in barracks to go into the various questions of ammunition supply, fixed lines, safety clearances, and a dozen other technical points which concern the machine-gunner.

From The Times of 1830

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1830. Price 7d.

The Duke of Wellington [speaking on Parliamentary Reform during the debate on the Address in the House of Lords] had never read or heard of any measure up to the present moment which could in any degree satisfy his mind that the state of the representation could be improved, or be rendered more satisfactory to the country at large than at the present moment (laughter from the Opposition and cross benches). . . . He was fully convinced that the country possessed at the present moment a legislature which answered all the good purposes of legislation, and this to a greater degree than any legislature ever had answered in any country whatever (laughter on the left of the House). He would go further and say, that the legislature and the system of representation possessed the full and entire confidence of the country.

[☞ King William IV. opened this, his first, Parliament in person. The report of the proceedings filled over 19 columns of *The Times*, leaving less than six columns for all other news.]

3 per Cent. Cons., 83¾ to ¾.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES EXAMINATION RESULTS

The Society of Apothecaries of London announce that the following candidates have passed in:—

SURGERY.—Ferguson, C. L., Lond. Hosp.; Foobery, H. R., Mdx. Hosp.; Lahanmi, V. R. O., Manch. Univ.; Lokeez, S., St. Bart. Hosp.; Love, J. M. L., St. Mary's Hosp.; Lyle, E. H. W., Camb. Univ. and King's Coll. Hosp.; Parsons, E. O., Sheffield Univ. and St. Bart.'s Hosp.; Seeley, C. P., Lond. Univ.

MEDICINE.—Finn, R. F. T., St. Bart.'s Hosp.; Ghose, P. C., Durham Univ.; Graham, C. E., Queen's Univ., Kingston, Ontario; Halperine, M., Univ. of Paris and Lond. Hosp.; Kebbe, T. C., St. Mary's Hosp.; Newton, R. D., St. Bart.'s Hosp.; Nicol, C. G., St. Mary's Hosp.; Rozario, G. S., King's Coll. Hosp.; Seeley, C. P., St. Mary's Hosp.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.—Jones, E. J., School of Med., Cardiff; Newton, R. D., St. Bart.'s Hosp.

MIDWIFERY.—Glynn, H., Char. Cross Hosp.; Graham, C. E., Queen's Univ., Kingston, Ontario; Iyger, J., Univ. Coll. Hosp.; Naidu, W. A., Lond. Hosp.; Newman, H. L., Lond. Hosp.

The diploma of the society was granted to the following candidates, entitling them to practise medicine surgery, and midwifery:—M. Asaad, R. F. T. Finn, B. C. Ghose, H. Glynn, C. R. Graham, M. Halperine, T. C. Kebbe, J. M. L. Love, H. L. Newman, R. D. Newton, C. G. Nicol, C. P. Seeley.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Canary Islands (all parts), Falkland Islands.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY)

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To China (all parts)*, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, Guiana (British), Straits Settlements*, Venezuela, West Indies (Trinid

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Cebu	Madras	Tientsin
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CITY NOTES

AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REFORM

SMALLER FIRE LOSSES

Australian securities form the only exception to the general rise that has taken place during the past Account in trustee and other high-class securities. The result of the New South Wales election and the action of the Labour Caucus in throwing over the agreement reached by the Conference of Federal and State Ministers at Melbourne last August have had a very disquieting effect upon the market for Australian securities. It is hoped that the check to Australian financial recovery which these events have caused will prove to be only temporary, for there are many Australians, including some of the Labour leaders, who realize that the policy of Mr. Lang is financially incapable of fulfilment. Mr. Lang's fight was on behalf of inflated wages, which the better-informed among the Labour leaders now know to be impracticable. Some important declarations on this point may be made in the Commonwealth Parliament, which reassembles this week. Australian securities, of course, will quickly rally if the Commonwealth Parliament should decide to stand by the programme of retrenchment and reform which was agreed to three months ago, because it was shown by friendly experts to be necessary. Not until such a recovery has taken place will the credit of Australia be restored to a level at which it will be possible to raise on reasonable terms the finance that she requires.

Larger Capital Issues in October

October was marked by a decided revival in the market for new capital issues of an investment character, the normal outcome of a prolonged spell of easy money. Although not very numerous the issues were usually for large amounts individually, the Indian Government Loan, for example, being for £12,000,000. The monthly new capital statistics compiled by the Midland Bank show that, exclusive of the Four per Cent. Treasury Bond offer of the British Government, new capital issues for the past month amounted to £30,496,787. This compares with only £11,509,702 for October, 1929, but it is less than in October, 1928 (£40,598,510), and October, 1927 (£37,725,432). The October figures show a great advance on those for September, the total for which was £5,039,251. Owing to the increase over October, 1929, the decline in the aggregate figures for this year to date compared with 1929 is now only £35,000,000, compared with £54,000,000 for the first nine months of the year. Geographically the new issues for the past month were mainly divided between the United Kingdom (£12,7?3,000) and India (£12,000,000).

English, Scottish, and Australian Bank

In view of the severe depression in Australia and the fairly general reduction in the dividends of Australian companies, the report of the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank for the year ended June 30 last makes a surprisingly good showing. The gross profit shows a further slight decline, the total being £1,587,758, against £1,619,924. Management expenses were practically the same, but income and other taxes are appreciably higher, these absorbing £227,081, against £200,239. Thus, the net profit is £542,736, or £58,527 less than in 1928-29, but the dividend is maintained at 12½ per cent., free of tax, absorbing £375,000. The sum of £80,000 is added to reserve fund, bringing it up to £3,160,000; the provident fund again receives £10,000, £50,000 is again written off bank premises account, and £70,000, instead of £50,000, is placed to contingency account. As a result the balance carried forward is reduced from £347,741 to £305,478. Banks manage their finances much more conservatively than the average industrial concern, which accounts for their ability to maintain a fairly even rate of dividend in good times and bad. In the case of the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank the dividend of 12½ per cent. is not so large as it appears to be, for the total capital employed in the business, including the reserve and the undistributed profit, is nearly £6,500,000, the return on which is less than 6 per cent.

Balance-sheet Changes

The balance-sheet shows precisely the changes which are to be expected in periods of depression. In the subjoined table are given the principal balance-sheet items for the year ended June 30, 1930, and for the previous year:—

	June 30, 1930	June 30, 1929
	£	£
Deposits at interest	20,165,726	21,152,999
Current accounts	10,115,566	12,582,397
Reserve	3,095,000	3,015,000
Bills payable, &c.	1,867,457	2,891,325
Cash and bullion, and cash at bankers, including cheques in course of collection	5,397,738	6,555,671
Money at call and at short notice	1,380,000	845,000
Investments at or under cost ..	1,780,762	1,621,169
Bills receivable, &c.	2,679,897	5,911,167
Advances and other assets ..	28,867,868	29,587,339
Total of balance-sheet	40,850,738	45,262,611

Deposits are nearly £1,000,000 less, but a bigger decrease is shown in current account. Normally less money is kept on current account when trade is slack. Both bills payable and bills receivable show heavy decreases, particularly the latter, which is due to lower prices and the falling off in exports from Australia. Cash shows a decrease of £1,137,933, but money employed at call and short notice has risen from £845,000 to £1,380,000. Advances naturally show a decrease, but it is smaller than might have been expected.

Reparations Reviewed

Sir Andrew McFadyean has written a book entitled "Reparation Reviewed" (Ernest Benn, 8s. 6d. net). Few people can write on this subject with more knowledge and authority, for Sir Andrew was from 1920 to 1922 secretary to the British Delegation on the Reparations Commission, from 1922 to 1924 general secretary to the Commission, and in 1924 secretary to the Dawes Committee, the report of which he helped to draft. Later he was Commissioner of Controlled Revenues under the Dawes Plan. The book is a historical review of the whole erratic course of German reparations, but the most interesting chapter is the last, in which the writer deals with the future. Incidentally he points out that during the Peace Conference the German Government made an offer which the Allies summarily rejected, the value of which was put at 36.1 milliards of marks; the present value of the Young annuities is 38.8 milliards, so that the total gain to the Allies, after 10 years of bickering, is less than 3 milliards. The difference seems a small compensation for the enormous energy expended on the subject in the intervening 10 years, and gives an indication of the way in which politics have dominated the reparation question. No business man could successfully conduct a business if he spent a huge sum in time and effort to secure the small difference between 36.1 and 38.8 milliards. Even now we have not, in the opinion of the writer, reached an assured final settlement. Sir Andrew points out that complete mobilization of the German debt would have had enormous advantages, since it would have meant the end of Reparation as a political question, and made Germany a debtor on Reparation account not to Governments, but to private bondholders throughout the world, with whom Germany would have had to keep faith or destroy her credit.

Europe's Debts to America

As Sir Andrew proceeds to explain, a partial mobilization has no such advantage, and may be positively mischievous in suggesting that the amount of the unconditional payment is the utmost which Germany can pay in the long run. Nothing but good faith, he perceives, can prevent Germany, when she becomes no longer dependent upon foreign capital, declaring a moratorium (which she has the power to do) and refusing to pay more than the unconditional annuities. Briefly, the Young Plan means that Germany has contracted to pay under all conditions 612,000,000 gold marks (£30,600,000) annually for 36 years. This, Sir Andrew thinks, is by no means excessive for a country like Germany, provided she has the will to pay. Sir Andrew examines critically the relation between German Reparations and Europe's debts to America. He states that the Young Plan makes it clear that Germany is being taxed for nearly two generations to enable the rest of the world to pay its debts to the United States Government. Of course he recognizes that if Germany asked for a moratorium it would certainly imply a fresh conference to scale down Germany's liabilities. On this point Sir Andrew writes:—

> If we can weather the next few years, and if the experience which they bring demonstrates that the burden placed on Germany is too high, and that the whole world is suffering under the strain, dare we not hope that the ultimate recipient of two-thirds of Germany's payments, the United States of America, will make concessions which will automatically reduce Germany's burden?

The hope is a legitimate one.

Paint Dividend Maintained

In the prevailing conditions the results disclosed by the accounts of Lewis Berger and Sons for the 12 months ended July 31 must be regarded as quite favourable. The company, which manufactures paint, colours, and varnishes, and owns overseas subsidiary enterprises, obtained a net profit of £106,634 for the period named. This compares with £121,593 for 1928-29, a decrease of 12½ per cent. Its financial direction has been conservative, large sums being set aside to reserves, with the result that the directors are able to maintain the dividend at the customary rate of 10 per cent. and still add £26,000 to the "carry forward." The figures for the past three years are shown in the following table:—

	Year ended July 31		
	1930	1929	1928
	£	£	£
Net profit	106,634	121,593	114,157
Preference dividend (7 per cent.) ..	28,000	28,000	28,000
Ordinary dividend ..	52,727 (10%)	52,717 (10%)	52,575 (10%)
General reserve ..	—	25,000	50,000
Contingencies reserve ..	—	—	20,000
Carried forward ..	65,541	39,634	23,759

Floating assets amount to £343,000, and exceed the current liabilities, which are £226,000. In the latter total, however, is a contingencies reserve, which is included in the item "sundry creditors and credit balances." The general reserve now amounts to £75,000.

Home Fire Losses in October

The cost of the principal fires in Great Britain and Ireland during October may be estimated at £240,000, which compares with corresponding losses of £502,000 in September last (of which the outbreak in warehouses at Wapping Wall accounted for £150,000), and with £552,000 in October of last year. The estimate for last month may, on the basis of the average of the monthly figures for the last two or three years, be regarded as favourable for insurance companies. Among the more important fires last month were the following:—

Date	Description of Property	Estimated Loss
		£
Oct. 2 ..	Shops in Arcade, Leicester ..	14,000
,, 4 ..	Rubber Works, Clayton, Lancs ..	21,000
,, 9 ..	Fancy Goods Warehouse, Manchester	14,000
,, 10 ..	Leather Clothing Factory, Shoreditch, London	19,000
,, 17 ..	Mansion, Ham Common, Surrey ..	16,000
,, 20 ..	Ladies' Hat and Dress Factory, Dufferin-street, London, E.C. ..	17,000
,, 27 ..	Gas Meter Factory and Garage, Belfast	12,000
,, 27 ..	Garage and Motor Mart, Glasgow ..	17,000

The above estimates take into account only those fires in which the damage amounted to £1,000 or more. If, in accordance with the practice in these columns, 60 per cent. be added to the figures in respect of the large number of fires costing individually less, the total for last month becomes £384,000. The corresponding total for September last was £803,000 and that for October of last year was £883,000.

Improved Rates of Annuities

Improved rates of annuities are announced by the Equity and Law Life Assurance Society, the old and new rates quoted for male lives at representative ages for each £100 of purchase money being as follows:—

Age attained	Old rates	New rates
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
60	8 19 8	9 8 2
65	10 9 11	10 18 9
70	12 12 11	13 1 11
75	15 16 11	16 5 6

It is at the later ages of life, such as those given above, that annuities become really attractive for those who feel that they can invest money in this way with a view to securing with safety the maximum income during their lifetime. The terms for women, owing to their greater longevity, are rather below those for men, representative rates for each £100 of purchase money quoted by the society being as shown below:—

Age attained	Old rates	New rates
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
60	7 16 10	8 5 8
65	9 9 8	9 8 10
70	10 15 10	11 4 2
75	13 9 3	13 17 4

The rates quoted are for annuities payable by half-yearly instalments, the first payment being made six months after the date of purchase and the final payment at the half-yearly due date preceding the death of the annuitant.

GLYN, MILLS'S NEW ADDRESS

On Monday next the head office of Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Co. will be moved from 67, Lombard-street to 42, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3. From its earliest inception, about 1745, the business of the firm has, it is believed, been conducted either in Birchin-lane or in Lombard-street; it is known that the firm was established in Birchin-lane in 1770, and that business has been carried on at the present site since 1825. Messrs. Glyn, Mills hope to return to Lombard-street in 2½ to three years' time; the present premises are to be demolished, and a new building will be erected on plans which are being prepared by Sir Herbert Baker, the architect of the Bank of England. The temporary office in Gracechurch-street is that which has been used as the head office of Lloyds Bank during the rebuilding of their premises in Lombard-street.

AMERICAN STEEL DEPRESSION

MORE BUSINESS FAILURES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 2

Actual news of trade is still preponderatingly depressing, tending to confirm the belief that no recovery sufficiently striking to produce new public confidence is likely to be seen before next spring at the best. Commodity prices last week were generally lower, notable exceptions being silver, cotton, and rubber. Reports from the basic iron and steel industry showed that prices and volume of business were still on the downward trend, while quarterly earnings statements of the two largest organizations in industry were far from reassuring. Although the United States Steel Corporation earned its dividends for the September quarter, it is evident that it will fall short in the December quarter. The failure of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation to earn its dividend was not unexpected, but the statement of the company's president that "business is not picking up a bit" and "there is nothing in sight to indicate an improvement in November" deepened the gloom in Wall Street.

Liquidation continues in the stock market, with presentation of fresh evidence every day that many corporations are going to have difficulty in making earnings that will justify their existing dividend rates. There has been a further large reduction in brokers' loans, which has brought the total down to where it was five years ago, when the compilation of these figures began; but as against this the loans of the New York banks on securities last week showed a net increase. Public interest in the stock market is very slight, and commission houses are having a hard time in taking care of their overhead charges. The bond market has been affected somewhat by the selling of stocks, because of the tendency of some speculators to sell bonds to protect their stock margins. Foreign bonds, however, have improved with the improvement in Latin-American political conditions, especially since the ending of the Brazilian revolution. While their yield is still too high to encourage flotation of new bond issues, prices in general are approaching a level that is likely to bring out new borrowing.

The outcome of the forthcoming visit of Mr. George L. Harrison, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, to Europe for a conference with the heads of the central banks of England, France, and Germany is being awaited with interest, although it was intimated authoritatively here yesterday that his conferences would have nothing to do with reparations or War debts. Inevitably, however, these will come in for some discussion. The purpose of his visit, it was said, was to discuss the results on international business of the easy money policy which was adopted after his conference in Europe last February. No change in that policy is looked for.

New financing in New York during the week amounted to less than $25,000,000. All offerings were those of domestic corporations. In the whole month of October stock and bond flotations totalled only $422,409,000, as against $452,453,000 in September and $610,082,000 in the corresponding month of 1929. Only $20,000,000 of the total was in the form of shares, and in the 10 months ended with October the share offerings have been only one-fourth as large in total as they were in the corresponding period of 1929.

Railway car loadings in the week ended October 18 are estimated to have increased by 19,000 cars to 950,000 cars, a figure that compares with 1,133,810 in the corresponding week of 1929.

Dun's reports business failures in October at 2,124, with total liabilities $56,296,577. The number of failures was 16½ per cent. over the number of a year ago, but liabilities show an increase of 80 per cent.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

FEATURELESS MARKET

MONTREAL, Nov. 1.—The market to-day was extremely dull and featureless apart from the easiness of National Steel Car. Fluctuations were narrow throughout the session, but the close was steady.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

	Nov. 1	Oct. 31		Nov. 1	Oct. 31
Abitibi ..	11	11	Dom. Glass ..	100	101
Asbestos ..	1/2	1/2	Dom. Textile ..	76	77
Do., Pref. ..	1	1	Fam. Players ..	No bid	No bid
B.C. Packers ..	3	2½	Fraser Cos. ..	3⅛	3⅛
Braz. Tract. ..	25	25¼	Hollinger ..	5⅜	5⅜
B.C. Pwr., A ..	36	36¼	Int. Nickel ..	17⅛	17¼
Do., B ..	12	12½	Massey, H. ..	15⅛	15⅛
Brit. Emp. Steel ..	1	1	Montreal L't ..	54½	54½
Do., 1st Pf. ..	No bid	No bid	Natl. Brew. ..	25⅝	25⅞
Do., 2nd Pf. ..	2½	2½	Nat. Steel Car	31	31
Calgary	150	150	Ogilvie Flour ..	251	250
Can. Car ..	18¾	18⅝	Port. Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref. ..	23¾	24⅜	Power Corp. ..	52	52
C. Cement ..	15	14¼	Price Bros. ..	45	45
Do., Pref. ..	No bid	No bid	Quebec Pwr. ..	46¾	47
C. Cottons ..	No bid	No bid	St. Law'ce C. ..	41¼	41¼
Indus. Alcohol, A ..	2½	2½	Shawinigan ..	52¼	52
Do., B ..	1⅝	1⅞	S. Canada Power ..	30	30
C. Power ..	5⅞	5⅞	Steel Co. of Canada ..	—	—
C. Steamship ..	No bid	8¾	Wabasso ..	37¼	37⅛
Do., Pref'd. ..	20½	20½	W'rest Elec. ..	20	20
Cockshutt ..	12⅜	12⅛	Bk. Montreal	283½	286
Cons. Mining ..	130	130¼	Can. Bk. Com.	232	232½
Dom. Bridge ..	55	55½	Royal Bank ..	282	280

* Ex dividend. † Asked.

ANGLO-FOREIGN PULP

POSITION OF A GERMAN SUBSIDIARY

(FROM OUR MUNICH CORRESPONDENT)

The Bayerische Zellstoffwerke, G.m.b.H., in Regensburg (which is a subsidiary company belonging to the Anglo-Foreign Pulp Company, Limited, of London) has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

The firm was founded in 1926 to manufacture wood pulp and chemical by-products and for some time operated on an extensive scale, its output of wood pulp amounting in 1928 to more than 1,000 tons per month. The fall in world prices, however, caused a disastrous change in the fortunes of the enterprise.

ARGENTINE MARKETS CLOSED

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 1.—Argentine markets remained closed to-day (All Saints' Day).

AMERICAN COTTON MOVEMENT

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The *Financial Chronicle* publishes the following summary of its reports received from correspondents in the cotton-growing States:—Rains interrupted picking in many localities, causing some damage to staple. Picking is completed in many sections.

The week's plantation receipts amount to 557,000 bales, against 611,000 last week and 623,000 last year. The quantity of cotton now on shipboard but not yet cleared amounts to 207,000 bales, against 225,000 last year. Of the current week's total, 50,000 bales are for Great Britain, 37,000 for Germany, 24,000 for France, 92,000 for the rest of the Continent, and 4,000 coastwise.

The same authority makes the quantity of cotton in sight since Aug. 1 as follows:—

	This year	Last year
Aggregate port receipts ..	4,429,000	4,193,000
Net overland	128,000	127,000
Southern consumption ..	1,050,000	1,478,000
Excess interior stocks ..	942,000	1,096,000
Total in sight to date ..	*6,442,000	6,899,000
Brought into sight during the week	655,000	772,000
Northern spinners' takings since Aug. 1 ..	242,000	567,000

* Includes 107,000 bales excess Southern mill takings over consumption, against 195,000 bales last year.

MONEY MARKET

DECLINE IN FRENCH EXCHANGE

FURTHER RISE IN BUENOS AIRES RATE

Money was in plentiful supply in Lombard-street on Saturday, although it was perhaps a little more usable than might have been expected in view of the disbursement of the dividends on the Five per Cent. Conversion and Four per Cent. Funding Loans. There was a somewhat larger turnover than usual for a Saturday. Lenders other than the clearing banks were able to obtain 1½ per cent. for fresh advances over the week-end, and this was also the rate for renewing old loans carried at variable rates. Discount rates were unaltered, though the tendency was rather unsteady. Brokers reported purchases of three months fine bank bills at 2 1-16 per cent. and sales at 2 1-32 per cent., the banks again taking some January bills at 2 1-32 per cent. and December maturities at 2 per cent. The French exchange continued to move against sterling, closing at 123.78f. Further appreciation occurred in Argentine currency. To-morrow £1,104,000 of South African bar gold will be available in the bullion market.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½—2	1¾—2	2 1/32—2 1/16	2 1/16	2 1/8	2 1/8—2 3/16

Discount (Treasury Bills).			Fine Trade Bills.		
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	4 months.	6 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2 1/32	2 1/16	3—3⅛	3⅛—3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—4

CALLS OF THE WEEK

To-day ..	India 6% Bonds ..	25%	£3,000,000
,, ..	Bank of Nova Scotia ..	825	$500,000
To-morrow ..	Gas Light and Coke 4½% stock ..	161⅛	£412,500
Wednesday ..	Parana Plantations 6% Debs.	25%	£100,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Holidays on the Continent in celebration of All Saints' Day caused the volume of business in foreign currencies to be exceptionally small. The New York exchange remained at $4.85 13-16. A further fall, amounting to 1c., took place in the Paris rate, which declined to 123.78f., but the rates on Brussels (34.85b.), Amsterdam (12.06½fl.), and Zurich (25.03f.) closed slightly higher. The Berlin rate was slightly lower at 20.38⅛m. The Spanish exchange was steadier and was finally 7⅛c. below Friday's close at 43.77⅛p. Among South American currencies, the Argentine peso made a further recovery, the rate rising to 38⅛d., while the Brazilian exchange was also higher at 4 31-32d. Eastern currencies were generally steady; there was a rise to 2s. 0⅛d. in the Kobe rate.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported on Saturday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	Nov. 1	Oct. 31
New York ..	$ to £	4.8666	4.85 25/32—.85 7/32	4.85 1/4—.85 7/32
Montreal ..	$ to £	4.8666	4.85 1/32—.85 1/4	4.85 1/4—.85 1/4
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.77-123.81	123.78-123.83
Brussels ..	Bel. to £	35.00	34.84 1/2-34.85	34.84 1/4—.85 1/4
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.78-92.81	92.78-92.84
Switzerl'd ..	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.02 1/2—.02 1/2	25.02 1/2—25.03
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374 3/4-375 1/4	374 3/4-375 1/4
Helsingfors ..	M. to £	198.23	192.75-3.15	192.75-3.15
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	43.70-43.90	43.20-44.05
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108 1/2-108 3/4	108 1/4-108 3/4
Amsterdam ..	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06 1/4-.06 1/2	12.06 1/4-.06 1/2
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38 1/4-.39 1/4	20.38 1/4-.39 1/4
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58 1/2	34.44-34.47	34.44-34.47
Budapest ..	Pen. to £	27.82	27.74-27.77	27.75-27.77
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	163.75-.97	163.75-.90
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43 3/8-43 7/16	43 3/16-43 7/16
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17-25.27	25.17-25.27
Bucharest ..	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Constant. ..	Pst. to £	110	1.02 3/32	1.02 3/32
Belgrade ..	Din. to £	275.2215	274-274 3/4	274-274 3/4
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48 3/4-48 7/8	48 3/4-48 7/8
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.20-18.27	18.20-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15 1/4-16 1/4	18.15 1/4-16 1/4
Stockholm ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10 1/4-.10 3/4	18.10 1/4-.10 3/4
Copenh'g'n ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15 1/4-.16 1/4	18.15 1/4-.16 1/4
Alexandria ..	Pst. to £	97 1/2	97 11/32-97 15/16	97 11/32-97 15/16
Bombay ..	Per rup.	1/8d.	1 5/32-2 1/32	1 5/32-2 1/32
Calcutta ..	Per rup.	1/8d.	1 5/32-2 1/32	1 5/32-2 1/32
Madras	Per rup.	1/8d.	1 5/32-2 1/32	1 5/32-2 1/32
Hong-kong ..	Per dol.	—	1/3 7/16-1/4	1/3 7/16-1/4
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2.07 15/32	2.07 15/32
Shanghai ..	Per tael	—	1/7-1/7 1/8	1/7-1/7 1/8
Singapore ..	Per dol.	2/4	2 3/32-2 1/32	2 3/32-2 1/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06 1/4-.07 1/4	12.06 1/4-.07 1/4
Manila	Per peso	24.666d.	2.07/16	2.07/16
Rio de Jan. ..	Per mil.	5.899d.	4 7/8-5	4 7/8-5
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	38 11/16-38 13/16	38 3/8-38 1/4
W'parazo ..	$ to £	40	39.97	39.97
M'rideo	Per dol.	51d.	39 1/2-40	39 1/4-39 1/4
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	15.17 1/2	15.30
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.25-10.45	10.25-10.45

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia* ..	109 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand ..	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia ..	98 15 0	98 3 9	97 12 6	97 0 0

SELLING RATES

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

No bullion movements were announced by the Bank of England on Saturday. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £989,510, as shown below:—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
Oct. 30—		Oct. 30—	
Foreign gold coin	8	Bar gold ..	5,162
Oct. 31—		Oct. 31—	
Sovs.	1,000,000	Bar gold ..	3,423
Bar gold ..	69	Sovs.	2,000
Foreign gold coin	18		
Nov. 1	Nil	Nov. 1	Nil
		Net influx ..	989,510
Total ..	£1,000,095	Total ..	£1,000,095

Net influx for 1930 to date, £12,630,591; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,288,489.

The price of GOLD in the open market remained at 85s. per oz.

SILVER was a quiet market, the price being unaltered at 16⁹/₁₆d. for both the spot and forward positions. India was reported to be a small buyer.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per c

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

GENERAL MOTORS' EARNINGS

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—After early weakness the market showed a tendency to rally to-day, but trading was only moderate.

The trend continued downward at the opening with scattered liquidation, although yesterday's new 1930 low level for the industrial stock average resulted in only a moderate accumulation of overnight selling orders. This helped to strengthen the belief that the market position was technically stronger, prompting covering in a few sections.

Support chiefly centred in pivotal stocks, notably General Motors, though the earnings for the third quarter showed only 53c. per share, against $1.17 for the second quarter. The reduction, however, closely approximated to expectations, and the stock was bought on the theory that the bad news was out. Later, unsettlement was created by sharp set-backs in individual stocks, notably Gillette Safety Razor, Case Threshing Machine, Warner Brothers, and Eastman Kodak, with American Telephone and Telegraph also reflecting "bear" attacks.

The market, however, soon assumed an oversold appearance and rallied briskly in the final dealings under general covering and "bull" support, the latter being most marked in Bethlehem Steel, the buying of which was attributed to interests identified with the management. The weekly mercantile reviews were rather inconclusive, reporting only a restricted sectional improvement, though indicating a closer balance of production and consumption. The close was firm.

Sales were returned at 999,000 shares, making 10,638,000 shares for the week, against 13,857,000 shares last week. In the corresponding week a year ago, when the big break was in progress, the market was only open on four days, during which the record total of 43,434,000 shares changed hands.

The average price of 20 representative railroad stocks is 0.85 lower on the week at 112.66, while the average of 30 leading industrials in the same period declined 8.45 to 184.89, and that of 20 public utilities lost 2.87 to 67.60. The railroad and industrial averages a year ago were 159.82 and 273.51 respectively.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Nov. 1	Oct. 31
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85¼	4.85¼
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85 11/16	4.85⅝
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85 13/16	4.85 15/16
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83 13/32	4.83 15/32
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85 9/16	4.85 11/16
Seven days	£1	—	4.85	4.85 1/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92 1/2	3.92 1/2
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23⅜	5.23⅜
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.25	40.25 1/4
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75 1/2	26.75 1/4
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84	26.83
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75 1/2	26.75 1/4
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96 1/4	2.96 1/4
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.82 1/2	23.83
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.94 1/2	13.94 1/4
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.41¼	19.41 1/4
Madrid, cables	100pes.	15.45	11.13	11.10
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.10 1/4	14.09 1/4
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.51 1/4	17.51 1/4
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77 3/8	1.77 3/8
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29 1/2	1.29¼	1.29 1/4
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	34.44	34.38
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	10.70	10.70

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices	Nov. 1	Oct. 31	Closing Prices	Nov. 1	Oct. 31
Atchison	196¼	195 3/8*	Int. Amer.	11	11
Atl. Coast	176½	176	Kansas City	40	41
B. & O.	81	80¼	Louisville	107 1/2	106
Do., Pref.	76	77	Min. St. P.	5	5
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	66	67	Miss. Pac.	39½	39½
Can. P. (New)	42¼	42¾	Do., Pref.	100¾	100¾
Cent., N.J.	210	210	Mex. I. Pf.	1	1
Ches. & O.	41⅜	42	Do., 2 Pf.	1/2	1/2
Ch. G.W.	6¾	6½	N.Y. Cent.	139½	137¼
Do., Pref.	23¾	23¾	N. Pacific	57⅛	57
Ch. N.W.	46½	46⅜	Pennsylv'a	65¼	65*
Ch. Mil. St. P.	8⅜	8⅜	Reading	95	95
Ch. Rock Is.	71	71	St. L. & S.F.	69½	70
Del. & Hud.	146	146	St. L. & S.W.	40	44
Del., Lack.	97	97	So. Pacific	105	104
Erie	33½	33	Southern	71⅛	71⅛
Do., 1 Pf.	47½	47½	Do., Pref.	86	86
G.N., Pref.	66½	66¼	Un. Pacific	193½	193½
Illinois	96	95½	Do., Pref.	86¼	86¼
Interboro'	—	—	Wabash	4	4
Rapid Tr.	26½	27⅛	Do., Pf. A	51	51

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	101	99¾	Int. Nickel	17½	17¼
Allied Chem.	200	196½	Int. Paper	9⅛	9½
Amer. Agr.	24⅜	24⅛	Int. T. & T.	28½	28⅜
Am. Beet S.	13⅜	13⅜	Kennecott	25	25
Am. Br. Boy	77½	7	Kresge A.	26⅝	26½
Am. and F. Power	39	38⅜	K'ger. 5%	24⅛	24⅝
Am. Can.	114¼	113⅝*	Liggett & M.	85	85
Am. Loco.	30¼	30½	Loose Wiles	51½	51¾
Am. Rolling Mills	35⅜	35¼	Mack Trucks	45	44
Am. Smelt.	53	53	Montg'y W.	19	19⅛
Am. Sug. R.	43½	43½	Nash Mtrs.	27¾	27½
Am. Tel.	195	195	Nat. Biscuit	76½	77
Am. Tob.	108	108	Nat. Cash R.	31¼	31
Am. Wool'n	6¼	7¼	Nat. Dairies	43⅝	43⅝
Anaconda	35½	35	N. Amer.	83½	83¾
Armour Pf.	65	69	Packard	8⅝	8⅞
As. Dry Gds.	27⅞	27¾	Pan A. Pet.	46⅜	46⅜
At'lic Ref.	21¾	21⅞	Pub. Ser., N.J.	83	81½
Baldwin	22	21¼	Pullman	54½	54½
Barnsdall A	15⅛	15½	RadioCorp.	19¾	18⅞
Beth. Steel	70½	69⅝	R'm'g'n Rd	19	19
Celanese	15¼	15	Sears R'b'k	48¼	47⅝
C. de Pasco	31	30½	Shell Trans.	38⅝	38¼
Chile Copp.	25¼	25⅜	Shell Un.	10⅞	10¾
Chrysler	15⅞	15⅞	Sloss S. Std.	20	16
Col. Fuel	23¼	23⅛	Socony Brands	15⅞	16
Colum. Gas	42⅛	42¼	Std. Gas	72	73¼
Col. Graph.	11¼	11⅛	Std. Oil of Cal.	51½	51
Cons. Gas	95	93¾	Std. Oil of N.J.	53¼	52¾
Cont. Can	49	47⅞	Std. Oil of N.Y.	26¼	26¼
Cont. Oil	12⅛	12½	Studebaker	20⅝	19⅞
Corn Prod.	75½	74½	TexasCorp.	40	40⅛
Crucible	58¼	58	Tex. G. Sul.	51½	51¼
DavisonCh.	18	18½	Tidewater	9⅞	9⅞
Drug. Inc.	70½	70¾	Trans. Amer. Corp.	17½	17½
Du Pont.	89¼	89¼	Tr. Cont. Cp	10⅛	10½
Eastman K.	172½	170¾	Un. Carbide	61¼	60½
Elec. P. & L.	46¾	47¼	Un. Corp.	21⅜	21⅜
Elec. Stor.	53¼	55	Un. Fruit	65	65
Fox. Film	36½	35⅝	United Gas	30⅛	30
Gen. Elec.	51⅜	50⅛	U.S. Ind. Alc.	61¾	61½
Gen. Foods	50½	50¼	U.S. Rubber	13	13
Gen. Motors	34⅜	34¼	U.S. Steel	145¾	144
Gillette	27	31	Warner Pict.	13⅝	13⅝
Goodrich	17½	16¾	Westinghse	147½	147⅜
Goodyear	41½	41½	Woolworth	63	61¾
Hou. Oil Tx.	44¼	44	Wright Aero.	76	76
Hud. Mtrs.	18⅞	19	Yellow Cab	7¾	7¾
Ind. Rayon	43	43	Youngst'n Sheet	86	86
Int. Harvr.	59¾	59¾			
Int. Match Pref.	65	65½			

CURB EXCHANGE

Assd. Gas A	23⅛	23⅛	Mid. West Utilities	21⅝	21⅛
Br. Am. Tob. (Bearer)	25¼	25	Penn Road	7⅞	7¾
Elec. Bond	51¼	51½	Silica Gel.	9½	10
Gulf Oil	80	79½	Std. Oil Ind	40¼	40⅛
Hydro Elec.	27⅛	26½	Swift Int.	31⅜	32
Int. Petm.	14¼	14⅜	VacuumOil	61⅛	61⅛

BONDS

Libty. La., 3½%	101	101	Finl., 6%, '45	87	87
Do., 4½%	102	102	Fren., 7½% 1941	125⅝	125⅜
Do. (4th), 4½%	103	103	Fren., 7% 1949	120⅜	120½
U.K. 5½% 1937	105¾	106	Ger., 7% 1949	103	103¼
Do., 4% 1960-90	91	91	Greek, 7% 1964	100¾	99¾
Arg., 6% 1959	94¼	95½	Hamb'g, S. 6% '46	86¾	86¾
Aust'l, 5% 1957	71	76	Hungary, 7½% '44	99½	99½
Aust., 7% 1943	104½	104⅝	Ital., 7% 1951	96	96⅛
Belg., 6% 1955	102½	103¼	Japan 6½% 1954	104	104⅛
Belg., 7% 1955	112⅛	112⅛	Nord Rly. 6½% '50	107⅛	106¾
Bordeaux, 6% '34	104⅜	105¼	Norway 6% 1952	102⅝	102⅜
Brazil, 7½% 1952	99	99	P.L.M., 6% 1958	104⅝	104¼
Bulg., 7% 1967	71	71	Do., 7% 1958	106½	106½
Canada, 5% 1931	100¾	100¾	Poland, 7% 1947	79¾	79¾
Chile, 7% 1942	97½	96½	Do., 8% 1950	88⅝	88½
Chile, 6% 1960	83½	84	Rio de Sul., 8% '46	87⅞	88
Czech., 8% 1951	110	109¾	San P., 8% 1950	85½	90
Denmk., 6% 1942	105	105	Seine, 7% 1942	107½	107¾
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	103	103	Swed., 5½% 1954	105⅜	105⅜
Dutch E.I., 5½% '55	103⅛	103⅛	Tokio City, 5½% '61	91	91
Est. Rly., 7% '54	105	105			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

	Nov. 1	Oct. 31
Atchison, Pref.	107	107
Lehigh Valley	50¼	50⅝
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	23¾	23¼
New York, Ontario and Western	7	7
Reading, 1st Prefd.	47	47
Texas and Pacific	111	111
National Lead	120	120

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights. † Ex stock dividend. § Asked. ‖ New stock.

Call money was nominal. Commercial paper was unchanged at 2½ to 3 per cent. for prime names. Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills and 2½ to 2¾ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was steady at 4.85 13-16 for cable transfers.

Silver advanced ⅛c. to 36⅛c. for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $136,000 is being shipped to Ecuador.

BOARDS.—The market was quiet, but generally steady. Sales reached $4,418,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

CRUDE OIL PRICES

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—WHEAT.—The cash market was barely steady, ⅝c. higher to ⅛c. lower. No. 2 red winter, 96⅛c.; No. 2 amber durum, 81⅛c.; No. 2 hard winter, 88⅛c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 81c. MAIZE barely steady, ⅛c. lower. No. 2 mixed, 92⅛c., f.o.b., New York. OATS easy at ⅛c. decline. White clipped, 42¼c., f.o.b., New York. RYE easy at ⅛c. lower. No. 2 Western, 47c., f.o.b., New York. BARLEY nominal

FLOUR steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	1,130	962	6,871	283,707	280,610
Do., Atlantic	428	59	2,068	54,568	47,663
*Exports, ditto	256	531	1,525	47,762	31,338
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	841	442	3,912	64,976	72,913
Do., Atlantic	14	16	64	1,661	1,772
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	—	—
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn	108	81	608	11,890	9,532
Receipts, Atlantic	83	45	446	7,837	7,200
*Exports, ditto	14	3	110	1,808	1,246
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	340	292	1,949	55,802	74,803
Do., Atlantic	8	25	57	1,688	2,793
*Exports, ditto	—	—	4	18	47

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

LARD steady at 5c. decline. Prime Western steam, $12.15; Middle West, spot, $12.05.

COFFEE.—Rio futures opened steady, unchanged to 3 points lower, and after a quiet and featureless session closed 1 point to 2 points higher. Sales, 1,000 bags. Dec., 6.55; Jan., 6.22; March, 5.77; May, 5.61; July, 5.51; Sept., 5.40.

Santos No. 4 futures closed quiet at 3 to 5 points advance. Sales, 3,000 bags. Dec., 10.45c.; Jan., 9.75c.; March, 9.46c.; May, 9.03c.; July, 8.86c.; Sept., 8.70c.

Cash coffee quiet and unchanged. Rio No. 7, 8½c. to 8¾c.; Santos No. 4, 12¼c. to 12¾c.

COCOA.—Futures closed easy and 13 to 15 points down. Sales, 6,000 bags. Closing prices,—Dec., 6.12c.; Jan., 6.23c.; March, 6.43c.; May, 6.62c.; July, 6.80c.; Sept., 6.98c.

SUGAR.—Cuban centrifugal, 96deg., spot, quoted 3.42c. per lb. Raw futures closed quiet, unchanged to 1 point down. Sales, 2,000 tons. Dec., 1.43c.; Jan., 1.45c.; March, 1.52c.; May, 1.58c.; July, 1.64c.; Sept., 1.71c.; No. 2 contract, duty free, Dec., 3.35c.

COTTON on the spot closed 5 points lower at 11.15c. The futures market opened with values 3 to 6 points easier owing to selling by spot houses, the downward movement being afterward increased under selling for account of Wall-street operators. Later the decline was checked by shorts covering and buying by trade interests, the market closing steady at 2 to 7 points net loss. The current week's port receipts are expected to be about 425,000 bales. New Orleans market closed owing to a local holiday.

New York Futures	To-day	Prev. day
November	10.91	10.91
December	11.10	11.10
January	11.26	11.26
New Contract		
November	10.92	10.92
December	11.14	11.11
January	11.25	11.25
February	11.37	11.37
March	11.52	11.50
April	11.60	11.60
May	11.71	11.71
June	11.81	11.81
July	11.92	11.91
August	11.98	11.96
September	12.16	12.06
October	12.11	12.11

Closing Range	To-day	Prev. day
November	10.94	10.94
December	11.13	11.13
January	11.30	11.30
November	10.94	10.94
December	11.14	11.13
January	11.28	11.28
February	11.40	11.40
March	11.53	11.52
April	11.62	11.62
May	11.75	11.73
June	11.85	11.83
July	11.93	11.93
August	12.03	12.00
September	12.16	12.13
October	12.13	—

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	49,000	49,000	4,518,000	4,339,000
Exports Gt. Brn.	17,000	17,000	349,000	412,000
Exports, Cont., &c.	18,000	18,000	1,870,000	1,873,000

WOOL.—Demand this week has been slow. Fine wools are steady, but medium grades are tending lower. Cold weather has had a stimulating effect on the piece goods market, especially for overcoatings, and there is a slightly improved interest in spring offerings. Territory fine staple is unchanged at 72c. to 74c. per lb.

COPPER has had a steady market this week, sentiment improving on reports that following the reduction in the price of electrolytic by the Export Association a large business was done with Europe. Offerings were said to be restricted, but there was little activity on local account and the price for domestic spot delivery remained at 9.50c. per lb., which was also the f.o.b. quotation for export, spot and November.

TIN.—The market has moved in a narrow range this week with a senior tendency towards the close. Business was only moderate and after rising to 27¼c. per lb. Straits metal reacted on somewhat larger offerings, closing at a net decline of ⅛c. at 26½c. for spot and 26⅜c. for November.

SPELTER.—Demand has continued moderate, but sellers have shown less eagerness to press for business owing to improved European advices and the continued curtailment of production. East St. Louis prices were unchanged throughout at 4.00c. per lb. for spot and November.

LEAD ruled quiet throughout the week, but the market was steady and the spot price was unchanged at 5.10c. per lb.

SYNTHETICS.—Conditions in this market have remained very quiet with only a retail business. Mills continue to work on old orders and operations are decreasing. Prices are unchanged on the basis of $5.00 per box for prime makes.

PIG IRON.—Dull conditions have continued throughout the past week, there being nothing in the present outlook to encourage forward buying. Meanwhile production is diminishing and the statistical position strengthening. Prices are generally unchanged with $18.00 per ton still quoted for No. 2 foundry on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

STEEL.—Business in steel products has continued disappointingly small, only a few descriptions, including rails and structural material, showing any activity. Mill operations were further reduced during the past week to about 50 per cent. of normal capacity. Prices are largely nominal, with Bessemer steel rails quoted $43.00 per ton.

METALS.—National Metal Exchange prices for copper were unchanged. Nov., Dec., and Jan., 9.25. Sales, nil. National Metal Exchange prices for TIN were :—Nov. and Dec., 26; Jan., 26.10. Sales, 2 lots.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers unchanged for spot, and Nov. at 8⅛c. and Nov.-Dec. at 9c. First latex crepe sellers unaltered for spot, and Nov. at 9¼c. and Nov.-Dec. at 9⅛c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange prices were 30 points lower to unchanged. Nov., 8.40c.; Jan., 8.70c.; March, 8.90c.; May, 9.10c.; Sept., 9.50c. Sales, 13 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed steady. Refined futures were 2 to 15 points up. Crude, spot, 6.25 (nominal); yellow, spot, 7.45 bid. Futures: Dec., 7.73; March, 7.62; May, 7.73; June, 7.85.

TALLOW steady and unaltered. Extra, loose, 4½c.; extra, in tierces, 5½c. per lb., f.o.b., New York.

PETROLEUM.—Refined, standard white, New York, in cases, cargo lots, unaltered at 17.65c. per gallon. Pennsylvania crude, standard grades, were 15c. lower at $1.95 to $2 per barrel. GASOLENE.—New York, for export, in cases, cargo lots, U.S. motor specifications, deodorized, unchanged at 26.40c. per gallon.

TURPENTINE steady and unchanged at 42c. to 43c.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 1.—TURPENTINE steady and unaltered at 36½c. bid.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 1.—TURPENTINE steady without change at 37c. bid. ROSIN.—Grade F., $4.15; grade K., $4.25; grade WW., $7.

DULUTH, Nov. 1.—LINSEED futures closed barely steady at ⅛c. decline. Dec., 1.66⅛c.; May, 1.72⅛c.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 1.—WHEAT closed barely steady at ⅛c. decline. Dec., 70⅛c.; May, 76⅛c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 1.—WHEAT futures closed steady, ⅛c. lower to unchanged. Dec., 73c.; May, 78⅛c.

TOLEDO, Nov. 1.—CLOVERSEED closed steady and unchanged. Cash, 15.00; Dec., 15.25.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 1.—WHEAT opened easy at ⅛c. decline on forecasts of continued fine weather. There was a temporary rally at one time due to less favourable crop advices from Australia and reports that rust was spreading in Argentina, but the market closed easy, ⅛c. to ¼c. down. Nov., 70¼c.; Dec., 70⅛c.; May, 76⅛c. OATS closed easy, ⅛c. to 1⅛c. lower. Nov., 30⅛c.; Dec., 29½c.; May, 31⅛c. BARLEY futures easy at ⅛c. decline. Dec., 25⅛c.; May, 30⅛c. LINSEED futures closed easy at 3⅛c. decline. Dec., 1.18⅛c.; May, 1.24⅛c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—WHEAT opened barely steady and ⅛c. to ¼c. lower in sympathy with Winnipeg and North-Western markets. The smallness of the cash demand and the lack of export interest caused a further reaction, but a firmer tone developed later on news of a rally on the Stock Exchange which, with light receipts and reports that rains were needed in sections of Illinois, led to "bear" covering. The close was steady, ⅛c. lower to ⅛c. higher. Old contract :—Dec., 76⅛c.; March, 81⅛c.; May, 82⅛c. New :—Dec., 77⅛c.; March, 81⅛c.; May, 83⅛c.; July, 83⅛c.

MAIZE closed steady at ⅛c. to ⅛c. decline. Old contract :—Dec., 72⅛c.; March, 76⅛c.; May, 72⅛c. New :—Dec., 72⅛c.; March, 76⅛c.;

(Continued at foot of next column)

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

COAL AND IRON REPORTS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Nov. 1.—WHEAT.—Demand for cargoes remained quiet and quotations were occasionally 3d. easier. For 4,800 tons, balance of cargo, New South Wales, per King John, R/L Oct. 18, 29s. 4½d., bulk, was paid yesterday. Pacific white (part cargo), Dec., offered at 30s., while for Australian, on passage, 30s. was asked; 29s. 9d. for Dec.-Jan. (new), and 29s. 6d. for Victorian, Nov.-half Dec. Parcels.—Following the lack of support from North and South America, liberal total clearances and a sharp increase in the quantity afloat, the market had a dull tone and prices marked a reaction of 3d. to 4½d. per qr. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Nov., offered at 29s. 9d.; Rosafe 63½ lbs., Jan.-Feb., at 28s. 3d.; Barusso 61½ lbs., Nov., at 25s. 3d.

Wheat futures closed 3d. under yesterday.

Per 480 lb.	Opening values	Noon values	Closing values	Prev. closing values
MANITOBA GRADE				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nov.	26 6	26 5	26 5	26 8
Jan.	27 0	26 11	26 11	27 2
March	27 8	27 7	27 7	27 10
LONDON GRADE				
Dec.	25 10	25 9	25 9	26 0
Feb.	25 10	25 9	25 9	26 0

Following are farmers' deliveries for the week ended Nov. 1, and for the season to date (11 weeks) :—

	Wheat		Barley		Oats	
	Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.	
This week	156,055		543,808		54,868	
Average price	9s. 11d.		9s. 10½d.		6s. 6d.	
Same week last year	231,539		610,771		52,533	
Average price	9s. 7d.		9s. 11d.		7s. 9d.	
This season	1,506,030		2,686,788		472,783	
Average price	7s. 4d.		8s. 9½d.		6s. 0¾d.	
Last season	2,922,290		4,181,022		704,060	
Average price	9s. 11½d.		10s. 3½d.		7s. 11½d.	

MAIZE.—Cargoes were steadily held, but trading continued on quiet lines. La Plata, 6,402 tons per Rassay, Oct. 18 R/L, sold yesterday at 17s. For this quality, shipping-shipped, and Nov., 17s. 9d. was asked and 17s. 10½d. for Dec. For Dan./Gal./Fox., Nov.-Dec., 18s. 3d. was required and 18s. 6d. for Dec.-Jan. Parcels were in quiet request at shaded prices. La Plata, Nov.-Dec., sold at 17s. 1½d. (less ½ per cent.); Jan.-Feb., at 17s. 7½d. ; Nov., to Bristol Channel, at 17s. 3½d. (less ½ per cent.); Dec., to Liverpool, at 17s. 7½d. (less ½ per cent.).

BARLEY quiet at late rates.

OATS were steady and rather dearer for La Plata at 10s., Nov.; 10s. 3d., Dec.; 10s. 9d., Jan.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1.—WHEAT.—Cif. parcels 1½d. to 7½d. per centar lower but inactive, no business being reported. Quotations.—No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Nov., 29s. 3d.; No. 2, 28s. 6d.; No. 3, 27s. 10½d.; No. 4 Manitoba, Nov., 26s. 10½d.; No. 6, 21s. 10½d.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), Nov., 29s. 4½d.; No. 2 (Vancouver), 28s. 4½d.; No. 3 (Vancouver), 27s. 9d.; No. 2 mixed durum, Nov., 27s. 1½d.; Rosafe (62lb.), Nov., 29s. 6d.; Baril (62lb.), Nov., 26s. 3d.; Australian, afloat, 29s. 3d.; Pacific Dec. 15, 28s. 10½d.; Polish, Nov., 26s.; German, Nov., 25s. 9d. Spot parcels quiet and about unchanged.

Graded wheat futures opened ½d. per cental lower in sympathy with easy closing American markets, another heavy world's shipment, and complete absence of demand for actual. The market closed quiet, ½d. to ¾d. down. Sales, 75 loads.

Per 100 lb.	Open'g values	Business cover'd Highest	Business cover'd Lowest	Closing values	Prev closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
December	5 8¾	5 8¾	5 8½	5 8⅝	5 9¼
March	5 8½	5 8½	5 8¼	5 8⅜	5 9
May	5 9½	5 9½	5 9¼	5 9⅜	5 10

MAIZE.—C.i.f. parcels very quiet. La Plata, afloat, 17s. 1½d. and 17s. 4½d.; Oct.-Nov., 17s. 4½d.; Nov.-Dec., 17s. 4½d.; Dec.-Jan., 17s. 9d.; Dan.-Gal.-Fox., Nov.-Dec., 18s.; Dec.-Jan., 18s. 3d. Spot parcels unchanged.

OATS quiet. La Plata, Nov.-Dec., 10s.; Jan.-Feb., 10s. 3d.; Chilean, tawny, Nov., 12s.

FLOUR quiet, unchanged.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 1.—Wheat in small supply at 30s. to 31s. Barley, malting quality, 50s. to 55s.; medium and grinding sorts, 22s. to 45s. Oats, 16s. 6d. to 19s.

CHELTENHAM, Nov. 1.—English wheat easier at 28s. to 30s. per 504lb. Oats easier at 16s. to 18s. per 336lb. Barley had a good trade for fine lots; other grades neglected. Beans, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per cwt.

COLCHESTER, Nov. 1.—Very small supplies of all English corn. Wheat, 32s., delivered at mills. Best barley up to 50s.; medium, 38s. to 42s.; low quality, 30s. to 34s. Oats, 17s. to 19s.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 1.—Wheat unchanged at 30s. 6d. to 32s. Oats, 16s. to 18s. Barley, 20s. to 40s.

NORWICH, Nov. 1.—English wheat in large supply, a few very nice lots making 48s. to 52s.; good medium unchanged at 38s. to 44s.; lower grades rather cheaper. In English wheat and oats there was not sufficient offering to test values.

PETERBOROUGH, Nov. 1.—Wheat, 29s. to 31s. Barley unchanged at 25s. to 50s. Oats, 17s. to 18s. Beans, 28s. to 29s.

READING, Nov. 1.—Wheat in very small supply at 31s. to 32s. Barley in short supply; good inquiry for better grades at 26s. to 53s. Oats unchanged; little offering.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—POTATOES (The Borough).—Home-grown deliveries totalled 1,000 tons and imported 9,000 bags. Business was quiet and the tone dull. Quotations :—Best sample King Edward, £6 to £6 10s.; second grade, £4 10s. to £5 10s.; British Queen, Majestic, Arran Chief, Eclipse, and darksoil King Edward, £4 10s. to £5 per ton; German supply, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Belgian, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per bag (50 kilos), ex market.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES (Covent Garden).—There was a good demand, with ample and varied supplies on offer. Quotations :—English cooking apples, 1s. to 2s. per bushel; dessert apples, 3s. to 12s. per half-sieve; Nova Scotian apples, 14s. to 22s. 6d. per barrel; Cox's orange pippins, 14s. to 16s. 6d. per box; English Conference pears, 4s. to 6s. per half-sieve; Californian Bartlett pears, 1s. to 1½s. per half-case; Winter Nelis pears, 13s. to 16s.; Anjou pears, 14s. to 16s. per case; English Alicante grapes, 1s. to 2s.; Gros Colmar grapes, 1s. 3d. to 3s.; Muscat grapes, 2s. 3d. to 5s.; Belgian black grapes, 1½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; Almeria grapes, 10s. to 12s. per barrel; English walnuts, 6s. to 8s. per 12lb.; French walnuts, 9s. to 11s. per pocket; Kent cobnuts, 12s. to 14s. per 12lb.; Naples chestnuts, 24s. to 27s. 6d. per bag; Dutch cranberries, 6s. to 7s. 6d. per box; Canadian cranberries, 16s. to 17s. per case; Canary bananas, 12s. 6d. to 24s. per crate; French black figs, 8d. to 1s. 2d. per box; Tunis dates, 4s. to 7s. per dozen cartons; South African oranges, 16s. to 22s. 6d.; Brazilian oranges, 12s. to 16s. per case; Messina lemons, 12s. 6d. to 18s. per box; Malaga lemons, 12s. 6d. to 18s. per case; pomegranates, 10s. to 12s. 6d. per case; Isle of Pines grape fruit, 15s. to 20s. per case; tomatoes, 4s. to 6s. per 12lb.; cauliflowers, 2s. 6d. to 4s.; cabbage, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; savoys, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen; spinach, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per bushel; celery, 9d. to 2s. per dozen heads.

HAY AND STRAW (Whitechapel).—Ample supplies met a quiet trade at generally steady prices. Best meadow hay was quoted £3 15s. to £5 5s.; inferior and seconds, £5 15s. to £6 5s.; best clover, £6 to £6 5s.; and best straw, £4 10s. per ton.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Nov. 1.—LINSEED was a quietly steady market. Calcutta to London, Oct.-Nov. and Nov.-Dec., £13 15s., sellers; Odd Bombay to London, Oct.-Nov. and Nov.-Dec., £14 12s. 6d., sellers; La Plata to Hull, Oct.-Nov., £11 18s. 9d.; and Nov.-Dec., £11 10s., sellers. RAPESEED was steady. Toria to Hull-Cont., Oct.-Nov. and Nov.-Dec., £11 10s., sellers. COTTONSEED was quiet. Bombay, Dec.-Jan., new, to Hull, £5 7s. 6d., sellers; Egyptian, black, to Hull, spot, new, £6 8s. 9d.; Nov.-Jan., £6 7s. 6d., sellers; Sakellaridis, in similar positions, £6 and £5 18s. 9d. respectively. GROUNDNUTS steady, but quiet. Coromandel to Rotterdam-Hamburg, Nov., £12 17s. 6d.; Dec., £12 7s. 6d., sellers. CASTORSEED was quiet. Bombay to Hull-Antwerp, Oct.-Nov. and Nov.-Dec., £12 15s., sellers. PALM KERNELS were firm. To Hull, Oct.-Nov. was quoted £12 3s. 9d.; Nov.-Dec., £12 7s. 6d.; Dec.-Jan., £12 10s., sellers. LINSEED OIL was quiet. Spot, La Plata, £27 5s.; Nov.-£24 12s. 6d.; Nov.-Jan., £24 7s. 6d.; Jan.-April, £23 12s. 6d.; May-Aug., £23 per ton. RAPE OIL was slow. Crude extracted, £30 10s.; technical, refined, £32, naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was steady. Egyptian, crude, £23 10s.; refined common edible, £28; deodorized, £30, naked, ex mill.

HULL, Nov. 1.—LINSEED OIL was quiet. Spot was quoted £27 10

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

RETURN OF THE HERMES

The aircraft-carrier HERMES is ordered to leave Sheerness to-morrow to return to duty in China. She will first call at Portsmouth from November 5 to 11. On her passage out the HERMES will spend six days at Malta, from the 19th to 25th, and 10 days at Singapore, the Christmas period, from December 20 to 30. She should reach Hong-kong on January 5. The vessel has been home to refit and recommission. Captain J. D. Campbell, M.V.O., O.B.E., has been relieved in command by Captain E. J. G. Mackinnon, D.S.O., and a change has also been made in the senior R.A.F. officer. Wing Commander A. H. S. Steele-Perkins, O.B.E., who served during the last commission, has been selected for the command of the R.A.F. School of Photography at South Farnborough, and Squadron Leader A. W. F. Glenny, M.C., D.F.C., has been appointed to the ship. The HERMES is the smallest of the six carriers in the Royal Navy, and is the only one built specially for this duty.

NEW SUBMARINE

The submarine PARTHIAN, of the 1927 programme, laid down at Chatham Dockyard in June, 1928, is due to leave Chatham to-day for machinery trials, gunnery trials, and diving tests. The PARTHIAN was commissioned on October 6 by Lieutenant-Commander F. H. E. Skyrme, formerly in command of L 27 in the Fourth Flotilla, China Station. She is the fifth vessel of her group, four of which are to leave for Hong-kong on December 12, the PERSEUS, PANDORA, POSEIDON, and PROTEUS. Only one other remains to complete, the PHOENIX, which should be finished during December by Messrs. Cammell Laird and Co., Birkenhead.

COMMISSION OF THE SHAMROCK

The destroyer SHAMROCK is expected to be commissioned at Portsmouth to-day for service in the Gibraltar Local Defence Flotilla. Built in 1917-19, the SHAMROCK has not previously served abroad, and has been in reserve since 1921. She is now to replace the SPLENDID, which arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday last, and which is to-day to be paid off to prepare for sale. Lieutenant-Commander J. A. McCoy, who was in command of her, will commission the SHAMROCK. Lieutenant F. R. W. Parish, from the cruiser CENTAUR, flagship of the Atlantic Fleet Flotillas, has been appointed second-in-command of the SHAMROCK.

ENGINEER RETIREMENT

Lieutenant (E) Albert H. Benfield, D.S.C., has been placed on the retired list on attaining the age of 50, to date October 20. For the past two years he has been engineer officer of the THUNDER, turret drillship at Portsmouth. Mr. Benfield served during the War as artificer engineer in the cruiser DEVONSHIRE and the destroyers MERMAID and OSPREY. For his services in the MERMAID, of the Dover Patrol, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross in March, 1918. He was promoted to commissioned engineer in April, 1922, and in July, 1925, was appointed to the Royal yacht VICTORIA AND ALBERT, in which he served until 1928. In September of the latter year he was promoted to lieutenant (E).

R.A.F. FLIGHT AT BATHURST

All being well, the flight of Fairey III.F machines of No. 47 (Bomber) Squadron from Khartoum, which is making a tour in West Africa, should arrive to-day at Bathurst, Gambia. This is the first time R.A.F. machines have been seen there. Bathurst is also to be visited this week by a cruiser from Simonstown, H.M.S. CARLISLE. The flight is commanded by Squadron Leader E. L. Howard-Williams, M.C. One of its machines, piloted by Flying Officer J. K. Flower, had to make a forced landing in the bush on October 22, and although much damaged was repaired within four days to enable it to catch up with the unit. The return journey to Khartoum is expected to begin on Friday next.

ORDNANCE IN THE R.A.F.

In succession to Group Captain E. D. M. Robertson, D.F.C., who was appointed in March, 1927, Wing Commander J. K. Wells, A.F.C., is to be the R.A.F. representative on the Ordnance Committee of the three services at Woolwich Arsenal. Wing Commander Wells, a graduate of the Finsbury College of Science and Technology, was appointed for duty in the Air Department, Admiralty, in 1915, and granted a commission in the R.N.V.R. Later he joined the experimental staff at Grain Island, and also served at Dunkirk. A permanent commission as squadron leader was granted him in 1919, and after some time at the Experimental Establishment, he took a flying course, qualified as a pilot, and was made chief armament instructor at the Armament and Gunnery School. He has previously served at Woolwich in the Research Department, and during the present year has been in command of the R.A.F. Practice Camp at Catfoss, near Hull.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BERBERA, Oct. 30.—Effingham arrived.
BLYTH, Oct. 30.—Fitzroy arrived.
CARDIFF, Oct. 31.—Alpha left for Hankow.
GIBRALTAR, Oct. 30.—Diomede left for Jamaica. Oct. 31.—Waterhen arrived.
HUNSTANTON, Oct. 30.—Triad and Folkestone left for Sharpness.
HONG-KONG, Oct. 30.—Herald arrived.
MALTA, Oct. 31.—Queen Elizabeth, Revenge, Royal Oak, Emerald, Devonshire, Sussex, Kent, Cruiser Squadron, Eagle, Coventry, Walrus, Vampire, Viscount, Wolsey, Vega, Victory, Third Destroyer Flotilla (less Amazon and Anthony); and Destroyer Flotilla (less Ambuscade), and First Submarine Flotilla (less Cyclops and K 26) arrived.
MESSINA, Oct. 31.—Canberra arrived.
NANKOW, Oct. 31.—Bruce arrived.
PLYMOUTH, Oct. 31.—Carstairs arrived; and Tenedos left for Queenstown.
PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 30.—Harmattan and Coldmap arrived. Oct. 31.—Sheen, Seabreeze, St. Cyrus, Dundalk, and Adventure arrived; and Rowena left for Portsmouth, Portland, Ross arrived. Oct. 31.—Cloud, Rowena, and Finders arrived; and St. Cyrus and Adventure left for Portland.
RONEY, Oct. 31.—Seabear left for Sheerness.
SHANGHAI, Oct. 30.—Marathon arrived.
SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 31.—Emperor of India left for Portland.
STORNOWAY, Oct. 30.—Carstairs arrived, and left for Cawsand Bay Oct. 31.
WELLINGTON, Oct. 31.—Dunedin left for Picton.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty on Saturday:—

CORMES.—A. J. L. PHILLIPS, to Vesper (Nov. 22); and E. L. BERTHON, D.S.C., lent to New Zealand Division for three years (Jan. 21).
LIEUT.-COMMDR.—W. H. GRAVES, to Pangbourne, for course of instruction in minesweeping (Nov. 4); D. M. LEES, to Repulse; and M. CUNNINGHAM, to Excellent (Dec. 1); and R. J. O. OTWAY-RUTHVEN, to Victory, for R.N. Barracks (Dec. 15).
LIEUTS.—D. LENNOX-CONYNGHAM, to Osprey, for A/S course (Nov. 3) and to Campbell (Dec. 18); H. L. OLIVER, to Windsor (Nov. 21); E. E. BLACKWELL, to Malaya; C. A. HARRIS, to Pembroke; and F. M. B. CHAVASSE, to Adventure (Dec. 1); D. G. CLARK, to Dryad (Nov. 17) and to Wolfhound (Dec. 3); R. F. HARLAND, to Dryad (Dec. 17) and to Valhalla (Jan. 5); W. G. CRAWFORD, to Watchman (Dec. 3); R. G. D. WYNDHAM, to Vivid, for R.N. Barracks (Dec. 6); T. C. IRWIN, H. C. CRIMP, and W. EVERARD, to Carlisle; and C. A. de W. KITCAT, to Emperor of India (Dec. 12); J. PETERSON, to Vesper; G. T. LAMBERT, to Vivid, for H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth; W. C. DOWDING, to Repulse; C. H. DAWSON, to Repulse; G. C. C. CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, to Adventure; J. H. GRETTON, to Windsor; and J. PERCY-FRANKLAND (Dec. 13); and K. J. WALTER, lent to New Zealand Division for three years (Dec. 19).
SUB-LIEUTS.—E. S. W. MACLURE, to Dryad (Nov. 17).
LIEUT. (E.).—A. H. DRAKE, to Victory, for second studies to Engnr. Manager, Portsmouth Dockyard (Nov. 16).
SURGN. LIEUTS.—J. G. CURRIE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., to Vivid; for R.N. Infirmary, Plymouth; and V. F. WALSH, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., to Hastings (Nov. 26).
ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY
LIEUT.-COMMR.—J. BURNETT, to Wallace (Dec. 15).
LIEUT.—L. E. TOZER, to Victory, for course at Anti-Gas School (Dec. 1).
ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE
LIEUT.—A. H. PRICCOTT, to Revenge (Nov. 29).
SUB-LIEUTS.—D. O. MASON (prsby.), to Vivid (Nov. 1) and to Warspite; and W. H. LAWS, to Revenge (Nov. 29).
MID.—R. V. BURGER, promoted to Actg. Sub-Lieut. (temy. Aug. 15).

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY

At the autumn session of the Church Assembly, which will open at Church House, Westminster, on Monday, November 17, Earl Grey will move:—"That having regard to the pressing needs of the Church Training Colleges for improvements and enlargements, and to the great opportunities at the present moment before them, the Central Board of Finance be instructed to deal with the question as one of urgency." The Bishops of Gloucester and Liverpool will propose that a committee be appointed to prepare, after consultation with the National Society, a scheme for the formation of a Central Council of the Church for religious education. Mr. W. T. F. Jarrold and Mr. F. W. Gilpin will submit a resolution on the question of unemployment and will propose that the Assembly should ask the Archbishop of Canterbury "to consider whether it be well to approach his Majesty's Government praying that his Majesty the King would appoint a day of prayer for the nation and Empire to seek God's guidance and help."

CLYDE SHIPBUILDING OUTPUT

The Clyde shipyards were busy during October so far as launching was concerned, but the tonnage booked is negligible compared with that already completed and that nearing completion. The total launching output was 18 vessels, aggregating 55,652 tons, compared with ten vessels and 26,894 tons in September. Only three big contracts were placed. Two tugs were built by Dennys, Dumbarton, for service on the Ganges, propelled by vane wheels, the invention of the Dumbarton firm, and the largest dredger ever built on the Clyde, the Blotbok, was launched by Simons, Renfrew.

The Estate Market

THE MAYFAIR SITE

SALES THIS WEEK

The principal auction in London this week is that, on Thursday at Hanover-square, of 45 houses and sites at the corner of Bruton-street and Berkeley-square. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Wilson and Co. (Mount-street) will submit the long leases of 54,460 square feet, having 540ft. of frontage in Mayfair. It is only necessary to look at the great hotels and first-rate commercial and professional concerns that have premises in the neighbourhood to see that there is no more valuable property in the heart of London.

As usual, the first week of the month is one of few auctions at the Mart. Purley and Carshalton freeholds, with possession, await offers to-morrow, through Messrs. Morgan, Baines and Clark; and Messrs. Andrews and Hitch have a freehold in Smith-street, Chelsea, and other lots. On Wednesday, Messrs. Constable and Maude are to offer Millfield, East Grinstead, seven acres; Clapham Junction and other investments will be sold by Messrs. Edwin Evans and Sons.

Messrs. Chesterton and Sons have to sell Haymarket premises in Whitcomb-street, a City warehouse in the fur sales area, and a Marlow freehold of an acre on Thursday. Residential property at Sevenoaks, The Spinneys, nearly three acres, and adjacent sites, will come under the hammer of Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock and Messrs. F. D. Ibbett and Co. A long lease on Wandsworth Common is for sale by Messrs. John G. Dean and Co. The list to be dealt with by Messrs. Stimson and Sons includes ground-rents in Hammersmith and a freehold off Regent's Park-road. Messrs. Warmington and Co. will offer Palmers Green and Lee properties. Dorking freehold business premises, in High-street, will be sold, locally on Thursday, by Messrs. White and Sons (Dorking).

Southampton freehold land, having 410ft. of frontage to Commercial-road, near the Docks and the West station, is at present covered by premises known as Victoria Brewery. Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Berkeley-square) will offer it by auction at an early date.

A rental of £200 a year is asked for Boughton Hall, near Chester, a modernized house, handy for hunting with the Cheshire and Sir Watkin Wynne's Hounds. The agents are Messrs. Brown and Co. (Chester), Limited.

Glenavon, Combe Martin, near Ilfracombe, a house and 15 acres, overlooking the Bristol Channel, will be offered as a whole or otherwise, on November 20, by Messrs. Fox and Sons and Messrs. John Smale and Co.

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY)
SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
F. Lloyd and Sons	Royal Hotel, Crewe (2.30)	Freehold Estate
Knight, Frank and Rutley	Hanover-square, W. (2.30)	Freehold Property
Fox and Sons	Forest House, Bournemouth (3.0)	Leasehold Property

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.
SALES THIS DAY

Constable & Maude	Parnham, Painter, Dorset (12.0)	Beautiful Modern Furniture, &c.
Goddard and Smith	Elfords, Hawkhurst, Kent (12.0)	Furniture, &c.
Protheroe and Morris	67, Cheapside, E.C. (12.0)	Bulbs
Sotheby and Co.	34-5, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Rare Books
H. R. Harmer	6-8, Old Bond-street, W. (2.0)	Rare Postage Stamps
Protheroe and Morris	Evesham (—)	Nursery Stock

BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES

By the courtesy of the *Builder* we are able to give the average prices prevailing during the week ended October 31 for some of the principal materials used in the erection of houses, and to compare them with the prices charged before the War and those in operation at the beginning of 1923:—

Materials	Aug., 1914	Jan., 1923	Oct. 31, 1930
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bricks, per 1,000:—			
Best stocks ..	1 16 0	4 2 6	4 3 6
Flettons ..	1 14 0	3 3 0	2 12 3
Glazed ..	13 0 0	22 0 0	20 10 0
Thames ballast, per yard ..	5 9	13 6	9 9
Thames sand, per yard ..	7 3	10 0	12 0
Shingle (¾in.), per yard ..	—	14 0	11 6
Portland cement, per ton ..	1 18 0	3 3 0	2 6 0
Grey stone lime ..	1 8 0	2 16 6	2 10 9
Ground blue lias ..	1 0 0	2 18 6	1 17 6
Bathstone, per ft. cube ..	1 7½	2 11	2 10
Portland stone ..	2 4½	4 7	4 4½
Good sound building timber, per standard:—			
4in. × 11in. ..	16 10 0	34 0 0	27 10 0
3in. × 9in. ..	—	22 10 0	22 0 0
2½in. × 7in. ..	—	22 10 0	21 0 0
3in. × 11in. ..	15 0 0	32 10 0	25 0 0
2in. × 11in. ..	—	32 10 0	28 0 0
3in. × 4in. ..	—	21 0 0	21 0 0
Slates, per 1,000 of 1,200 :—			
24in. × 12in. ..	—	41 17 0	31 0 0
22in. × 12in. ..	—	38 0 0	27 19 6
20in. × 12in. ..	13 17 6	33 8 3	24 7 6
20in. × 10in. ..	13 2 6	28 11 6	20 17 6
18in. × 10in. ..	13 5 0	23 12 6	17 5 0
16in. × 10in. ..	—	19 16 0	14 14 6
16in. × 8in. ..	10 5 0	15 8 3	11 5 0
R. S. Joists, per ton ..	9 10 0	12 0 0	12 10 0*
Iron :—			
Common bars, per ton ..	9 0 0	12 10 0	11 0 0*
Mild steel bars, per ton ..	9 5 0	12 0 0	9 10 0
Steel bars ..	9 5 0	12 0 0	9 0 0
Cut nails ..	11 10 0	21 10 0	16 0 0*
Sheet lead ..	22 15 0	35 10 0	25 0 0
Raw linseed oil, per gallon ..	2 4	3 7	2 10
Turpentine, per gallon ..	2 6	3 9	3 5
Ground English white lead, per ton ..	30 5 0	55 5 0	48 0 0
White lead paint, per ton ..	—	77 10 0	66 10 0
Red lead ..	28 10 0	39 0 0	37 0 0
Glass :—			
15oz. sheet, per ft.	2		2¼
21oz. sheet, per ft.	3		3¾
26oz. sheet, per ft.	3¾		5¼

*Lowest price.

The Order of the White Lion has been conferred on Dr. John R. Mott, chairman of the International Missionary Council and the World's Committee of the Y.M.C.A., by President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, in recognition of his work for the Y.M.C.A. international activities. A number of friends and students of 25 countries have contributed to the cost of a portrait of Dr. Mott by Sir William Orpen.

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

CITY of COPENHAGEN 3½ per CENT. LOAN of 1898.

Hambros Bank Limited hereby give notice that the following BONDS have been DRAWN for REPAYMENT on the 15th February, 1931, and may in due course be presented at their office, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. Those in parentheses are outstanding from previous drawings.

Letter A.—Nos. 41, 56, 133, 139, 168, 226, 339, 372, 468, 484, 501, 580 (585 15/2/27), 645, 648, 719, 737, 801, 858, 950, 974, 1235, 1271, 1277, 1332, 1375, 1518, 1610, 1744, 1751, 1786, 1806, 1893, 1947, 1987, 2092, 2101, 2256, 2262, 2281, 2324, 2396, 2511, 2657, 2731, 2738, 2902, 2915, 3054, 3376, 3499, 3768, 3909, 4067, 4125, 4201, 4207, 4243, 4244, 4303, 4366, 4456, 4457, 4468, 4504, 4539, 4572, 4679, 4773, 4819, 4868, 4995, 5018, 5029, 5107, 5129, 5152, 5156 77 at £100 .. .. £7,700

Letter B.—Nos. 5328, 5413, 5439, 5468, 5661, 5724, 5786, 5792, 5803 9 at £500 4,500

£12,200

41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 3rd November, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES.
BANCO DEL PERU Y LONDRES.
Messieurs les Actionnaires sont avisés qu'une ASSEMBLEE GENERALE EXTRAORDINAIRE se tiendra à Lima le 12 Novembre, 1930, à 4 heures de l'après-midi, dans le but de prendre connaissance de la situation actuelle de la Banque, de décider les mesures et les plans à adopter pour lui permettre de continuer normalement ses opérations, et de délibérer sur la demission collective du Conseil d'Administration.
Etant donné la nécessité d'obtenir le quorum exigé pour la validité de cette Assemblée, Messieurs les Actionnaires sont instamment priés de vouloir bien déposer avant le 8 Novembre leurs titres dans l'un quelconque des principaux Etablissements de crédit. Les pouvoirs seront établis le 10 Novembre au plus tard au Consulat Général du Pérou à Paris, 17, Avenue de La Bourdonnais, et devront être accompagnés d'une pièce justifiant de l'immobilisation de leurs titres jusqu'au lendemain de l'Assemblée qui aura réuni le quorum.
BANCO DEL PERU Y LONDRES, Comité de Paris.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of UNITED RAILWAYS of the HAVANA and REGLA WAREHOUSES, Limited, will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, on Tuesday, the 25th of November, 1930, at twelve o'clock noon, when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1930, will be submitted and the Ordinary business of the Company transacted, and as special business the Proprietors will be asked to consider and, if thought fit, pass a Resolution consenting to the cancelling certain Ordinary Stock Warrants to Bearer in the place of Warrants alleged by the owner to have been stolen some years ago and, also as special business, to consider and, if thought fit, pass, by the requisite majority, with or without amendments, the following Resolution, which will be proposed as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in a manner following that is to say:—

1. Article 29 by inserting at the commencement thereof the words "Subject to the provisions of Clause 8 of the Scheme of Arrangement sanctioned by the Court on the 25th day of July, 1930 (hereinafter called 'the Scheme of 1930')."

2. Article 28 by inserting at the commencement thereof the words "Subject to the provisions of Clause 8 of the Scheme of 1930."

3. Article 84 by deleting therefrom the words "consisting of registered shareholders."

4. By inserting therein immediately after the existing Article 84 the following new Article to be numbered 84A," namely:—

84A. (i.) Until all Interest Certificates which may be issued under Clause 8 of the Scheme of 1930 shall have been redeemed or purchased by the Company, such proportion not exceeding three-fourths of the Directors of the Company may, if the Stockholders' Committee mentioned in Clause 9 of the Scheme of 1930 shall from time to time determine, be representatives of the holders of the 5 per cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock (1960), the 4 per cent. Debenture and Debenture Stock, the 4½ per cent. (net) Redeemable Debentures, the 4½ per cent. Cuban Central Debenture Stock and the 4½ per cent. Western Debenture Stock of the Company nominated by the said Stockholders' Committee (who and their successors in office are hereinafter called "the said Committee"), and accordingly the Company shall appoint any persons so nominated as Directors of the Company to the number so determined, but such Directors:—

(ii.) in accordance with the Scheme of 1930 the Company has procured the resignation of four Directors and has appointed in their place four Directors so nominated (who shall be counted as four of the Directors under this Article), and has re-elected a fifth Director so nominated (who shall also be deemed to be a nominated Director under this Article) and the Company shall for the purpose of giving further effect to the Scheme of 1930 procure the resignation of another Director of the Company who is a Director at the date of the adoption of this Article, as shall when the said Committee shall require.

(iii.) any Director of the Company who shall have been nominated by the said Committee in these Articles called a "Nominated Director") shall not be required to hold any qualification in shares or stock of the Company.

(iv.) The said Committee shall have power to remove any Nominated Directors and to nominate others in their place or to fill any vacancies in the offices of Nominated Directors.

(v.) Until all Interest Certificates which may be issued under Clause 8 of the Scheme of 1930 shall have been redeemed or purchased by the Company, no Meeting of the Directors of the Company shall be effective unless the Nominated Director or Nominated Directors for the time being or a majority of them shall be present thereat.

(vi.) This Article shall override all other Articles of Association of the Company wherever inconsistent therewith.

5. Article 85 by inserting therein immediately after the words "The qualification of a Director" the following words "(other than a Nominated Director)."

6. Article 87 by inserting therein immediately after the words "one-third of the Directors" the following words "(other than Nominated Directors)" and immediately after the words "number of the Directors" the following words "(other than as aforesaid)."

7. Article 88 by inserting therein immediately after the words "the retirement of the Directors" the following words "(other than Nominated Directors)."

8. Article 89 by inserting therein immediately after the words "a retiring Director" the following words "or a Nominated Director."

9. Article 94 by inserting therein immediately after the words "remove any Director" the following words "(other than a Nominated Director)."

10. Article 94 by inserting at the commencement thereof the words "Save as aforesaid" and immediately after the words "The Board may also" the following words, namely "Subject to Article 84A."

11. Article 98 by deleting therefrom the first sentence beginning with the words "The Board may" and ending with the words "working capital of the Company" and by substituting therefor the following words "Subject to the provisions of Clause 9 of the Scheme of 1930 and of Article 169A the Board may before recommending any dividend set aside out of the profits such sum as it shall think proper by way of reserve or reserves for meeting anticipated losses and contingencies or for depreciation, renewals, equipment, maintenance, and upkeep of the Company's undertaking, or for repairing or maintaining any part of the property of the Company or for equalizing dividends or for purchasing or leasing further lands or for increasing the working capital of the Company or for any other purposes of the Company. The Board may also carry forward any profits."

12. By inserting therein immediately before the existing Article 169A the following new Article to be numbered 169A, namely:—

169A. The Company shall not pay any dividend on any of its share capital until all Interest Certificates which may be issued under the Scheme of 1930 shall have been redeemed or purchased, and Articles 170 to 173 inclusive are expressly made subject to this Article.

Holders of Warrants to Bearer who desire, as such, to attend, must deposit their Warrants with the Company's Bankers, Barclays Bank Limited, 54, Lothbury, London, E.C.2, two clear days previous to the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
W. J. MASLEN, Secretary.
Offices of the Company, Dashwood House, 69, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, 3rd November, 1930.

THE ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Finsbury House, Blomfield-street, London, E.C.2, on Wednesday, the 19th day of November, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon precisely:—

To receive the Directors' Report and the Accounts of the Company for the year ended the 30th June, 1930;
To declare a dividend;
And to elect Directors and Auditors in the place of those retiring.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 3rd to the 19th of November, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
EAGER BLAINDR, Secretary.
Finsbury House, Blomfield-street, London, E.C.2, 29th October, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

SECOND INDUSTRIAL TRUST, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTERS relating to the 4½ per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares and the Ordinary Shares of the Second Industrial Trust, Limited, will be CLOSED from the 17th to 29th November, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CLEMENT H. THOMAS, Secretary.
1, Pinners' Hall, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.2. 30th October, 1930.

TAMPLIN and SON'S BREWERY, BRIGHTON, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Six per Cent. Preference Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 18th November, 1930 (both days inclusive), for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board,
ALLAN L. KENT, Secretary.
1, Richmond-terrace, Brighton, 3rd November, 1930.

THE LEEDS FIRECLAY COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th November, 1930, to the 10th November, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. J. BOOT, Secretary.
Wortley, Leeds, 1st November, 1930.

THE ENGLISH SCOTTISH and AUSTRALIAN BANK, Ltd.
Notice is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 12th November, 1930, both days inclusive.
E. M. JANION, Manager.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

CITY of COPENHAGEN FOUR per CENT. LOAN of 1901.
The COUPONS falling due on the 15th November, 1930, on these Bonds may be PRESENTED for PAYMENT between the hours of 10 and 2 (Saturdays excepted) at Hambros Bank Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, where lists may be obtained.
Coupons must be left three days for examination.
41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 3rd November, 1930.

NORWEGIAN FOUR per CENT. LOAN of 1911.
The COUPONS falling due on the 15th November, 1930, on these Bonds may be PRESENTED for PAYMENT between the hours of 10 and 2 (Saturdays excepted) at Hambros Bank Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, where lists may be obtained.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
41 Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 3rd November 1930.

VENESTA, Ltd.
Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 8 per cent. (less income-tax at 4s. 3½d. in the £) will be PAID on Coupon No. 42 of the Ordinary Bearer Share Warrants of the Company at Martin's Bank, Limited, 68, Lombard-street, London, E.C., on and after 1st December, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
J. W. OSBORN, Secretary.
Vintry House, Queen-street-place, London, E.C.4. 31st October, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

NATIONAL ICE and COLD STORAGE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.
PURCHASE of BONDS for SINKING FUND SIX per CENT. BONDS DUE 1st DECEMBER, 1942.
The undersigned has the sum of approximately Fifty-five Thousand Dollars ($55,000.00) available to redeem, for Sinking Fund purposes, bonds issued under the provisions of a mortgage, dated the First day of December, 1912, as amended, altered, and modified, made by the National Ice and Cold Storage Company of California to the undersigned, as corporate trustee, and George E. Stevenson, as individual trustee, to secure an issue of its First Mortgage Six per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds.
Offerings of bonds for sale will be received by the undersigned at its office, Toronto, Canada, up to and inclusive of the First day of December, 1930.
Unless expressly stated to the contrary, each offer will be deemed to include accrued interest to the said First day of December, 1930, after which date the bonds accepted shall cease to draw interest, and to be for the whole or any part of the amount offered at the rate specified in the offer.
Delivery of bonds and payment therefor in Toronto Funds to be made at the office of the Trustee, Toronto, Canada.
The undersigned does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any offer.
Dated the 3rd day of October, 1930, Toronto, Canada.
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, Limited.
Corporate Trustee.
Richmond and Victoria Streets, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

COAL, COKE, &c.

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

BY GENERAL CONSENT the ideal fuel for Stoves and Boilers. Anthracite Nuts, 1cs. 6d.—STEVENS, 177, Kensington High-street, W.8. Western 6412.

EDUCATIONAL

3 lines 6s. (minimum)

A SECRETARIAL TRAINING for EDUCATED GIRLS. Shorthand, typing, book-keeping, French filing, indexing, précis, committee work, office experience, tailoring course.—Miss Trotman, 36, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

ABLE ADVICE ABOUT SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS and
Tutors preparing for any exams., or receiving BOYS for Special Care and Tuition.
Messrs. J. and J. Paton, having an up-to-date knowledge of the BEST SCHOOLS and TUTORS in this country and on the CONTINENT, will be pLEASED to AID PARENTS by sending free of charge Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.
The age of the pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fees should be given. 'Phone, write, or call.
J. and J. Paton, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. Telephone, Mansion House 5053.

SCHOOLS AND TUTORS.

ADVICE and RELIABLE INFORMATION concerning
SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and EDUCATIONAL HOMES for BOYS and GIRLS at Home and Abroad will be given gratis to parents stating requirements, kind of school, age of pupil, locality preferred, sum of fees, &c.
Messrs. TRUMAN and KNIGHTLEY,
Scholastic Agents,
61, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.1.
Telephone: Regent 3272 (two lines).
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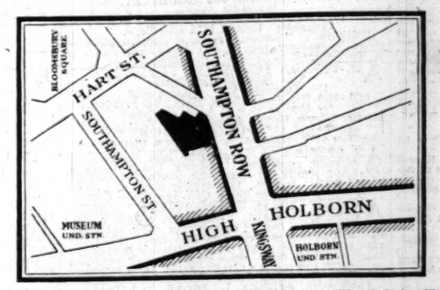

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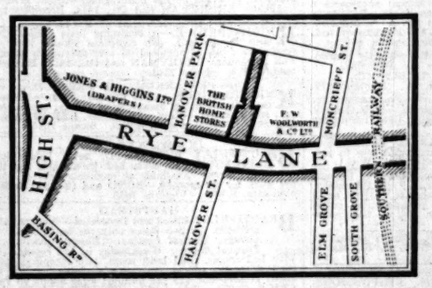

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LAND WANTED, suitable immediate development as residential estate; 20-120 ACRES; easy access City and West End, close golf links; all services must be available.—Send full particulars and plan to Box M.490, The Times, E.C.4.

TO OWNERS AND AGENTS.

SITE URGENTLY WANTED,

5,000ft. (minimum), between Charing Cross-road, Shaftesbury-avenue and Regent-street; particulars to purchaser's agents.—VICTOR CULLEN and SON, 10A, Great Portland-street, W.1.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

2 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

N.W. SUBURB.—Suitable outlet for investment of Trustee Funds. FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS, well secured on modern block of shops with upper parts. For SALE to show nearly 5½ per cent. at £14,000, or could be dealt with separately in seven lots.—Apply HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

BLOCK OF LONG LEASEHOLD OFFICES

in CENTRAL LONDON, producing £448 per annum net. Price £3,500; mortgage of £2,000 remains, so only £1,500 cash needed; equity shows nearly 25 per cent. per annum. Write for full particulars to Surveyor, 101A, Tulse-hill, London, S.W.2.

KEW, SURREY.—FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT secured on excellent RESIDENCE, £12 10s. per annum. Reasonable price for quick sale.—Details, LONGS, Auctioneers, 71, Railway Station, New Gardens.

FREEHOLD FLAT INVESTMENT.

LARGE BLOCK facing River at CHELSEA. Present low rents £2,450. For SALE by AUCTION in November by HALEY and BAKER, 29, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

SAFE, REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENT of 11 per cent. after paying rates, &c.; FRIERN BARNET, three minutes trams and buses, 10 minutes station; large HOUSE converted this year into three separate flats; room for two garages; new drains; only wants seeing; good neighbourhood. PRICE £1,650.—Homestead, Friern Park, N.12. Mortgage can be arranged.

SOUND INVESTMENT, BRIXTON.—FREEHOLD SHOPS and FLATS fully let on repairing leases returning £2,000 per annum net; £280 payable weekly, remainder quarterly prompt payments. Will be SOLD for 12½ years' purchase, £15,000. Bargain. Principals only.—Box B024, care of Pyott's, 180, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

TO INVESTORS.—FREEHOLD BUSINESS PREMISES for SALE, ILFORD, let upon lease; net rental £250 per annum. Price £3,000, offers invited. Cash wanted for business.—Apply J., Pineaires, Hindhead, Surrey.

DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS.

TELEPHONES, GROSVENOR 2353, 2354, 2702.

THE ORCHARD, COOKHAM DEAN.

30 *MINUTES WEST FROM TOWN,*

amidst beautiful country, facing picturesque common, 250 feet up, enjoying extensive views.

GOLF AT HUNTERCOMBE, TEMPLE, STOKE POGES, and HENLEY.

FOR SALE

This attractive MODERN RESIDENCE, containing spacious hall, two reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, compact offices.

Company's water; electric light; modern drainage, telephone.

GARAGE. GRAVEL SOIL.

The Gardens are tastefully laid out, and include tennis lawn and orchard, &c., extending in all to about

1 ACRE

Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. DUNCAN B. GRAY and PARTNERS, 129, MOUNT STREET, W.1.

HARRIE STACEY & SON

'Phone: REDHILL 631.

GRESHAM BUILDINGS, REDHILL, SURREY,

AND AT REIGATE AND TADWORTH STATION. WALTON-ON-THE-HILL.

WALTON HEATH.

IN A FINE POSITION IN A WOOD, WITH DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND ROCKERIES.

Standing high on sand almost adjoining the Golf Links, and only seventeen miles of London.

WELL PLANNED AND PERFECTLY APPOINTED COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

Seven bed rooms, three bathrooms, three reception rooms, complete offices.

ALSO SECONDARY BUNGALOW RESIDENCE

with seven bed, three bath rooms, two sitting rooms (one 29ft. long). Electric light, main water and gas, modern drainage.

GARAGES, &c. PERFECT GARDENS.

Screened and secluded; tennis lawns, terrace), woodland, in all

ABOUT 19½ ACRES (OR LESS).

APPLY HARRIE STACEY & SON, AS ABOVE.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS (continued)

WANTED

PARCELS of FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS REQUIRED for Trustees; must be well secured; not weekly property; large funds available in large or small parcels.—Particulars to PRICKETT and ELLIS, Surveyors, 57, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY in London for two years only urgently REQUIRE to RENT for that period UNFURNISHED HOUSE (non-basement, two baths preferred), Flat, or Maisonnette, four-five bed rooms, South Kensington, Chelsea, Campden Hill or Harrow Hill. Rent £250 to £275 inclusive. No premium or dilapidations. Good neighbourhood and access to gardens essential. Offers invited.—Write Box 876, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

REQUIRED, NORTH or SOUTH of HYDE PARK (preferably former), exceptionally well FURNISHED HOUSE with garage, from March 1st for about 10 weeks; not less than 10 bed rooms, &c.—All particulars to M.D., 37, Connaught-street, W.2.

RESIDENTIAL and AGRICULTURAL ESTATE REQUIRED with about 3,000 acres within two hours of London; 20 bed rooms necessary. No property entertained where the house is close to a much-used motor road.—Particulars to be sent to Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1.

UNFURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE, daily reach London; six bed rooms; garden; moderate rent.—Write Box W.151, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to RENT, Unfurnished (possession next September preferred), PERIOD HOUSE (seven-eight bed rooms); 100-200 Acres, with buildings to carry pedigree stock; Dorset, Wilts, Somerset, Gloucester.—Write Box B.1278, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to rent unfurnished, within 20 miles of London, away from traffic, COUNTRY HOUSE; seven to eight bed rooms; garage; two or more acres; main water.—Full particulars to W. R., 106, Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.

BUSINESS PREMISES

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

WINDSOR.—FREEHOLD SHOP and HOUSE in Main Street, close to the Castle, to be SOLD with POSSESSION; suitable for tea-rooms, antiques, &c.—BUCKLAND and SONS, Windsor.

WINDSOR.—SHOP and PREMISES in best position, Main Street, to be LET on lease.—BUCKLAND and SONS, Windsor.

TO BEAUTY SPECIALISTS.

BERKELEY-STREET.—Magnificent FIRST-FLOOR SHOWROOMS, approached through a very handsome entrance hall, quite close to the Berkeley Hotel. There are two very lofty rooms, 19ft. 6in. by 23ft. and 20ft. 6in. by 23ft., communicating. Total available space consisting of 13 or 14 rooms; frontage 43ft.—For further particulars apply WARMINGTON and Co., 19, Berkeley-street, W.1. Mayfair 3533-4.

BROMPTON-ROAD.—MODERN LOCK-UP SHOP; central heating and hot water. Rent £170; small consideration for goodwill, lease, &c.—Full details J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

BEDFORD-SQUARE, W.C.1.

MAGNIFICENT UPPER PART of nine rooms; eminently suitable for solicitor, architect, or as executive offices. Rent £650 per annum inclusive.—Apply J. W. COADE, SON and BUDGEN, 107, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WESTMINSTER OFFICES to be LET. Large and small suites.—Apply HORACE JOYCE and Co., 16, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

WANTED

WANTED, THREE OFFICES, modern building; moderate rent for permanency; near Holborn Tube Station preferred.—Write Box M.488, The Times, E.C.4.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS

Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

SACRIFICIAL PRICE ALMOST 50 PER CENT. BELOW ACTUAL COST.

"WALTON LODGE," BANSTEAD, SURREY.

15 miles from Town; beautiful position; 500ft. above sea level, short distance from Banstead Downs, two miles of Walton Heath Golf Course.

Superbly built and fitted FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, approached by long drive with lodge at entrance. Lounge hall, three handsome reception rooms, billiard room, six best bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two fine bath rooms, four servants' bed rooms, servants' bath room, complete offices; co.'s electric light, gas and water; central heating; independent hot water system.

Lodge; garage for three with cottage, stabling; pleasure grounds, lawns, kitchen garden, orchard and rich pasture with

6¾ OR 14¼ ACRES.

For Sale Privately. If unsold Auction later.

Auctioneers, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

REIGATE AND MERSTHAM (between).

In a picked position on a Common, standing high, facing South, commanding extensive views.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE OF CHARACTER.

Circular lounge, three reception, nine bed and dressing (five fitted with lavatory basins), bath-dressing room, two bath rooms, usual offices; central heating, main drainage, gas, electric light, telephone; entrance lodge, garage, stabling.

PICTURESQUE GROUNDS, terraces, rose and rock gardens, lawn, herbaceous borders, orchard, kitchen garden, in all about

5¼ ACRES.

PRICE £5,750.

Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"FOXWAY RISE," FLEET.

DELIGHTFUL FREEHOLD PRE-WAR RESIDENCE almost adjoining the North Hants Golf Links, comprising five bed rooms, three reception, bath, usual offices.

Electric light, co.'s water, 'phone, main drainage.

Garage, greenhouse, and outbuildings.

Extremely attractive grounds of about 1½ ACRE, including a pretty piece of woodland.

For SALE by AUCTION at Harrods' Estate Sale Rooms, S.W.1, to-morrow (Tuesday), November 4th, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. Radcliffes, Hood, St. Barbe, Sladen and Wing, 10, Little College-street, S.W.1. Auctioneers: HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

15th-CENTURY RESIDENCE IN

UNSPOILT PART OF SURREY.

Full of interesting features, in delightful position, surrounded by its own lands of over

100 ACRES.

Three reception, fine tithe barn (50ft. by 20ft.) fitted as billiard room, seven bed rooms, four bath rooms.

Co.'s water, electric light, central heating, constant hot water.

Three good boxes for horses, harness room, accommodation for groom, garage for three cars. Delightful gardens and grounds.

FOR SALE AS A WHOLE. FREEHOLD. HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SACRIFICIAL PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

FARNHAM & LIPHOOK.

Ideal retreat, away from all traffic, lovely pine and heather country.

CHARMING MODERN HOUSE, beautifully built, on labour-saving principles, enjoying Southern aspect. Hall and cloak room, three good reception, six bed rooms, bath room, and offices; double garage.

Electric light, 'phone, central heating.

ABOUT ONE ACRE.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HARROGATE SPA.

DELIGHTFUL PRE-WAR RESIDENCE in best part, adjoining open country, yet near buses, shops, &c.

Three reception, six bed and dressing rooms, bath room.

Electric light. All modern conveniences.

Garage for three cars.

EXCELLENT GARDEN.

Owner must come South. LOW PRICE. HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

£1,500 ONLY.

BIDEFORD BAY.

300ft. up. Magnificent views. Excellent order. ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, 10 minutes from station, shops, churches, &c.; hall, two reception, six bed rooms, bath, usual offices; electric light, co.'s water, main drainage; garage; fully stocked garden of about ½ acre.

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BARNES COMMON (near).

CLOSE RANELAGH.

£1,350

WILL PURCHASE compact MODERN RESIDENCE, nice part, good position.

Hall, two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, scullery, &c.

Radiators, "Ideal" hot water boiler; electric light, gas, and water laid on; main drainage; pretty garden.

OWNER GOING ABROAD; MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HERTS (under 1 hour).

GENUINE ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE,

pleasant situation, within 3½ miles of Market Town.

Hall, three reception, five principal bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, seven attics, usual offices.

ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GARDENS, with vegetables, extensive orchards, flower beds and borders, partly enclosed by inner and outer moats, in all about 3¼ ACRES.

RENT, UNFURNISHED, £150 per annum on Lease.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

DORSET, CANFORD CLIFFS.

AN ARTISTIC RESIDENCE,

designed in Dutch style occupying splendid position convenient to Golf, Yachting, and Boating.

Portico and inner hall, three re